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MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT
RUNNING SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

JUNE 16: Philadelphia: Mt. Zion Baptist Church burns to ground. Fire starts soon after Negro mass meeting adjourns. Three Negroes beaten by whites. This was freedom school site.

State-wide: Negroes attempt to attend Democratic Party precinct conventions for the first time in this century. Results vary. Two Negroes, two whites elected in Jackson.

JUNE 17: Vicksburg: Summer volunteer arrested for driving while intoxicated. Not allowed phone call. Held overnight. Acquitted at trial next day.

JUNE 20: Fayette: Police, citizens order SNCC worker out of his house. He flees, but when car recovered two days later his camera, food, and personal documents are missing.

JUNE 21: Brandon (Rankin Co.): Molotov cocktail explodes in basement of Sweet Rest Church of Christ Holiness. Fire; minor damage.

McComb: Homes of two civil rights workers planning to house summer volunteers bombed. One damaged extensively. Seven dynamite sticks left on lawn of third home with no CR ties.

Meridian: Three civil rights workers missing after short trip to Philadelphia. (See separate report for more details.)

JUNE 22: Clarksdale: Four volunteers arrested on vagrancy charges while engaged in voter registration work. Held 3½ hours, released.

Brandon: Negro youth killed in hit-and-run accident.

JUNE 23: Philadelphia: Missing car found burned; no sign of 3 workers. Car was on list circulated by Canton White Citizens Council.

Jackson: Shots fired at home of Rev. R.L.T. Smith. White man escapes on foot, reportedly picked up by a city truck.

Moss Point: Knights of Pythias Hall firebombed. Arson attempt on side of building. Damage slight. Used for voter rallies.

Moss Point: Two summer volunteers picked up as they leave cafe, relax on private lawn. Taken by police at 85 m.p.h. without lights at night to Pascagoula jail. Held in "protective custody" overnight, then released. (Separate reports available with details.)

Jackson: Civil rights worker held 8 hours after receiving $5 change for a $20 bill.

Jackson: White car fires shot at Henderson's Cafe. Negroes pursue. Three shots fired, hitting one Negro in head twice.

Clarksdale: Local pastor, a civil rights leader, attested for reckless and drunken driving.

State-wide: Negroes try to attend Democratic Party county conventions. Systematically discouraged from participating.

Ruleville: LOOK, TIME reporters cover voter rally at Williams chapel, chased out of town by car at speeds up to 85 m.p.h. Early next morning, nine Negro homes, cars hit by bottles thrown from similar car.

(More)

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(More)

JUNE 24: Meridian: Threat: "You G.D. people are going to get bombed."

Hollandale: Police, mayor tell summer volunteer he can't live in Negro section of town and register voters.

Drew: 30 volunteers, staff workers engaged in voter registration meet open hostility from whites. Weapons shown.

Canton: Civil-rights car hit by bullet.

Collins: 40 M-1 rifles, 1,000 rounds of ammunition stolen from National Guard armory.

JUNE 25: Ruleville: Williams Chapel firebombed. Damage slight. Eight plastic bags with gasoline found later outside building.

Jackson: Two separate arrests of volunteers on minor traffic charges. Seven questionned in one case; charges dropped in other. (Law student presented his own case.)

Philadelphia: Newsman's car deliberatedy rammed by local citizen. Newsman gets two tickets.

Itta Bena: Two volunteers working with local Negro, handing out literature for voter registration rally, taken to gas station-bus stop by four white men who tell them: "If you speak in town tonight, you'll never leave here."

Greenville: Federal building demonstration. No harrassment.

Durant: Civil rights worker's car stopped on highway for repairs. Driver charged with illegal parking. $60 bond paid.

JUNE 26: Hattiesburg: Hate literature from whites: "Beware good Negro citizens. When we come to get the agitators, stay away."

Columbus: Seven voter registration workers arrested for distributing literature without a city permit. Bond: $400 each.

Itta Bena: FBI arrests three local residents for June 25 incident. Two are released on $2,000 bail, one on $1,000.

Clinton: Church of Holy Ghost arson. Kerosene spilled on floor, lit after local white pastor speaks to Negro Bible class. (Fifth firebombing in 10 days.)

Holmes County: Two staffers detained for illegal parking, no Mississippi permit. One arrested. Bond $60.

Holly Springs: Harrassment: beer cans tossed, tires slashed.

Greenwood: Freedom House call: "You'd better not go to sleep or you won't get up."

Greenwood: Voter registration worker picked up bu police, released after questionning.

Jackson: Ed Hollander, CORE field secretary, beaten at Hinds County jail while a federal prisoner. Third beating of a civil rights worker at same jail in two months, second of federal prisoner.

Canton: Two volunteers picked up by police, told all out-of town visitors must register with them. Registered, released.

Belzoni: Three arrested for disturbing the peace. Two released without charges, third held on $100 bond.

(more)

JUNE 27: Batesville: Local person helping voter registration gets obvious harrassment ticket for illegal parking outside courthouse

Vicksburg: Threatening call: "We're going to get you."

Philadelphia: Local Negro contact has bottle thrown through window of home. Threatening note attached.

Greenwood: Several phone harrassments; bomb threat.

Doddsville: Highway patrol kills 34-year-old Negro with history of mental illness. Local deputy who knew Negro with patrol man. Mother asks to see body. Police reply: "Get that hollering woman away. Ruled "justifiable homicide" in 17 hours.

Jackson: Two phone threats: "We're going to kill you white SOBs

JUNE 28: Jackson: Civil rights worker held 8½ hours without charges. stopped for no reason while driving near COFO office. (mississippi law permits holding for 72 hours "for investigation.")

Vicksburg: High school girl tells friends COFO "going to get it

Canton: Threatening calls throughout the night.

Ruleville: Mayor tells visiting Methodist chaplain he cannot attend Methodist services. "You came here tp live with Negroes, so you can go to church with them, too." He does, with 3 others

B tesville: Report local Negro man beaten, missing.

Jackson: "Hospitality Month" in Mississippi: White volunteer kicked over from behind, slugged on arrival from Oxford at local train station.

JUNE 29: Hattiesburg: Two cars owned by volunteers shot by four whites in pickup truck at 1 a.m. No injuries, $100 damage to each car. Three witnesses. (Men were sleeping two blocks away.)

Columbus: Six carloads of whites drive up on lawn of Freedom House. Five flee before police arrive. Police question, release two men in sixth car.

Hattiesburg: Civil rights worker charged with reckless driving, failure to give proper signal. Held overnight, paid fine.

Biloxi: Volunteers in white project turned away from hotel.

Hattiesburg: Phone rings. Volunteer hears tape recording of last 20 seconds of his previous conversation. Someone goofed!

Columbus: Restaurants serving volunteers threatened.

JUNE 30: Vicksburg: Negro woman threatened for registering to vote.

Ruleville: Man loses job for housing white volunteers.

Jackson: Car circles office with gun, threatens teen-ager: "Want to shoot some pool, nigger?"

Jackson: Volunteer charged with reckless driving. Fine $34. (He moved from one traffice lane to another in integrated car.)

Holly Springs: White teen-agers scream profanities, throw rocks at office from passing car.

Hattiesburg: Whites in pick up truck with guns visible drive past office several times. FBI checks June 29 car shooting.

Holly Springs: SNCC staff worker jumped by local white, who threatens to shoot both him and his office with 12-gage shotgun.

(more)

JUNE 30 (Contd): Tchula: Two carloads of highway patrolmen start excessively close watch on volunteer. Ended 48 hours later.

Oaklamd: Police find body of white man, badly mangled by hit-run driver, no identification at all. (Later found no CR ti

Greenville: Report that on June 19 a Negro porter at Greenville General Hospital was beated by policeman with billy club there Porter charged with resisting arrest and disturbing the peace

JULY 1: Holly Springs: Justice of Pezce (and Mayor) has local farmer arrested on assault and battery charges in June 30 incident. Bail set at $1,000.

Clarksdale: Pick up truck tries to run down SNCC worker and volunteer. License plates hidden.

Gulfport: Police threaten to hurt children of lady housing civil rights workers. So they plan to move elsewhere.

JULY 2: Harmony: Sheriff, school superintendent tell community abandoned buildings may not be used for freedom school. Cross burned, tacks strewn in Negro community. (On June 30, superintendent had announced Negro summer session--- the first in memory of local residents---in another effort to block the freedom school)

Hattiesburg: Two vote registration canvassers followed and questionned by men describing themselves as state officials.

Hattiesburg: School superintendent threatens all janitors who participate in civil rights activity. Ditto at Holiday Inn.

Hattiesburg: Local police stop ~~fixx~~ Negro girl, five white boys en route home. Policeman curses, threatens arrest, slaps one boy.

Batesville: Panola County Sheriff Carl Hubbard detains several persons housing civil rights workers, spends most of night in courtyard where many workers are living.

Meridian: White teen-age girl throws bottle at civil rights group outside church, cuts leg of local Negro girl.

Canton: Local police turn on sirens, play music on loudspeaker near COFO office, fail to answer phone calls or highway patrol.

Gulfport: Two voter registration workers threatened: "Things are fine around here; we don't want them to change." Man grabs volunteer's shirt: "I'm going to whip your ass." Workers run.

JULY 3: Meridian: Volunteer's car goes through green light, hits local station wagon. Volunteer charged with running light, reckless driving. Bond $122.

So So: The "Greasy Spoon," a Negro grocery and teen spot, is bombed. Damage minor. Sheriff's deputy says there is no civil right motive for the bombing, calls it "senseless."

Greenwood: Three visiting Congressmen witness voter registration, call it discriminatory.

Tougaloo: En route to Canton, four civil rights girls are chased by two cars driven by whites. They decide to stop here for safety

Jackson: Lots of phone harrassment. WATS line goes dead, then rings---a technical impossibility.

Columbus: Police impound volunteer's car---claim it's stolen because transfer papers are not notarized.

Itta Bena: Police question two volunteers about robbery, say they were only ones in vicinity. No charges filed.

(more)

JULY 5: (Contd) Greenwood: Two tagless cars drive continually past office

Moss Point: Police, white citizens pressure Negro cafe owners not to serve civil rights workers. Policeman says white racist in town has gun on his person, grenade in a satchel.

Harmony: Sheriff, superintendent post "no trespassing" sign at abandoned school. Local citizens move books, other materials to Negro church. Police flash lights on homes.

JULY 4: Laurel: Police barely prevent large racial clash after two Negroes, two white injured in attempt to integrate drive-in. Police fail to respond to calls for help from injured Negroes.

Clarksdale: Local manager says Negroes going to court house will be discharged: 'I have a large contract with the head of the White Citizens Council, and I'm not going to lose thousands of dollars for one of you."

Batesville: Volunteer, local worker chased 30 miles by car.

Batesville: Racist slugs Negro as he leaves court house.

JULY 5: Greenville: Local citizens test several restaurants. The eating places are closed either before or after testing.

Ruleville: Local segregationist visits COFO office, has a very friendly argument with civil rights workers. Police ask him to leave. He refuses. Charged with disorderly conduct. Fine

Laurel: Lester McKinney, who witnessed and reported the July fourth incident, arrested by police, who say he has 4-6 months left to serve on previous sentence.

Columbus: St. Louis Negro beaten by whites who mistake him for a Freedom Rider. En route to a funeral, he's fined $75.

Laurel: Two volunteers questionned by police, who stop their integrated car as it leaves Sunday school. Charges dropped against driver, but passenger arrested on vagrancy charge. She left pocketbook in car at police station. 10 days, suspende

Jackson: NAACP integrates local hotels without major incident. Individuals integrate many other places on their own.

Jackson: Local woman's leg cut by bottle thrown at COFO office.

JULY 6: Jackson: Voter registration group harrassed by police, who say "one man, one vote" sticker has been found on city car. They threaten arrest for trespassing if anyone will sign charge

Jackson: McGraven-Hill Missionary Baptist Church damaged by kerosene fire. Church has no ties to civil rights movement.

Clarksdale: Station wagon plays "chicken" with CRWs going home.

Jackson: Negro youth slugged by white, who flees in truck.

Moss Point: Negro woman shot twice at voter rally, singing "We Shall Overcome" Three Negroes arrested when they pursue car from which they believe shots were fired. White car not checked.

Greenwood: Harrassment call: "I just shot one of your workers...

Vicksburg: Whites chase, shoot at Negro on motorcycle. Miss.(7/2

Itta Bena: Local police, sheriff hold civil rights worker incommunicado, trigger wide search by federal authorities, SNCC.

Hattiesburg: Owner's wife pulls pistol as 15-25 youngsters try to integrate drive-in. Youngsters run, are arrested and put in drunk tank by police. Three are roughed up.

Raleigh: Methodist and Baptist churches burned to ground.

(more)

JULY 7: Shaw: Stores refuse to cash volunteer's travelers check.

Shaw: Police ask all volunteers to register. Only four do not.

Gulfport: Tiresof volunteer's car slashed after she's seen taking people to register at the courthouse.

Clarksdale: Sheriff asks minister, driving integrated car: "Are you married to them niggers? You ain't no minister, you're a SOB troublemaker....I'm gonna stay on your back until I get you."

Vicksburg: White boys throw bottle, break windshield of car waiting to pick up freedom school student.

Greenwood: Six young students picketing jailhouse ("Stop Police Brutality," "One Man, One Vote") arrested. So are three others with them are, too.

JULY 8: McComb: SNCC Freedom House bombed; two injured. Despite numerous requests by Congressmen, attorneys, pastors (and a personal visit with the mayor---who also heads the White Citizens Council), no local police were seen in the area prior to the bombing. 15 FBI agents, several packing pistols, show up during day. 150 attend rally same night.

Hattiesburg: Rev. Robert Beech of National Council of Churches arrested on false pretense charge after allegedly overdrawing his bank account $70. Bail set at $2000.

Ruleville: Volunteer bodily ejected from county circuit clerk's office for accompanying local woman to voter registration.

Columbus: Three volunteers arrested on trespass charges after stopping at a gas station for a soft drink. Friendly conversation there until attendant says, "You boys should be on the road." They leave immediately. He files charges. Bail $500 to $1000 each.

Clarksdale: Bomb threat.

Hattiesburg: Bottle thrown at picnic by passing car. No plates.

Holly Springs: Civil rights worker arrested. Reckless driving. $250.

Clarksdale: Police chief in Lafayette tells Negro cafes not to serve volunteers.

Vicksburg: Bomb threat.

JULY 9: Greenwood: Local insurance salesman slugs volunteer during voter canvas. Follows in car and reacts.

Yazoo City: Folksinger arrested for reckless driving. Quick fine

Clarksdale: Volunteer arrested for taking pictures in courtroom. Photos taken in hall after police chief sprayed room deodorant on two girls.

Gulfport: Four ~~xxxxxxx~~ arrested for refusing to leave local people and cross street on police orders as they near court house. Held on $500 bond for violating anti-picketing law.

Vicksburg: Freedom school students stoned en route to class.

Moss Point: Five Negroes fired from jobs for attending mass rally. Woman fired from work for housing two volunteers.

Clarksdale: Police chief visits office when another white man comes to turn off electricity

Gulfport: Police urge volunteer to leave for his own protection, office ~~xxxxx~~ inciting to riot.

JULY 10: Clarksdale: Cbooks removed from libraries. NAACP youths refused service at two restaurants.

Hattiesburg: Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld, two volunteers, two local teenagers attacked by two men as they walked in uninhabited area. Assailants escape after attacking three men. In emerging from hospital, rabbi says Jews in Mississippi should "stand up for decency and freedom with all the risks involved" or leave the state.

Vicksburg: Four civil rights workers chased by two cars, one of which has a man with a revolver.

(more)

JULY 10 (Cont'd): Jackson: J. Edgar Hoover opens Jackson FBI office, first statewide center since 1946. Says 136 agents now in state. Cites efficiency as reason for new office

. Says FBI can give CRWs "no protection" (beyond reports based on complaints and directions for investigation from civil rights division of Justice Department).

Greenwood: SNCC staff member arrested on public profanity charge. Policeman overheard him say, "We've got to get some damn organization Bail: $15.

Moss Point: Howard Kirschenbaum, only volunteer to leave the MSP because of arrests on harrassment, returns with $2000 from New York.

JULY 11: Shaw: Local Negro offered $400 by five whites to bomb SNCC Freedom House, $40 for list of residents' home addresses.

Laurel: Four young Negroes injured during and after attempts to integrate Kresses lunch counter, where Negroes had eaten earlier

Canton: Small firebomb thrown at Freedom House lawn.

Vicksburg: Amateur bomb thrown through window of Negro cafe.

Canton: Volunteer arrested on traffic charges while delivering freedom school books.

Browning: Pleasant Plain Missionary Baptist Church burns to ground. Whites sought to buy it, Negroes would not sell.

Laurel: Local NAACP president received two July 19 death threats.

Holly Springs: Integrated staff picnic broken up by police.

Clarksdale: NAACP member testing barber shop driven out at gun point

Harmony: Police visit local Negroes who have had contact with COFO volunteers, staff, forcing them to sign peace bonds. Police come armed with a warrant to search for liquor.

Greenwood: Local Negro woman hit in chest by white man, while accompanied by two volunteers. No police cooperation in getting assailants.

JULY 12: Canton: Two summer volunteers, visitor refused admission to First Methodist Church. Volunteers had been welcomed a week earlier

Greenwood: Bomb threat.

Jackson: Body found in Mississippi identified as Charles Moore, former Alcorn A&M student. Second body found in river.

Jackson: White teen-agers slash Negro woman's tires, spit in face of volunteer co-ed after integrated group eats at drive-in.

Jackson: Elderly man attacks Negro woman at Greyhound coffee shop. She is treated for cut head, hand, then charged with disturbing the peace. Out on $50 bond.. Assailant escapes.

Biloxi: Volunteer picked up while canvassing, informed of complaints by local residents, released.

Itta Bena: Local woman attacked by two white boys while baby sitting Both her arms cut

Natchez: Jerusalem Baptist and Bethel Methodist Churches burned to ground. Home of Negro contractor in Natchez firebombed.

JULY 13: Clarksdale: Negro volunteer chased out of white laundromat, picked up by police for failure to signal turn, taken to jail and beaten. Sheriff Collins: "You're a nigger and you're going to stay a nigger." Charged with resisting arrest, out on $64 bond.

Clarksdale: Chief voter registrar closes courthouse for next few days. Stated reason: court in session, no time for registration.

Clarksdale: Owner of electric company has project leader pointed out to him, then fingers knife in his presence.

(more)

JULY 14: Canton: Man threatened with job loss if youngster continues in freedom school. Youngster stays.

Drew: ~~xxxxx~~ Police chief, local citizens protest Albuquerque Journal article based on volunteer's letter home. Volunteer says letter was edited

Hattiesburg: State Sovereignty Commisssion visits office

Vicksburg: Milkmen's assistant loses job because he attends the freedom school

Vicksburg: SNCC team confirms burning of Bolvina Church 7/7

Drew: Police pick up James Dunn for distributing literature without permit. (Later) Seven people arrested for distributing literature without a permit and blocking the sidewalk. $100-$200 bon.

Holly Springs: Oxford Police Chief told civil rights worker he should not come back to town. Threatened to hit Negro over head, especially if he did not speak to others with proper respect. (No major changes.)

Laurel: Gas bomb thrown at local Negro's home

Batesville: Movie which had upstairs for Negroes, now offers admission only to whites.

Canton: Three white men pursue five CRWs in car en route home.

JULY 15: Biloxi: Two ~~xxxx~~ arrested in traffic harrassment case

Clarksdale: Another traffic arrest. Improper turn.

McComb: Freedom school enrolls 35 here.

Drew: 23 arrested for willfully and unlawfully using the sidewalks and the streets during voter registration rally. Citizens Council met at 9 a.

Gulf port: Civil rights workers arrested for putting posters ~~on a tele~~ on pole. City ordinance. Bond $50.00

JULY 16: Canton: Volunteers report they were beaten by police last night following arrest with truck carrying freedom registration supplies, books, miscellany. Bond set at $150 each

Greenwood: Freedom Day---111 arrests, including 13 juveniles Group includes 98 adults, of whom nine were SNCC staff and 13 volunte

Vicksburg: White man comes to door of home where volunteer staying. Has pistol showing in holster. Asks to see owner of house. At another home housing workers, car circles block 10-15 minutes.

Greenwood: Silas McGhee, local resident, picked up by three whites, forced to enter cab of their pickup truck at gunpoint, then beaten with pipe and plank. Incident occurs just after he leaves FBI office. He returns there, agents take him to hospital. He has been active in attempts to integrate theatre.

Greenville: Freedom Day: 101 people took test, ~~xxxxx~~ 100 more came too late. No arrests.

Hatticsburg: Two voter canvassers stopped by police.

Hattiesburg: Police question those who complain about inadequate protection for those going to freedom school; may charge them. with threatening mayor.

Ruleville: Total arrested in Drew yesterday 25, not 23. This includes 10 women at county jail and 15 men at county farm near Indianola. Superintendent of farm tells lawyer he can't guarantee safety of those at the farm. FBI advised

Laurel: Volunteer canvassing accosted by two white boys, who accuse him of not being from Mississippi, knock materials from hand, and run.

Cleveland: Freedom Day: 25 to 30 picket without incident. About 20 of 25 from Shaw group Shaw register. More than 50 from other communities came, of whom 30 registered. Process slow but polite. Ten regular and 45 auxiliary police allow only those registering or picketing on courthouse grounds.

(more to come later)

PREPARED BY: COMMUNICATIONS STAFF
MISSISSIPPI SUMMER PROJECT, 1017
LYNCH STREET, JACKSON, MISS. 601-352-9605 or 352-9788 AREA CODE 601

COFO
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Miss.

JUL 20 1964

July 16, 1964

Dear Mr. McCade,

All of the Freedom School teachers working here in Canton, and out in the rural area, have asked for CORE teeshirts for their kids. All the kids have seen them, and they all want them.

We could use at least 300. Could you send them to us? Thank you.

For Freedom,

Margaret Cunningham
COFO Canton

July 20, 1964

Julie Boone
Columbia CORE
207 Unity Drive
Columbia, Mo.

Dear Miss Boone:

I have just asked our field secretary for Mississippi what was needed in the way of canned goods and other non-perishables down there. I think anything that you are able to send would be much appreciated. He mentioned Spam, Stews, powered milk, eggs, and any other canned meats available. I supose that this is also true for Louisiana.

I suggest that they be sent to Dave Dennis, CORE, 1017 Lynch Street in Jackson Mississippi and to CORE, 306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, Louisiana.

Thank you -- these things are much needed.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

Marina
Organization

207 Unity Drive
Columbia, Mo.

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38

JUL 16 1964

Dear Sirs:

Please send the Columbia CORE chapter information on whether canned goods and other non-perishable items are needed in Mississippi and Louisiana.

If so, please send us specific information as to where these items should be sent. Please rush if possible.

Sincerely,
Julie Boone
CORE member

Meal
milk

SAINT PAUL OF THE CROSS RECTORY
156 HANCOCK AVENUE
JERSEY CITY 7, NEW JERSEY

JUL 21 1964

July 20, 1964

Mr. McCain
38 Park Row
New York, 38, N.Y.
c/o Core

Dear Mr. McCain:

Thank you very much for being instrumental in giving me an opportunity to participate in the quest for justice for our people in Mississippi. I only hope that I will be of some benefit when I get there.

You may be interested in the following details. I plan to take a plane (Delta Airlines) leaving Newark on Sunday, July 26th at 4:00 P.M. and arriving in Jackson, Mississippi 4:58 P.M. Central Time.

I am also passing on the same information to Mr. Dennis. I and looking forward to meeting you again.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Ulesky

Rev. Robert Ulesky

RU/vs

July 28, 1964

Catholic Interracial Council
Arthur Wright
20 Vesey St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Wright:

I am sorry that we did not answer your questions about Catholics working in Mississippi sooner. There are several members of our staff who are Catholics who would I am sure be glad to give you information. However, as you know, they are all presently in Mississippi and will not return until the end of the summer. If you wish to send someone there to interview them, it will be all right with the Jackson office, as long as you make advance arrangements.

If you care to interview them via questionnaire, we will be glad to forward such.

As for the volunteers, we have no knowledge of who is or is not Catholic.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna
Department of Organization

AUG 31 1964

COFO - Canton
838 Lutz St.
Canton, Miss.
Aug. 26, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
ATT: Dept. Organization
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

We would like to request two-hundred CORE shirts, three-hundred CORE buttons, one-hundred song books and one box of CORE stationary and envelopes.

We have been out of the above items for the last three weeks and we need them desperately. Thank you.

Yours In Freedom,

George Raymond

Mr. George Raymond

GR/mcs

8/31

Highlander Center
1625 Riverside Dr.
Knoxville, Tennessee

CONFIDENTAL

MISSISSIPPI VOTER-EDUCATION REPORT BY BERNICE ROBINSON
OF HIGHLANDER CENTER

The Highlander Research and Education Center conducted a Voter-Education workshop June 4-9 in Knoxville, Tennessee for staff members of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and other student volunteers in preparation for a ninety-day voter registration campaign in the Deep South. Citizenship schools for functional illiterates, classes in registration procedures were planned, as well as a series of eight workshops for volunteers. Before leaving, each student drew up plans for action in his community.

During this workshop, a request was made by Bob Moses, Field Director of the Mississippi Voter-Registration Project, that Highlander provide my services to conduct workshops in Mississippi and to follow up on activities of the students working in that state who had attended the Highlander workshop. A similar request came from Charles Sherard and Charles Jones, Field Directors of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee Voter Registration project in Albany, Georgia.

On June 16, I went to Jackson, Mississippi and conducted a work-shop similar to the one at Highlander at Tougaloo College for one week. As a result, fifteen students are now giving their free time to the Voter-Registration campaign in Jackson, which is being conducted under the Hinds Coordinated Voter's League, comprised of SNCC, CORE, NAACP, and the local Voter's Deague.

On June 24, I left Jackson and went to Cleveland Mississippi, where I recruited students from Ruleville, Bolling, and Marigold for the Adult Education workshop July 1-6 at the Mount Beulah Christian Center

in Edwards, Mississippi, which was sponsored by the Mississippi Adult Education Committee comprised of representatives from SNCC, NAACP, the Director and a staff member of Mount Beulah, and local citizens. Six students from this area attended the workshop. In Cleveland and neighboring Ruleville, citizenship classes were being held to train adults in registration requirements.

On June 26 I visited Greenwood, Mississippi, where one of SNCC's students who attended Highlander's workshop is conducting a voter-registration and education project. I spoke at a meeting called by this young man, and we recruited eight students for the Mount Beulah workshop. However, fear prevented six of them from attending. I also spoke at a Masonic District meeting where two students signed applications to attend the workshop. These students were residing in Moorehead, Miss., but they had to go to Indianola to register, and Negroes are not allowed to register in that county. Therefore, they were afraid to attend the workshop and backed out at the last minute.

On June 27 I visited Clarksdale, Miss. where again, there is a coordinated group working on all fronts: conducting classes and voter-registration campaigns, organizing boycotts, and fighting court cases. Two students from this area attended the Mount Beulah workshop.

When I visited Greenville, Miss. on June 28, I found another SNCC student, a graduate of Jackson State College who plans to attend Meharry Medical School in September, doing a terrific job in voter-registration and education. He has followed through with the use of all the techniques discussed in our June 4-9 workshop at Highlander: setting up an office; holding voter-education classes; making notes of sections of the Constitution most frequently used in testing applicants and getting legal interpretation of them; keeping records of blocks

canvassed, names of persons contacted, and the dates and hours that they would be ready to take registration tests; providing transportation and following through with telephone calls. As a result, he had registered six out of seven persons whom he had taken to the registration office. We recruited two students for the workshop at a meeting he held that evening.

I found another SNCC student who had attended Highlander's workshop beginning to recruit workers for door-to-door canvassing in a voter-registration campaign when I visited Vicksburg, Miss. on June 29. This young man needs a lot of help in this community, so two of the four students from Jackson who attended the workshop at Mount Beulah were assigned to work with him at Vicksburg.

The workshop at Mount Beulah was quite successful, and was significant because each student attending was already committed to work in the community from which he came. Two students from the Harvard Law School and a Political Education major from Brandeis (students brought to the South by Bill Higgs, a white Mississippi lawyer from Greenville, Miss. and a graduate of the Harvard law School who has recently published a handbook of Mississippi politics) conducted morning classes on the relationships between National, State, and local governments. In the afternoon laboratory workshops, the participants used maps and census reports of their home counties to outline their voter-registration programs and held mock registration scenes to give each participant a chance to put his knowledge of voting and registration in Mississippi to use in practical situations. The morning classes and laboratory workshops, supplemented by evenings devoted to practical discussion of ways of starting voter-registration

programs, succeeded in giving the workers an integrated picture of the problems they face.

The Miss. Adult Education Committee, realizing the need to train many more students to carry on this work, not only in the areas where work has begun, but also in other areas where no work is being done, is planning a series of similar workshops. Highlander will be rendering the service of staff members for all of them, and a CORE representative on the board of the Miss. Adult Education Committee has requested my services for a workshop in Baton Rouge, Louisiana July 22-27.

I would like to propose to Highlander Center that we give some thought to conducting a workshop in Knoxville, Tennessee on "The Techniques of Conducting a Voter-Registration Workshop" to instruct leaders from the various communities in Mississippi on how to conduct workshops of this kind.

This proposal grew out of my experiences in traveling around the Mississippi Delta. Several people with whom I talked were interested in attending the workshop at Mount Beulah, but fear of reprisals and intimidations inhibited them. This fear is real, not imaginary. In Ruleville, Negroes must be off the street by the 12 p.m. curfew, or be arrested and held in jail until a fine is paid. In Greenwood, a Negro woman went to register, but the registrar told her to leave her name and address, and she would be called and told when to come back. However, a white couple living near her came to her house the next morning and told her that they would burn her house if she went back to register.

When Bill Higgs drove three students attending a special session at Tougaloo College to nearby Clarksdale for a meeting, all four were

arrested. Mr. Higgs and the three Coke College students, one of whom was a Negro girl, were held incommunicado for over twenty hours.

While we were preparing for the Mount Beulah workshop, we had several conferences, both in Edwards and Jackson. As a result, the Sherriff and members of the White Citizens Council in Edwards had the Director of Mount Beulah in a four-hour conference to tell them the names of everyone participating in the program. They showed him pictures of Myles Horton, Bill Higgs, and others, taken while these individuals drove through Edwards, telling him that Myles was Director of "That Communist Highlander Center," and that he shouldn't be connected with it.

The night we opened the workshop, I was told to "soft-pedal" my connections with Highlander, and all the white people were sent away from our first night session because threats had been made to blow up the meeting place. Rev. T. K. Smith and Bill Higgs, who had both been Senatorial candidates from the 2nd Congressional District two years previously, were accused of using these workshops to set up political machines.

With so many fear tactics being used in the state, I feel that only a handful of Negroes would risk attending workshops too far away from home. Therefore, if the militant leaders who are now working could come to Knoxville, Tennessee and be trained in the techniques of conducting workshops on voter-education, they could return to their communities and hold workshops where the people are. If more Negroes are fully informed of their rights as citizens, I believe that most of their fears would vanish.

Submitted by
Bernice V. Robinson
Bernice V. Robinson
July 19, 1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7 6270 March 1964

AGENDA

APRIL 3-5 MISSOURI-SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AREA CONFERENCE

at the Coronado Hotel
3701 Lindell (corner Spring)
St. Louis, Missouri Registration: 7:30 PM

Friday, April 3 **Crystal Room**

8:30 PM Future of the Nonviolent Civil Rights Movement - Bayard Rustin, Deputy (Problems of Nationalism and Tactics) Director, March on Washington

9:30 PM Politics of Civil Rights - Norman Hill, Program Director, CORE

Saturday, April 4 **Ballroom** **Program Perspectives**

9:30 AM
A. Housing - Arthur Grist, Prof. of Metropolitan Affairs, Southern Illinois University
B. Employment - Tom Kahn, Staff, Workers Defense League
C. Schools - Elinor Schwab, Prof. of Government, Southern Illinois University
D. Establishing Community Roots - Blyden Jackson, East River CORE, NYC

LUNCH

1:30 PM **Ballroom, French Room, Crystal Room- Project Development**

A. Housing - Gene Tournour, CORE Field Secretary
B. Employment - Norman Hill
C. Schools - Velma Hill, CORE Field Secretary

9:00 PM BANQUET - Bayard Rustin, Keynote Address

Sunday, April 5 **Ballroom** **Chapter Development**

9:30 AM
A. Membership Involvement and Organizational Structure - Hill
B. Public Relations and Fund Raising - Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director, CORE
C. Negotiations - Tournour
D. Relating to other groups and Summary - Hill

IF HOUSING IS NEEDED, CUT OUT AND MAIL TO: Mrs. Charles Oldham
5227 Westminister Pl.
St. Louis, Missouri

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____ **TEL NO.**_____

CORE CHAPTER_____ **POSITION IN CHAPTER**_____

AMOUNT OF PEOPLE WHO NEED HOUSING_____

October 26, 1962

MEMO TO: National Action Council
FROM: Community Relations

Income from June 1, 1962 through October 25 was approximately $262,000. During the same period expenses totaled $254,000.

As of today we have a short term loan of $7,000 outstanding and unpaid bills of over $28,000. We also have $15,000 in reserves and a checking account of somewhat over $7,000.

The budget card mailing has been most successful. We have already received over $65,000 from this mailing on the basis of 5,621 responses. The responses continue to come in at about $1,000 a day.

We did an analysis of the budget card responses for one day (October 1st). They show that on this date we received $884.00 and an average contribution of $9.80. The same people for all of last year gave a total of $657.81 and the average contribution for the year was $7.39. Of this group of ninety people: ten gave less than last year, fifty-four people gave more, and twenty-six people gave the same amount in the one contribution as they did during the entire year previous.

Holiday Cards - Holiday card sales have so far totaled over $15,000. This is disappointing and reflects delays in sending out the holiday card announcements because of lack of postage. We have not yet sent out the entire holiday card mailing. The delay is serious since the holiday cards have a limited time factor. We have received $2,900 in contributions through the holiday card mailing.

Book Sales have already totaled over $1,000. Here again there has been a delay because of the difficulty of securing copies of several of the books. We hope that we will be able to ship all of the books in plenty of time for Christmas gift giving.

The Sit In Record seems to be selling well from this office. We have just re-ordered the record for sale through CORE. However, it is too early to tell how it is doing through the regular distribution process. It is evident that the record is not being pushed.

James Baldwin went on a tour of Cornell, Brandeis, M.I.T. and Harvard for CORE this week. All reports are most enthusiastic. The trip was of value to CORE both in terms of public relations and financially (over $2,000). We plan two or three other such trips by other leading personalities later in the year. This may be the beginning of a cultural committee for CORE.

The $250.00 a couple dinner at the Tavern-On-The-Green should bring in about $10,000.

The Gandhi Award presentation to Eric Weinberger on November 8th now seems assured of success. There will be over 300 people present and it may well reach 400. Price is $25.00 a plate for individuals and $10.00 a plate for active members of CORE groups. A. Philip Randolph will present the award.

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
November 5, 1963

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT REPORT
TO NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL
NOVEMBER 8,9, and 10, 1963

SUBMITTED BY MARCIA MC KENNA

Chapter Organization. There is a tremendous amount of activity in the country in the formation of CORE groups. Most of these groups have sprung up spontaneously, and as can be noted by the following lists of chapters up for affiliation, and "potential" groups, most of the groups are in the North East, Mid-West, and West, which are the areas most poorly staffed. The staff efforts in the Deep South, while yielding gratifying results, are not producing a great amount of CORE chapters, and should not be expected to for some time. However, somehow or somewhere, we must get the staff to service these new groups, or a great opportunity to enlarge CORE's scope of activity will be lost.

Groups up for Affiliation:

NOTE: These groups for which there is no record of payment of affiliation fee does not necessarily mean that the $10.00 was not paid. We have neglected in some cases to note in our records which groups paid, and bookkeeping has not yet had the time to type up the "special receipts" on which this information is recorded.

Long Beach, California. All "paper" requirements completed. (Paper requirements are the filing of an affiliation blank and submitting of a chapter constitution.). No record of $10.00 affiliation fee. Report of their activities can be obtained from Chet Duncan, along with his recommendation for affiliation.

Oakland, California. Paper requirements completed. No record of $10.00 being sent. Involved in picketing and boycotting of retail establishments for Fair Employment. Picketing Board of Education in support of elimination of de-facto segregation. Testing and sitting-in at Real Estate Offices and apartments.

Richmond, California. All paper requirements fulfilled. No record of $10.00 fee. Chet Duncan can supply report of their activities, along with their recommendation for affiliation.

San Bernardino, Cal. All paper requirements completed, $10.00 affiliation fee paid. Participated in sympathy march on August 28th with NAACP, ACLU, and other organizations. Picketed School Board when NAACP negotiated. Demands presented to School Board asking for Princeton Plan, redefinition of boundaries, bussing students, and integration of teachers. Held mourning march for Birmingham. Integrated white church.

Southern Alameda, Cal. All paper requirements completed, $10.00 paid. Held "Operation Windowshop." Additional information can be obtained from Chet Duncan, along with his recommendation for affiliation.

Groups up for Affiliation, cont'd

Stockton, Cal. All paper requirements completed, and $10.00 affiliation fee paid. As of October 5th, they were working on negotiations with the local Coca Cola Bottling Company, and had tentatively gotten agreement for the hiring of one Negro. Negotiations were incomplete. They held a mass meeting October 26th with Louis Lomax.

Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Constitution submitted and $10.00 affiliation fee paid. No affiliation blank submitted as none was sent to them. This group was formed about 6 weeks ago. They are presently studying all public facilities within 5 miles of Chapel Hill, and investigating carefully downtown businesses. Investigation is to be completed this week, and direct action projects planned. Planning to cooperate with the University NAACP in action to desegregate the North Carolina Memorial Hospital, and with the Chapel Hill CURED (Citizens United for Racial Equality and Dignity) in campaign for Voter Registration and broadened employment opportunities.

Duke University, Durham, N.C. $10.00 paid, constitution submitted. No affiliation fee for same reason as above. Group formed October 7, 1963, with an initial response of 90 students, and nearly 80 at their second general meeting. Investigating at present: segregation at the University, golf course, stadium seating, faculty housing, and University hiring.

NOTE: Chmn McKissick can give additional information about the above two groups in North Carolina.

Eugene, Oregon. Paper requirements completed. $10.00 paid. Held March and Rally on August 28th. McCain has copy of recommendation from Chet Duncan. Further information can be obtained from Chet Duncan.

Potential Groups :

The following is a list of the existing potential groups. It is as complete as we are able to figure from correspondence in this office. These groups are all organized and active, they are not simply places where they have indicated a vague interest in organization.

California, Bakersfield
Fresno
Oxnard
Palm Springs
Colorado, Boulder (University of Colo.)
Connecticut, Bridgeport
Fairfield-Westport
Norwalk
Stamford
Waterbury
Illinois, Madison
Iowa, Des Moines
Louisiana, Hammond
Shreveport

Potential Groups, cont'd

Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul
Nebraska, Omaha
New Jersey, Asbury Park
Camden
New Brunswick (Rutgers University)
Passaic
West Essex
New York, Binghampton
Buffalo
Niagara Falls
Rockland County
New York City Area
Long Island City
Queens
Northwest-New York City (Upper Manhattan, West Bronx)
Queens College
Brooklyn College
Chelsea Neighborhood Group
NY Theater Committee for CORE
Long Island University
North Carolina, Goldsboro
Gastonia
New Bern
Ohio, Akron
Springfield
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City
Tennessee, Chattanooga
Texas, Austin
Houston
Washington, Richland
West Virginia, Wheeling
Wisconsin, Milwaukee

TOTAL POTENTIAL GROUPS: 45

Groups affiliation since 1963 convention: 13

California, Mid-Peninsula (Stanford Univ.)
Oroville
Illinois, Harvey
Maryland, Baltimore County
Prince George County
Michigan, Battle Creek
New Jersey, Middlesex and Union Counties
New York, Bronx
Columbia University
Downtown
North Carolina, Raleigh
North Dakota, Grand Forks
Tennessee, Oak Ridge

Staff Needs. There is an urgent immediate need for more field staff. As can be seen by the above lists, new groups are springing up at a fantastic rate, and servicing of existing chapters must be kept up. We are hoping to have two field secretaries permanently assigned to the New York area so that a lot of the work in this area, which has fallen on other members of the office staff, can be replaced on the shoulders of the field staff. Jon Schaeffer, the acting NY Area Field Secretary, is faced with the presently impossible task of servicing all the groups in the North East area. In view of this, Organization Department Director McCain recommends the immediate hiring of Allen Hoffman for the New York Area. Allen comes to us highly recommended. McCain also recommends the immediate hiring of Mark Alter, also highly recommended, who will be placed where needed.

In view of the increasing amount of administrative work in the Organization Department, McCain requests authorization for the hiring of a Department Assistant.

Present Staff Placement.

Rev. Cox has just been "released" from his assignment in Chicago, per his request, and okay by McCain, and is returning to North Carolina. It is hoped that he will be able to take some of the work load off Chmn. McKissick, and can help coordinate efforts in the state of North Carolina.

Dave Dennis is presently working on the Aaron Henry campaign for a Freedom Vote for Governor. Bob Gore was sent to Mississippi by Marvin Rich to assist him. Working with Dave in Mississippi are task force workers George Raymond, Matheo Suarez, and Dorothy Erskine.

Chet Duncan. The West Coast is presently seeing a tremendous surge of activity, with the 7 new groups up for affiliation, plus several more organizing. Full report on activities can be obtained from Chet or from McCain, who has just completed a tour of the West Coast.

Winston Lockett is temporarily working in Ohio, though at present has had time to visit only one of the new groups starting up there. He has assisted Gene Tournour with the recent direct action against the bank in St. Louis, and is currently in that city facing trial.

Isaac Reynolds has recently completed a trip to Shreveport, and Oklahoma City. Shreveport is reactivating and Oklahoma City is a potential group Ike plans to visit interest areas in Texas next.

Jerome Smith has recently been in Washington lobbying for the civil rights bill. He is now planning to go to Biloxi, Mississippi to work with men stationed on the Air Force base there, in hopes of opening up city facilities, bus transportation, etc. He is also planning to go to the Naval Reserve base in Meridian, Mississippi and to Bowsier, Louisiana to the bomber base there, with similar objectives.

Jon Schaeffer has just returned from a week in Buffalo, where he was helping a new chapter over some rough spots. He has been working in the New York City area, servicing the city groups and helping to coordinate their efforts on employment, housing, etc.

Eugene Tournour is working in St. Louis on the bank campaign there

Mary Hamilton -- see report on VEP in Louisiana
Frank Robinson -- see report on VEP in South Carolina
Marvin Robinson -- see report on Gadsden

Task Force

Zev Aelony has just been released from jail in Americus, Georgia. He is planning to remain for a time in Americus, then will come to New York City before taking a vacation in his home in Minneapolis.

Bruce Baines is in Shreveport, holding workshops on nonviolent direct action, and preparing for demonstrations. A Mass Meeting was held on October 22nd with Ike Reynolds as a guest speaker where the 3 students jailed told of their experiences. He is planning another mass meeting, with Dave Dennis as speaker, for the near future. William Douthard has been sent to Shreveport to assist Bruce.

Claudia Edwards is currently in North Carolina after leaving Danville. See item below on Danville. In North Carolina, she will be working with the other task force people in the area, has attended a workshop there. The other people in North Carolina are Bobby Morman, William Teiger, William Thomas and A.K. Stanley. William Thomas works weekends, and A.K. Stanley is reimbursed for evening meals and travel expenses.

Cathy Patterson is currently in Sumter, S.C. working with the Movement there. She is trying to get a direct action campaign started.

George Raymond -- see item on Dave Dennis.

GADSDEN, ALABAMA. Marvin Robinson has just been released from jail, having been arrested while picketing with 11 others at two stores downtown. All 12 were taken into custody and Marvin was the only one charged. William Douthard was also arrested when trying to bond Narvin out. They are both under the charge of "failure to pay occupational tax" and Marvin is under the additional charge of "disturbing the peace." Douthard, as noted above, has gone to Shreveport, as activity in Gadsden is slow at this point.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA. Claudia left Danville for North Carolina, and in her letter to us about Danville, she states the following: (Letter dated 10/22/63)

> "On October 17th, one Negro policeman was hired and the local leaders want to call off the downtown boycott, if/any and all demonstrations because of the good gesture of the city.
>
> "CORE and SNCC do not have any communication with the local leaders. We are excluded from all meetings and decisions and have been asked to leave town. There is a fight going on among the leaders for leadership, and who is going to get the credit for the victory over segregation.
>
> "Everything now is at a complete standstill . . ."

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT REPORT
TO NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL
NOVEMBER 8, 9, and 10

Voter Education. The Summer Project finished up on November 7th, when the books closed. After that, the plan is to retain 10 people in Louisiana as regular task force, to continue the work that was started by the Summer Project. The office, which rents at $20.00 a month is to be kept, along with the phone. In the last six months, 1206 people were registered (through September 30th). Mary Hamilton has been assisting Ronnie with the direction of the Task Force.

Florida. Weldon Rougeau registered atotal of 9692 people during the last six months in Florida. 5, 567 of these were registered between September 16th through September 28th. Weldon is currently investigating opportunities for Voter Registration in other counties in Florida.

South Carolina. Frank Robinson is working on VEP there. In the last six months, (through September 30th) 3440 people have been registered in that state.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Attached find list of chapters currently affiliated.

AFFILIATED CORE CHAPTERS, as of November 6, 1963

TOTAL: 86

Alabama, Huntsville,
Arkansas, Fort Smith
California, Berkeley
Los Angeles
Marin City
Mid-Peninsula
Oroville
Pasadena
Sacremento
San Diego
San Fernando Valley
San Francisco
Santa Clara Valley
Santa Monica-Venice
Colorado, Denver
Connecticut, Hartford
New Haven
D.C., Washington
Florida, Miami
St. Petersburg
Tallahassee
Illinois, Harvey
Chicago
E. St. Louis
Kentucky, Lexington
Louisville
Madison County
Covington
Richmond
Louisiana, Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Shreveport (reactivating)
Kansas, Kansas City
Maryland, Annapolis
Baltimore
Baltimore County
Prince George County
Massachusetts, Boston
Michigan, Ann Arbor
Battle Creek
Detroit
Grand Rapids
Missouri, Columbia
Kansas City
St. Louis
St. Louis County
New Jersey, Bergen County
Middlesex and Union Counties
Newark-Essex
New York, Bronx
Brooklyn
Downtown
City College
Columbia University
Long Island
Long Island University (reactivating)
New York
New York University
Rochester
Staten Island
Syracuse
North Carolina, Durham
Greensboro
High Point
Raleigh
North Dakota, Grand Forks
Ohio, Dayton
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbus
Toledo
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
South Carolina, Charleston
Marion County
Rock Hill (student)
Sumter
Sumter (student)
Tennessee, Memphis
Nashville
Lebanon
Oak Ridge
Virginia, Alexandria
Northern Va.
Washington, Seattle
W. Virginia, Charleston
Huntington

Potential Groups, cont'd

Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul
Nebraska, Omaha
New Jersey, Asbury Park
Camden
New Brunswick (Rutgers University)
Passaic
West Essex
New York, Binghampton
Buffalo
Niagara Falls
Rockland County
New York City Area
Long Island City
Queens
Northwest-New York City (Upper Manhattan, West Bronx)
Queens College
Brooklyn College
Chelsea Neighborhood Group
NY Theater Committee for CORE
Long Island University
North Carolina, Goldsboro
Gastonia
New Bern
Ohio, Akron
Springfield
Oklahoma, Oklahoma City
Tennessee, Chattanooga
Texas, Austin
Houston
Washington, Richland
West Virginia, Wheeling
Wisconsin, Milwaukee

TOTAL POTENTIAL GROUPS: 45

Groups affiliation since 1963 convention: 13

California, Mid-Peninsula (Stanford Univ.)
Oroville
Illinois, Harvey
Maryland, Baltimore County
Prince George County
Michigan, Battle Creek
New Jersey, Middlesex and Union Counties
New York, Bronx
Columbia University
Downtown
North Carolina, Raleigh
North Dakota, Grand Forks
Tennessee, Oak Ridge

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.
February 13, 1964

Constitutional Changes Required to Implement The Committee's Recommendations on Convention Voting

Article IV. Affiliation

Section 1. Local action groups may be affiliated by the annual Convention, the National Action Council or the Steering Committee. In order to apply for affiliation, a local group must have been in existence at least one month and must have ten members. Its application must be accompanied by the affiliation form, an acceptable constitution, and payment of a non-refundable ten dollar fee. Before the National Action Council or Steering Committee may consider such an application for affiliation, it must have a report and positive recommendation in writing from the director of organization.

Section 2. Each affiliating group shall be known as the Committee of Racial Equality and shall be abbreviated CORE, or as a chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and each group must accept the CORE Rules for Action and the National Constitution. At least one representative of National CORE (two when possible) shall visit the prospective group and report on it to the director of organization before affiliation.

Section 3. In the case of a city, where a chapter applies and one or more CORE chapters is already affiliated, the existing CORE chapter(s) shall be given an opportunity to make a statement relating to the application for affiliation of the new group, and

(continued)

the new group may be affiliated only by a 2/3 majority of those members voting at a meeting of the National Action Council or National Convention. This section shall not apply to college campus chapters.

Section 4. National CORE, or any of its affiliated chapters, may cooperate with other organizations, but may not affiliate with any organization when such affiliation requires National CORE or any of its chapters to relinquish their autonomy.

Article VIII. The Convention

Section 1. The Convention is the highest governing body of CORE.

Section 2. The Convention shall be composed of the national officers, delegates from the affiliated chapters and members of the National Action Council, provided that no person can vote in more than one of these capacities.

Section 3. The Convention shall meet annually.

Section 4. Each affiliated community chapter shall have a minimum of three votes at the Convention and shall be guaranteed that minimum except where there are multiple chapters within a city. No one delegate may cast more than two votes. Each college campus chapter shall have one vote at the National Convention. College campus chapters shall not be included in any formula which limits the number of potential votes in a city or in a metropolitan area, and there shall be no limitation of the number of campus chapters which may be affiliated.

(a) There shall be a limitation of potential votes which the combined community chapters of any city may cast at the National Convention. The schedule for determining potential votes within a city shall be as follows:

(continued)

Population	Potential Convention Votes
Up to 500,000	3
500,000 to 1,000,000	6
1,000,000 to 2,000,000	9
2,000,000 to 4,000,000	12
4,000,000 to 6,000,000	15
Over 6,000,000	18

(b) When the affiliation of a new chapter would increase the number of votes within a city beyond the constitutional limit, then the National Action Council shall distribute the votes in whole numbers among the chpaters in that city based proportionally upon the number of active members in the chapters, but in no event shall any chapter have less than one or more than three votes.

Section 5. Voting delegates must be active members of the affiliated chapter for which they cast their vote(s).

That ends the constitutional changes which would be necessary to implement the Committee's report.

with file

MEMORANDUM

TO: National Action Council February 21, 1964

FROM: Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

Re: By-Laws

At a recent meeting of the Steering Committee I was authorized to search through all records of official CORE policy meetings and extract the by-laws which have been passed but never catalogued. Most of the by-laws which are to follow were not passed in the form of by-laws, but were passed as policy of the organization. They have been extracted from Convention, Council, Executive Committee and/or National Action Committee or Steering Committees dating back to 1945. Some minutes have unfortunately been lost, but our records are fairly complete.

I have done some editing but in no case have changed the meaning or intent. Editing has simply been to correct the grammar or for example to insert "Steering Committee" in place of "National Action Committee."

The by-laws as extracted are:

I Regional Organization. Regional Organization may be established within the organizational framework of the National CORE organization. Chapters in any region desiring to form a regional organization will inform the National Office of their plans with details of the planned organization. If a regional group of chapters applies to the National Office for such regional organization, and the National Action Council does not give its approval, then further action by the regional group will be postponed until the next Convention. (Convention 1950)

II Local Chapter Policy.

1. All chapters must submit to national CORE for approval the names by which they will be identified. (Action Committee 1961)

2. An individual who lives in one area and works in another may affiliate with either CORE chapter he desires, rather than being confined to the chapter of his residential area. (Action Committee, October 12, 1961)

3. Every affiliated chapter must report annually at least three months prior to Convention, a list of all chapter members, officers, committees and must include an outline of chapter policy and practice for granting active membership. Such a report will include the most recent revision of the chapter constitution and by-laws. (National Action Council Feb 1964)

4. No local chapter is to engage in joint activity with other organizations unless that joint activity has been discussed and approved at a duly constituted meeting of the local CORE chapter. (Convention 1957)

5. Literature of other organizations cannot be distributed at CORE meetings, except with the consent of the chapter. (Convention 1957)

6. Local chapters are to issue active membership only after prospective members have been screened, the screening procedure to be established in the local constitution. (Convention 1957)

7. All CORE chapters endorsing issues of lending organizational support must do so in their own name and not in the name of the Congress of Racial Equality. (National Action Council 1963)

8. Before any local chapter may become incorporated, it must be in touch with the General Counsel; those chapters already incorporated must send a copy of their corporation charter to the General Counsel. (National Action Council 1963).

9. If local chapters hire staff persons, National CORE may not subsidize such persons. (National Action Council, November 1963)

10. Local chapters are requested to investigate the need to register as a membership organization under local state law, and when this has been determined, they are to communicate this information to the General Counsel. (National Action Council, November 1963)

11. In the event of complaints received within 30 days of alleged irregularities in the conduct of an election wherein chapter or unit officers are involved, the National Director, or his agent, may after investigation, cause to be held, under his supervision, new elections if one or more of the following circumstances hold:

1 - requested by the candidates
2 - requested by 30% of the active members in good standing
3 - requested by the Director of Organization
4 - indicated in trusteeship situations
(National Action Council, November 1963)

12. All CORE activities on a nation-wide basis, whether initiated by National CORE or a local chapter must be originally coordinated through the national office. (National Action Council, December 1962)

13. Forms shall be sent to the chapters for a formal report to the Convention that shall include budgets, projects, officers, and other pertinent information. Reports to the National Action Council will remain informal. (National Council, Feb. '61)

III Multiple chapters. The National Action Council may direct the chapters in a city to establish a coordinating body which will not affect the status or autonomy of any chapter but which may prohibit a chapter from taking unilateral action in city-wide affairs without approval of the majority of the chapters within that city. Such a coordinating council may also be directed to meet regularly to exchange information, to seek cooperation and to negotiate differences which may arise among the various chapters.

IV International Fraternal Affiliations. The National Office and the National Action Committee are authorized to investigate and establish fraternal relationships with race relations groups outside the continental limits of the United States. (Convention 1960)

V National Projects.

1. Projects may be developed on a national level and presented to the local chapters for their action, as needed. Decision for participation is to rest with the local chapter. (Convention 1957)

2. CORE recognizes and affirms the rights of all local CORE chapters to initiate and carry out projects in their own area within the framework of CORE Rules for Action. Whenever a local chapter participates in a national project, that chapter accepts the national organization's program of action. (Steering Committee, October 26, 1962)

VI National Officers. The National Action Council is authorized to handle any situation which may arise involving any difficulty with any of the national officers without waiting until the next Convention. Any charges against any officer will be sent to the officer involved and to all local chapters, and every effort will be made to get the officer present at the meeting where the affair will be discussed. (Convention 1950)

VII High School Students. High school students may generally be used in local projects, depending on local circumstances. It is CORE policy that persons under 18 years of age be used only on projects within their state. It is general CORE policy not to affiliate high school groups to the national body. However, there are three circumstances in which high school groups might be associated with CORE:

1. Organizations that are primarily, but not exclusively made up of high school students may apply for affiliation on the same basis as any other chapter.

2. High school branches may be organized by already existing chapters. In this case, the high school group would become a part of the older CORE chapter and would not affiliate with the national organization. Certain specifications or suggestions would have to be worked out for the relationship between the high school chapter and the community CORE group.

3. Other high school groups which want to work with CORE must receive permission from CORE in order to call themselves a students committee in support of CORE or by some similar name and then may cooperate with national and local CORE without affiliation. (National Council, February 1962)

VIII National Convention.

1. That the nominating committee nominate at least two persons for each office and that they be listed in alphabetical order. (Convention 1963)

2. There should be a form of certification of delegates to the Convention; and there shall be a credentials committee chaired by the secretary. (National Action Council, December 1962)

IX Steering Committee.

1. The Steering Committee shall continue to meet on the last Friday of the month. (National Action Council, November 1963)

2. Six National Action Council members must be in attendance in order to hold an official Steering Committee meeting. (National Council, July 1962)

3. Minutes of the Steering Committee shall be mailed to affiliated local chapters. (National Action Committee, January 1958).

X National Constitution. The Constitution must be re-issued every time it is amended. (Convention 1958)

XI Political Restrictions.

1. Persons owing allegiance to Communist, facist, and/or totalitarian philosophy shall be excluded from active membership. (Convention 1957)

2. No chapter shall be accepted as an affiliate of the Congress of Racial Equality, if it is known to be Communist controlled. If a member chapter becomes Communist controlled during its period of affiliation, such a group will be dropped from membership in the federation of CORE. (Convantion 1948)

3. CORE chapters may not involve their organizations in political campaigns; all political work must be carried on as individuals. CORE members have the right to engage in political activities as individuals, but CORE as an organization is non-political. (Convention 1959)

XII Task Force. The Task Force shall be a permanent part of CORE and it shall be expanded at the discretion of the National Director. (Steering Committee April 26, 1963)

XIII Finances.

1. CORE chall not make substantial contribution to other organizations, except under unusual circumstances. (Convention 1957)

2. The treasurer shall prepare forms to be sent to all chapters as the basis for a uniform accounting system. (Convention 1954)

3. Chapters are free to contribute to their regional organizations after obligations to the National Organization are met. (Convention 1950)

4. Only those persons authorized by the national office may collect funds in the name of CORE, and all chapters are given blanket authorization to collect funds. The national office shall make an effort to inform local chapters of persons authorized to raise money in their local area. (National Council February 1962)

5. When the national office of CORE provides local chapters with a major outside speaker or performer for a benefit, then the national office shall receive 2/3 of the net proceeds from the benefit. The national office shall provide transportation from its share and the local chapter shall provide hospitality. The remittance to the national office can be charged against the 10% tax. (Steering Committee, August 4, 1963)

XIV Press Relations All press releases on national projects must be cleared with the national office. (National Action Committee, January 26, 1962).

. . . . . .

The following policy decisions were made at various national meetings as indicated. They do not appear to be in the nature of bylaws, but should, in my opinion, be considered to reflect the policy of the organization.

Staff.

1. Rates and salaries paid to the staff are left to the discretion of the Steering Committee. (Convention 1957)

2. No person in the employ of CORE may receive personal gifts, either money, goods, or services for speaking, preaching or as personal contributions in any way connected with the employee's role in CORE; and any such gifts are considered as a matter of policy not to have been received by the employee individually, but by the organization as a contribution. The restriction is to include income received by employees from writing while they are employed by CORE. (National Action Council, November 1963 and Steering Committee, August 30, 1963)

3. All staff members should be sent into the field periodically. (Action Committee, July 25, 1963)

4. At least two annual staff meetings are to be scheduled. (Action Committee, July 25, 1960)

5. There shall be at least one annual visit by a field secretary to each CORE chapter. Where new groups are formed during the stay of one field secretary, it is desirable to have another field secretary make a subsequent visit. (Action Committee, October 1958)

CORE List. Normally the CORE list will not be exchanged with groups with similar purposes unless such action is authorized by the Steering Committee. (National Council, February 1959)

Chapter Policy.

1. No CORE group should support or give the appearance of supporting "separate but equal" facilities. (Convention 1959)

2. Each local chapter shall be requested to donate 20% of its gross income to the national office. (Convention 1949)

3. The national office may request that each local chapter submit its own mailing list to the national office so that a communication may be sent along with the first fall issue of the CORElator inquiring whether they wish to be placed on the national list. National CORE shall have the right to solicit funds from those persons replying no more than twice a year; such appeals would be coordinated with the local financial efforts, so that there would not be two appeals going out at the same time. (Convention 1949)

4. CORE will encourage college students to work first toward the development of community-wide chapters of CORE. Recognizing unique situations, we will consider the affiliation of autonomous campus chapters. Even when a community chapter exists, we will still consider autonomous campus affiliation if the students desire. In any case, students working in CORE should make the strongest efforts at close working cooperation with the adult community. It is generally agreed that the staff should work toward increased activities on college campuses both North and South. We should investigate the possibility of having a staff representative concentrating on increased student participation in CORE. It is also suggested that the CORE staff

develop an informal, consulting committee of student leaders from non-CORE organizations to share student concerns. It is also deemed desirable to hold student conferences on a regional or even on a nation-wide basis. (National Council, February 1962)

5. Any affiliated local chapter can ask the national office to transmit a request for supplementary assistance from other affiliates. (Convention 1958)

Miscellaneous Policy.

1. It is strongly urged that at least one month before a National Convention, the National Director submit to at least three officers of all local chapters a proposed Convention agenda and any proposed constitution or policy changes proposed by the national office or by a chapter. Local CORE groups shall forward their recommendations to the national office at least six weeks prior to each Convention. (Convention 1960)

2. The Steering Committee is authorized to set up branch offices as the need arises, with the advice of representatives chosen by the region under consideration. First consideration in setting up a branch office should be given to the West Coast. (Convention 1960)

3. On pamphlets other than the basic literature, the names of writers are to be given; this permits some personal expression of opinion. (Convention 1958)

4. The national office is authorized to ask national associate members to write letters, etc., either on national race relations matters or in aid of a particular project. (Convention 1958)

5. The Steering Committee shall procede with promotion of holiday cards. (Convention 1957)

6. National CORE is empowered to make an award, the nature of which to be determined by the National Action Council of the Steering Committee, to any CORE chapter at anytime upon completion of a project that it is felt is deserving. (Convention '51)

7. The CORElator shall be printed, if possible, but it shall have last priority on national funds. (Convention 1949)

8. The Statement "In Regard to Communism" was approved at the 1948 Convention. It will not be reprinted here.

9. Policy that CORE may not endorse political candidates on either local or national level reaffirmed. (National Action Conncil, November 1963).

10. CORE shall make an annual contribution of $1,000 to the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. (National Action Council, November 1963)

11. The national office and the national treasurer shall have no authority to authorize loans to individuals. (National Council, February 1959)

NAC Steering Co.

January 8, 1965

Dear NAC Member:

There have been an number of disturbing developments and events which have occurred in the last few months which raise serious questions about the continued viability of National CORE. I have been asked by nine members of the NAC to call a Steering Committee meeting for January . Unfortunately, the National Director will be in Africa on a good will tour for the month of January, but it is believed that the NAC or its Steering Committee must come to grips with these problems immediately if the decline of the organization is to be prevented.

If you agree that the problems outlined are serious ones and worthy of discussion at a special meeting of the Steering Committee scheduled for January 16-17, we urge you to respond in the appropriate space. As you know, there has been no meeting of the Steering Committee since October. We feel that such a meeting must take place this month if full benefit is to be derived from the NAC meeting scheduled for February.

National CORE is clearly in a state of financial crisis. We therefore ask that members of the Steering Committee assess themselves $100 each in order that transportation to the meeting can be provided for all who can come that weekend. This money should be borrowed if possible from local chapters with the understanding that the National office will repay itit as soon as it is again financially solvent. The suggested meeting place for the meeting is New York at the National CORE office, starting 9:30 a.m. Jan 16.

We firmly believe in the potential of a well-organized, mass-based organization and seek the accomplishment of that end. We also believe that as a member of the NAC we have a responsibility to see that the course toward that end is well-chartered. We hope you will join us in this effrt.

Please respond by return mail, air mail special delivery.

Sincerely yours,

Floyd McKissick, National Chairman

I will attend the Steering Committee meeting scheduled for Jan. 16-17____
Enclosed is my $100 assessment for transportation _____

I will attend but my chapter cannot afford the $100._____

Signature _____

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PROBLEMS

1. Lack of Communication Article X, Section 5 of the CORE Constitution states that the NAC shall be the governing body of CORE between conventions. It is our feeling that the lack of communication from the National office has made it impossible for the NAC to effectively discharge its responsibility. Since the last NAC meeting in October only three communications from the office have been received by NAC members--two of these were postponments and one was an outline of our financial situation. There has been no communication which indicated what was going on in any of our departments, what staff had been doing nor any discussion of progress on problems in areas of special interest such as Miss., Louisiana or Chicago. We have still not received copies of the National Director's statement at Nyack, outlining proposed direction and goals for the organization.

2. Two major policy decisions have been made to sharply reduce the operation of our projects in Mississippi and Chicago. Certainly various retrenchments in the activity of the national organization become necessary at such a critical junction. However, it becomes inexcusable for two decisions with such far-reaching consequences to CORE to be made without reference to the NAC about the development of such a financial crisis in the first place and the value and necessity of specific retrenchments in program which the NAC has authorized.

It becomes more and more clear that the failure of department heads to keep the NAC informed on regular basis makes it impossible for the NAC to make any sound policy decisions.

3. The inadequacy of staff at a national level has had embarassing and discourgging repercussions for local chapters. Many of us have experienced the frustration of sending letters upon letters to the national office which have remained unanswered. We were plagued by calls of upset persons this Christmas who neither received their CORE Christmas cards nor any communication regarding them. We have often discovered to our dismay that persons working on a local level had more grasp and understanding of CORE's program than national personnel. Furthermore, we are not satisfied with either the community relations nor the fund-raising jobs done by the national office and believe that a separation of these functions is clearly in order. It is also not clear whether or not directives from the NAC regarding the staff changes have been carried out.

4. CORE's failure to participate meaningfully with the other civil rights groups on the challenge to the Miss. Congressional delegation is certainly a subject for discussion. The telegram sent out by the national director in the last few days of the campaign underscores the default of mobilization on this issue. If indeed, it was the intention of the MFDP that we not participate organizationally in the challenge, relevent

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information could have still been sent out early enough to be of value for less expense. There is a continuing need for more direction in the area of program for local chapters.

5. At the August Steering Committee meeting a committee was appointed to draw up plans for a national training institute for urban staff and chapter personnel. The committee made a preliminary report in Sept. and a final one in late November. In spite of the fact that the institute was designated as a top priority need for Northern chapters there has been no action taken on it as yet; in fact, there has not even been an acknowledgement of the receipt of the plans. Similarly, there has been no in depth training of old or new staff although the need for such has often been expressed. This lack of response cannot be attributed to lack of money alone although that is obviously an important factor. The failure to find the money for this important purpose points up again the need for a full-time fund-raiser.

6. While we believe that there is general consensus in CORE that it is important to have close and meaningful relations with the new African nations, it is our feeling that a trip away from the country of a month duration, while the organization is going through a crisis period is a policy decision of the first order. Nonetheless no mention of this proposed trip was made at the last NAC meeting in October. To our knowledge there was no formal announcement of this trip before a memo to the NAC dated December 30, 1964, the eve of Mr. Farmer's departure. This precluded any discussion of the advisability of the trip at this time as well as the possibility of modifying the schedule in such a way as to have a NAC meeting before Feb. 1965.

Based upon this discussion, we suggest that the following items be placed on the agenda for the proposed Steering Committee meeting, January 16, 1965 in New York at the CORE office, 38 Park Row starting at 9:30 a.m.

1. Plans for the National CORE Convention

2. That much more information be made available to the NAC about persons being considered for openings so that intelligent decisions in line with the NAC's responsibilities in hiring (see Article XIV, Section 3) can be made.

3. That the RAC be recognized as a significant level of organization and be recognized as a significent level of organizarion and be strenthened and encouraged in every way possible: That the Dept. of Organization set up again the regional conferences that were discontinued last year and make its resources available to the RAC's for their organization and development.

4. That the NAC set up priorities for the allocation of funds and another set of priorities for cut-backs when they become necessary. It is our

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further recommendation that the training institute be given top priority in the plans for new expenditures.

5. The serious absence of direction for program reflects the need for a program assistant in the department of Organization. Every effort should be made to fill this position as soon as possible.

6. That the fund-raising and community relations departments should be separated. A committee of the NAC and staff was appointed to study the question of fund-raising nation-wide August 8 and 9. This committee should either be vitalized or abolished.

7. The Dept. of Finance shall submit monthly statements of income and expenditures in addition to monthly budget projections for income and expenses to NAC members and key staff personnel. The Dept. of Organization shall submit monthly reports to NAC members on all national regional and chapter projects authorized by the NAC. Activity and plans for staff recritment and training, as well as chapter servicing will be included in this report.

8. That the Associate Director also submit monthly reports and note in them the disposition of all directives from NAC to staff.

9. That minutes of staff meetings be promptly sent to NAC members and key staff personnel.

by the National Director

10. That in the future no extended trips be planned outside the country without prior approval of the NAC or its Steering Committee

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JAN 12 1965

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 11, 1965

TO: ALL N. A. C. MEMBERS

FROM: F. B. MCKISSICK, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

RE: STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING - JANUARY 16, 1965

Do not expect the National Office to re-imburse you for expenses upon your arrival as has been done in the past. Have your Chapters understand that National CORE makes no commitment to pay for the above meeting. The loan may very well end up being a donation to National CORE. In the event a decision is made by the N. A. C. to pay for the meeting, the likelihood for re-imbursement will be sometime in the distant future since our income for this year has already been earmarked for those creditors who are now pressing us very hard.

Memorandum

To: Organization Department

Date: January 9, 1965

From: George Wiley

Re: Field report for NAC

In the light of our critical financial situation I would like to present a comprehensive report on our whole operation to the NAC before its Feb. 6 meeting. The enclosed outline indicates the information I would like from each project, office or detached field secretary.

For the Southern staff, these reports should be brought to the staff workshop and are due then (unless Southern Office wants them sooner).

All other reports must be in the National Office by Monday, Jan. 25 at the latest.

Reports required from:

McCain: Report on Organization Dept. in National Office plus overview of entire operation.

Haley: Southern Office and overview on Southern operation

State Project Directors: report on your offices plus summary of state operations.

Local Project Directors: report on your project.

L. Smith: Northeast Region

Lockett-Tournour: Chicago project and Midwest Region

Ussery: Western Region

Each Field Secretary: Report on activities including list of chapters visited in Nov. and Dec. Report on all applicable items in outline.

Detached Task Force Workers: same instructions as Field Secretary.

Field Report Outline

Project Jurisdiction:
Author or report:
Date of report:
Period covered by report: (in this case Sept. 1964-Jan. 1965)

I. Program
Objectives
Describe activities including changes during period.

II. Staff
List names, age, position (Field sec, task force, volunteer), and duties.

III. Facilities (as of date of report)
List offices and centers (include addresses and phone numbers)
Autos: owned by CORE; leased or rented (from whom);
owned by workers but used on project (what financial arrangement?)
Major items of equipment e.g. record players, libraries (number of volumes), projectors (identify ownership).

IV. Budget (give amounts actually spent in Nov. and in Dec. 1964 for each category below. give estimates for Jan. and Feb.)
Rent (each office or center separately; identify)
Phone
Auto (lease or rental)
Auto operation
Air travel
Other travel
Supplies
Other expenses (exclude salaries)
List separately debts or obligations which the bookkeeping dept. may not know about.

V. Evaluation:
Describe major accomplishments, failures, problems, etc.
Please be as objective as possible. Include strengths and weaknesses in staff.
Indicate why continued support by Natio al CORE is justified.

VI. Recommendations and Miscellaneous Remarks

January 27, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO: Louis Smith, Michael Lesser, Winston Lockett, Eric Mann
Joyce Ware, Herbert Callender, Judy Howell, Paul Heinegg.

FROM: Robert Gore, Organization Department

Please free your calendars for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, February 6, 7 and 8. The National Action Council will be meeting on 6 and 7, and we will be having an all-day discussion with field staff who work in areas other than the South on Monday.

The NAC meeting which are open to those other than NAC members will be important from several points of view. It is good for staff to become involved in these meetings occassionally in order to discover again the workings of the policy-making body in operation. Also, this will give staff a chance to discuss matters deemed important with NAC members.

The Monday meeting will be a kind of workshop session between staff members who operate in various areas. It will include a review of policy matters, and a free-wheeling discussion of staff operations in different parts of the country, amongn other things.

The NAC meeting will begin at 9 a.m. Saturday.

File - Regional Office

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York City

TO: ALL FIELD SECRETARIES* March 31, 1965

FROM: BOB GORE

RE: AFFILIATION OF CHAPTERS

Article IV, Section 1, of the National Constitution states that the "National Action Council or Steering Committee must take action on the application (for affiliation) within sixty (60) days after the receipt of the application for affiliation."

The next National Action Council Meeting will be held April 9-10-11, 1965. Although this comes late to you, it is of importance to the National Organization as well as to prospective chapters, that you send us communications regarding chapters you feel are ready for affiliation or disaffiliation. On receipt of such information, we will make appropriate recommendations to the NAC.

Please make the report as cogent as possible so that the recommendation to the NAC can be acted on favorably and with dispatch.

*Bruce Baines
William Brown
Herb Callender
Oretha Castle
B. Elton Cox
Spiver Gordon
Edward Hollander
Richard Jewett
Michael Lesser
Winston Lockett
Eric Mann
Ronnie Moore
Isaac Reynolds
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Louis Smith
Joyce Ware

M E M O R A N D U M

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 16, 1965

TO: NAC members
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Monthly Report

I have had good intentions of sending out weekly reports to the NAC on activities within the organization. I am afraid I have not even managed the monthly reports asked for of me by the NAC. Let me bring you up to date on a few key items at least.

There have been no minutes from my weekly meeting of department heads to send out, because there have been essentially no meetings. The reason for this, of course, is that there are practically no department heads to meet. As you know, Marvin Rich has gone to SEDF and our Fund Raising and Public Relations Departments, created from the Community Relations Department, are headless. With McCain in South Carolina (and vitally needed there, particularly in the light of the Watson election June 15th) and Bob Gore having resigned over a month ago, there are no professional staff in the Organization Department. Joyce Ware has come in as much as she can to help wind things up for the Convention. Needless to say, Ed Day and I have both been spread a bit thin in the last six weeks.

As you can imagine, it has been practically impossible to do anything beyond caretaker activities. The most significant accomplishment I can record is that we have met payroll, and with a little luck we should make it again today. There have been several occasions when it has been necessary for a number of us to forebear for a week or two on an individual basis. We have also managed to maintain enough cash flow to keep our creditors out of court.

To compound our fund raising problems, Eva Levy, who had been working like a Trojan in Marvin's absence, has had to withdraw almost completely to care for her husband, who several weeks ago underwent a serious operation.

As the NAC had authorized, I made arrangements with Alan Gartner to work in fund raising on weekends and during his spring vacation. His school is now out, and as of this week we are bringing him in on a full-time basis. At the Convention NAC meeting we will ask for ratification of his appointment as Director of the Fund Raising Department for three months or longer, depending on the state of our recruitment efforts.

To date we have had a number of inquiries about the job of Public Relations Director and I anticipate a number of applications within the next week or so. For fund raising, in addition to Alan Gartner, we have had one applicant for fund raising trainee from within the staff and two nibbles from without. These two people have been sent the job descriptions and were encouraged to apply for jobs at whatever level they feel qualified. We have had several applications for Field Secretary positions. We are accepting the recommendation of Ike Reynolds and Lou Smith and appointing Bob Bailey to the position of Field Secretary for the Western Region. We have two members of the field staff who are interested in the positions open in the Organization Department.

At the suggestion of Ike Reynolds, we have closed the Western Regional Office temporarily. Ike felt that since the office could not be properly staffed at the present time, it was better that the money be diverted to field use. Ike has gone to Louisiana to work with that project. We will attempt to augment the western field as soon as we are more solvent and hopefully reopen a western office some time in the fall with proper staffing.

As you probably know, the Gandhi Award is being given posthumously to James Chaney, Andy Goodman and Mickey Schwerner on June 21st, which is the anniversary of their disappearance. Farmer will be the principal speaker. The Sunday preceding, that is June 20th, there will be a motorcade from Meridian to the Philadelphia jail to the site of the burned church outside of Philadelphia, where a memorial service will be held.

This weekend is a big weekend, in that from the 17th to the 20th is the orientation session for all of our volunteers for the summer projects. In addition, there is a big FDP rally to be held in Brooklyn on Sunday.

On May 31st to June 2nd we had a three-day meeting of the full southern staff for training and preparation for the summer projects. This was held at the Mississippi headquarters of the National Council of Churches Delta Ministry, which is called Mt. Beulah in Edwards, Mississippi. The meeting was followed by two additional days of meetings of the Louisiana staff. I thought it was a very successful and important meeting. I was pleased at the growth and maturation of our southern staff which was evident since our last staff conference in January.

The orientation sessions for the summer volunteers are being held in Waveland, Mississippi, which is actually not far from New Orleans. I think we have a good crop of volunteers, though not as many Negroes as we had hoped for and not as many college students from Louisiana as we had hoped for. Also there were fewer people able to supply their own cars than we had hoped, so we are going to have more expense than we had planned by way of car leasing.

We are going into the summer on a wing and a prayer. Our summer projects, and indeed our survival, are going to be dependent upon the immediate exploitation of some new directions in fund raising. Direct mail is not very good during the summer anyway, and we are normally, and will be again, between major appeals. We are counting heavily on two new sources; one, a tin can coin collection campaign in New York City being launched in conjunction with the New York chapters to extend through most of the summer; and two, fund raising parties, both large and small,which we hope will be conducted across the country. We will have more discussion of that at the Convention.

Farmer was not able to get an African head of state to keynote the Convention, but Farmer is contacting the Kenya Minister of Education, Mr. Koinange, who is scheduled to leave the country for Kenya just before the Convention, and trying to persuade him to delay his departure for a week and address the Convention. This should be settled by Monday.

There will, of course, be the usual two-day NAC meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday preceding the Convention. Nancy has enclosed the usual form for making travel arrangements. You should arrive Monday night, June 28th, if at all possible, so we can begin early Tuesday morning with meetings.

We are bringing in a representative group of field staff for a one-day meeting on Monday, June 28th to precede the NAC meeting and then these staff people will be available for the NAC meeting, and some of them for the Convention. We expect to have all of the northern field secretaries, plus a representative group of the southern field secretaries, project directors and task force workers.

We are in the process of working on the annual report for the Convention, which we will try to have available a little ahead of time so that it can be the basis for discussion at the pre-Convention NAC meeting.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

MINUTES OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

of the

NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL MEETING
April 11, 1964

A. The Steering Committee of the Congress of Racial Equality proclaimed demonstrations at the World's Fair to be a National Project, on a motion made by the National Director, seconded by Alan Gartner, and unanimously adopted.

B. Presentation of CORE's National World's Fair Project by Norman Hill:
World's Fair Demonstration:

1. Continuing National Project involving demonstrations at selected pavilions during the opening day at least of the Fair. The purpose is to dramatize and to show the maximum number of people from the rest of the nation and from across the world that in an age of material abundance, we have not yet eliminated injustice and discrimination.

2. Demonstrations would be keyed to specific injustices in the community or industry sponsoring the pavilion. Demonstration sites are now expected to include:

   a. Florida pavilion
   b. Louisiana pavilion
   c. Showboat
   d. Maryland pavilion
   e. General Motors pavilion
   f. Schaefer Beer pavilion
   g. New York State pavilion

3. New York area chapters are to provide hospitality and additional manpower for the necessarily limited out-of-state delegations.

4. Demonstrations should be dramatic and visual displaying cattle prods and photographic blow-ups.

5. Civil rights bill and filibuster - Highlight the necessity for specific provisions of the bill.

The project as outlined by Norman Hill was unanimously adopted.

C. Brooklyn CORE presentation - unlimited time allowed. Supporters from New York and Bronx CORE - two representatives from each chapter, allowed total of ten minutes each to be used at their discretion.

The Steering Committee posed the following reservations about the Brooklyn proposal:

1. No clear and direct targets; social dislocation without direction.
2. No relevant confrontation with those responsible for discrimination.
3. Draw focus from demonstrations of chapters inside Fair.
4. Would tend to polarize the nation racially and split the Negro community.

Brooklyn CORE presentation (Oliver Leeds):

The "Stall-In" would be co-sponsored by Brooklyn, Bronx and New York CORE. Private cars and some taxicabs have been solicited to be driven onto main arteries leading to the World's Fair on April 22, and stalled on said arteries.

Purpose of the "Stall-In" is to focus the attention of the city, state, country and world on the dissatisfaction of New York's Negro citizens with discrimination and segregation in the city.

Asked if such a demonstration would not prevent demonstrations inside the Fair, as planned by other CORE chapters from Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and Maryland, Mr. Leeds replied that certain arteries could be left open for these chapters.

Mr. Leeds presented the following objectives of the "Stall-In" and stated that they had been presented to Mayor Wagner by the Executive Committee of Brooklyn CORE: The Mayor and City Council right the wrongs against Negroes in New York City, in:

Employment: Close construction until the building trades are integrated and indict union officials who discriminate.
Slum Housing: Institute rent strikes and indict slum landlords.
Schools: Immediate desegregation of high schools, and a timetable for total school desegregation.

Establish a Public Review Board consisting of Civil Liberties, Civil Rights and church representatives to investigate police brutality charges. Cease jailings of Civil Rights demonstrators.

Brooklyn CORE Chairman, Isiah Brunson, stated that no activity on bridges or tunnels, railway or subways is planned at this time. He mentioned these specifically.

When asked about other participating organizations, Mr. Leeds stated that the City-Wide Committee had accepted an invitation to participate,

and that, to the best of his knowledge, no other organizations were involved. Details of the City-Wide Committee's participation were not spelled out.

Spokesmen from New York CORE and Bronx CORE confirmed their support of Brooklyn CORE on the proposed "Stall-In." The Bronx CORE Chairman advised that his Executive Committee and membership endorsed the project.

The Brooklyn CORE spokesman asked that their original motion for a massive tie-up of all arteries of World'sFair traffic be backed by National CORE and that there be demonstrations within the Fair, details to be worked out. Motion that Steering Committee adopt Brooklyn CORE's "Stall-In" project unanimously rejected.

Due to the large number of persons attending the meeting from Brooklyn, Bronx and New York CORE, the Steering Committee adopted the following ground rules for discussion of suspension of Brooklyn CORE:

Three representatives from Brooklyn CORE and two from each of the New York and Bronx Chapters invited to participate. Spokesmen for these chapters stated that they would not take part in the proceedings unless their entire memberships present were allowed to do so, and left the room.

Suspension of Brooklyn CORE: Motion by Lombard, seconded by Gartner, passed unanimously by the Steering Committee.

The Steering Committee takes note of the suspension of Brooklyn CORE by the National Action Council on April 8, 1964, and, by authority vested in it, in Articles 5 and 10 of the Constitution, continues the suspension of Brooklyn CORE under the terms of the April 8 suspension, based on the following charges:

1. Persistent failure of Brooklyn CORE to follow CORE's Rules for Action, specifically Rules 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8, with regard to its John Jay High School project, its "rat bite" charges, and its "Uncle Phipps" leaflet.

2. Failure of Brooklyn CORE to follow the directions of the National Action Council as conveyed to the Chapter over the signature of the National Director, James Farmer, on April 8, and issuance of statements to the press after receipt of said directive forbidding public statements.

3. Failure of Brooklyn CORE to accept the decision of the National Action Council in today's meeting, through the presentation of a resolution reaffirming its participation in the World's Fair "Stall-In" project, contrary to the decision of the NAC, which was then known to the representatives of Brooklyn CORE.

Brooklyn CORE will be presented with formal charges by the Director of

Organization within five days, and may present its defense to the NAC, on May 1.

Motion by Curvin, seconded by Oldham: The Steering Committee assumes that all chapters will abide by its decision regarding the World's Fair project.

In the event that any CORE chapter sponsors or participates in a World's Fair project in violation of the NAC position of April 11, the National Chairman is authorized to poll the NAC by phone to determine appropriate action to be taken.

Unanimously adopted.

In reply to how the press got wind of the proposed "Stall-In," Mr. Leeds stated that a leaflet put out before the April 7th meeting of chapter chairmen with Mr. Farmer had apparently fallen into the hands of the press.

The Steering Committee agreed unanimously that part of CORE's Fair opening day project would be nonviolent direct action at the pavilions of New York City and New York State to provide equality for its minorities.

MOTION: The National Director and National Chairman are the only ones authorized to make public statements on CORE's World's Fair project.

Unanimously adopted.

MOTION: National Director contact all Metropolitan New York chapters immediately calling attention to the rulings of the Steering Committee on public statements of internal disagreements.

Unanimously adopted.

Julius Hobson stated that it is imperative that rules be formulated governing the behavior of CORE chapters and individuals in the chapters.

The meeting was continued on matters pertaining to staff and program. Covering minutes will follow shortly.

Steering Committee Minutes April 11, 1964

Those in Attendance

Robert Curvin - (Newark-Essex CORE)
Mark Dodson - (Long Island CORE)
James Farmer - National Director
Alan Gartner - (Boston CORE)
Julius Hobson - (Washington CORE)
Shirley Lacey - (Bergen County CORE)
Ed Levinson - (Brooklyn CORE)
Rudy Lombard - (Syracuse CORE)
Floyd McKissick - National Chairman (Durham CORE)
Charles Oldham - (St. Louis CORE)
James Peck - CORElator Editor
Lou Smith - (Philadelphia CORE)
George Wiley - (Syracuse CORE)

STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

May 22, 1964

Present:

Steering Committee -- Curvin, Farmer, Gartner, Hobson Lacey, Lewinson, Peck, Smith, Wiley

Staff -- Carey, C.Coleman, V.Coleman, N.Hill, V. Hill, Hoffman, McCain, McKenna, Murphy, Rachlin, Rich, Rhodell

Department of Organization (McCain) :

Queens CORE has been cooperative in its meetings with the Director of Organization present. The group is currently engaged in direct action projects. Elections will be held on June 10th, after which Mr. McCain will have a recommendation for or against affiliation.

A Field Secretary was assigned to Chester, Pa., but during a full week in that city was unable to develop any meaningful relationship with the movement and was transferred. CORE will keep as close touch as possible with the Chester movement, but will not directly involve the organization at this time. Allegations of police brutality will be sent to Governor Scranton.

Robert Gore, formerly in the Community Relations Department, has been appointed Assistant to the Director of Organization.

Civil Rights Bill (M. Rich) :

Although some amendments have weakened the FEPC and public accommodations sections of the bill, the bill remains a reasonably good one. The Steering Committee voted unanimously to adopt a motion by Ed Lewinson, seconded by James Farmer, that CORE plan for direct action on the Civil Rights Bill if cloture is not voted by June 15. The Staff is authorized to implement said action.

Program Department (N. Hill) :

Norman Hill reported meeting with Bob Moses and other SNCC and COFO representatives to discuss a meeting with President Johnson on the Mississippi program. It was agreed that if such a meeting takes place, it would be with the

heads of the COFO organizations and Mississippi represenatives of COFO. The COFO-sponsored June 9 hearing in Washington D.C. is to take up such issues as police brutality, harrassment, etc.

The training site for the Mississippi Summer Task Force has been changed from Berea, Ky., to Oxford, Ohio and will begin June 12th. Some 500 people will be involved in this project.

Training for the Chicago Summer Project will get underway the week of May 25th.

Details of policy, finances, endorsements, etc. for activity centered around the political conventions this summer are to be worked out during the coming week. Overall policy will be worked out between CORE, SNCC, SCLC, and the Negro American Labor Council.

Financial Report (June 1, 1963 through May 21, 1964) :

Balance June 1, 1963	$ 1,398.23
Income	859,541.85
Disbursements	871,898.93
Expense above income	10,958.85
Bills payable thru April 30,1964	65,310.20
Balance in checking April 30,1964	1,129.25
Balance in V.E.P. April 30,1964	3,318.04
Carver Federal	66.26

CORE National Convention :

Details to chapters, NAC members, etc. have gone out in separate memoranda. The Convention will be held at the Muehlebach Hotel in Kansas City, Mo., July 2 - 5, 1964. A joint Staff - NAC meeting is scheduled for Tuesday evening, June 30, all day Wednesday, July 1, and, if necessary, Thursday morning, July 2.

African Affiliations :

Mr. Farmer advised that a group of Nigerian University students known as ASCORE and a "CORE" group in Monrovia, Liberia formed by a former St. Louis CORE member have inquired into the possibilities of a working liason with National CORE. It is the consensus of the Steering Committee that no one can represent National CORE outside of the United States, but that we are anxious to promote

a mutually beneficial fraternal relationship.

Mr. Farmer read a letter from Clarence Funnye of New York CORE announcing the establishment of a Department of Urban Renewal of New York CORE. Among its goals is the minimization of hardships connected with dislocation of families accompanying urban renewal programs. The Steering Committee voted to encourage further exploration in the area of urban renewal, details to be worked out by the Program Department of National CORE, under direction of the National Director.

Brooklyn, Bronx, and New York CORE Chapters :

Mr. Farmer reported receipt of letters from each of these chapters accepting the NAC May 2nd resolution. Each protested item 4, regarding affiliation with other groups.

Minutes of the May 22, 1964 Steering Committee Meeting

Summary of Discussion on Washington, D.C.
CORE

I Washington Congress of Racial Equality vs. Rowena Rand:

Miss Rand, Washington CORE member expelled on March 3, 1964 requested and received permission for a hearing before the steering Committee. The Steering Committee reversed Miss Rand's expulsion on the following grounds:

1) The by-law under which she was expelled was passed after the "disorderly conduct" incident.
2) She received no statement of the charges against her prior to expulsion.
3) She was not present at the meeting when expulsion took place. The vote was 7 for reversal of the expulsion and 1 not voting.

II Charges against Julius Hobson:

Some members of Washington, D.C. CORE brought charges to the Steering Committee seeking the expulsion from CORE of Julius Hobson.

The two factions of this chapter were represented as follows:
Complainants: Gordon Adams, Naomi Eftis, Karl Gregory, Anna Holden, Barbara Insley, Wardel Linsay, Sheila Maclis, Norma Shelton, Reginald Webb.
On behalf of Mr. Hobson: Rimsky Atkinson, Abdullah Azeeze, Richard Brown, Jack Goodwin, Julius Hobson, Elwood Jackson, Richard Scupi (counsel).

Procedure for the hearing, as set forth by the Steering Committee, was accepted by both sides.

Karl Gregory, representing the complainants, set forth the following charges against Julius Hobson:

1. He administered the chapter in an undemocratic and irresponsible manner.
2. Violated CORE rules and procedure in action projects.
3. Violated by-laws of the organization in regard to internal disagreements and news media.
4. Misuse of his role as a regional representative
5. Violated CORE's Constitution and permitted irregularities in the membership list.

(over)

Steering Committee Minutes
of 5/22/64 con'td.

Summary of Discussion on
Washington, D.C. CORE

The complainants presented in writing, prior to this meeting, details of the above charges, and spoke further on them during the meeting. Mr. Hobson contested the above charges and stated that the complainants had:

1. Walked out of a recent meeting, refusing to nominate a slate for the election;
2. Unruly conduct during meetings;
3. Accused him of anti-semitism;
4. Participated in unauthorized picket lines in the name of CORE.

Allegations from both sides were extensively discussed by Steering Committee members, with the following revelations:

1. Steps to incorporate the Chapter had been taken, without any notice to CORE's General Counsel, and without vote of the general membership.
2. All Committee Chairmen had been removed from office following the election.
3. An action project had been cancelled without a vote of the general membership.
4. A project had been initiated by Mr. Hobson as a "regional project."
5. A project had been initiated without a general membership vote.
6. A regional secretary had been hired by Mr. Hobson, who stated that $400.00 in salary was paid her from his personal monies and $100.00 from funds voted by the Executive Committee of the Chapter for voter registration work in the area.

Gordon Carey who attended the election meeting of Washington CORE on May 12, 1964 as an observer, reported that the meeting consisted of roll call, election of unopposed candidates and adjournment.

Minutes of the NAC Steering Committee Meeting of May 22, 1964

Resolution of the Charges against Julius Hobson

Instructions from the Steering Committee to Julius Hobson, Chmn. Washington, D.C. CORE

It being our belief that the general substance of the charges made are substantial, serious and valid, we instruct that the following be done:

1. In regard to the conduct of all meetings, full parliamentary procedure is to be followed and respect for all members' rights is to be guaranteed.
2. In regard to all action projects, none shall be initiated or terminated except by vote at a general membership meeting.
3. In regard to news media, the NAC resolution regarding chapter problems is to be strictly adhered to--all statements to news media are to be accurate and in accordance with CORE Rules for Action.
4. In regard to the office of Regional Representative, no public statements are to be made or actions taken in this capacity except for participation in and voting at Steering Committee, NAC and Convention meetings.
5. The papers of incorporation are to be immediately withdrawn and no further action is to be taken in this regard.
6. There are to be no suspensions or expulsions from active membership in Washington, D.C. CORE for 90 days, except with approval of the Steering Committee.
7. Appointment and removal of Committee Chairmen shall be ratified by the membership at a regular meeting.

The charges are considered to be current and pending, and are to be reviewed at the next Steering Committee meeting, and at such subsequent meetings as is deemed desirable.

The matter above is to be considered internal business of CORE, and is not to be aired publicly.

The Steering Committee has asked Louis Smith to act as its representative in an advisory capacity to Washington, D.C. CORE.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

MINUTES OF MEETING OF NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL'S STEERING COMMITTEE

Held Saturday, September 26, 1964
48 West 125 Street, New York City

Members present - McKissick, Lombard, Ussery, Turner, Gartner, Curvin, Due, Rosenfeld, Brown, Lacey, Drake, Dodson, Castle, Sprowal, Farmer, The meeting was convened by the chairman, Floyd McKissick at 10:15 A.M. The minutes of the last meeting were approved, with the exception of the following correction: The Steering Committee is not empowered to pass the by-law on chapter incorporation but it can make that recommendation to the National Action Council for action.

Report on the Washington, D.C. trusteeship - James Farmer

Louis Smith reports that he is optimistic about the chapter in Washington. The general membership has asked to extend the period of trusteeship for thirty days.
Motion - To accept recommendation of Mr. Smith to extend the period of trusteeship.
(Farmer). Motion passed unanimously.

PRINCEVILLE Canning Co. - Gordon Carey

The Princeville Canning Co. has agreed to buy potatoes from farmers in Louisiana who had been pressured because they tried to vote. Other food distributors as the result of having been contacted by CORE brought pressure to bear on the company and the Princeville company has written the farmers, indicating that they would buy their potatoes. There was some question about the facts of this case because thorough investigation had not been carried out. CORE still has a qualified victory, however.

Treasurer's report - Alan Gartner

The treasurer submitted the following financial statement for the months of June, July and August, 1964:

TOTAL RECEIPTS.....		$268,597.40
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PERIOD.....		$280,589.55
BALANCE IN CHECKING ACCOUNT.....		$ 20,881.72
TRANSFERRED TO MISSISSIPPI ACCOUNT 8/18/64		$14,857.22
Bills Payable 8/31	$36,043.55	
Taxes Payable 8/31	-6,072.28	
Total Payable 8/31		$42,116.83

Balance in	VEP Account 8/31	$2,371.35
"	" Mississippi Fund Account 8/31	1,546.12
"	" CEP Account 8/31	3,851.92

It was requested that a detailed statement be made of the Mississippi Project income and expenditures. Motion: a complete monthly Mississippi statement be mimeographed and sent with the minutes of the Steering Committee to the contact list and the news media. (Turner, Farmer)

Fund-raising - Community Relations - Val Coleman, Marvin Rich

According to the results thus far it is estimated that the Dick Gregory Tour will gross $50,000. The tour has been very successful for CORE chapters on local level because it has stimulated fund-raising and enabled chapters to make new contacts. The tour could have been more financially successful if it had been concentrated in large cities alone, (Dick Gregory is scheduled to make 37 stops in 30 days), but it has served an important local function. The large appeal of the year, the budget card mailing has just gone out; expenses of the mailing are $9-10,000 and the anticipated income is $175-185,000. A new brochure is available, "Calendar of Coercion," which has been sent out with the budget cards will also be available for chapter selling and Freedom hats are also available for sale (chapters make 40¢ on each hat).
A letter from Miss Dorothy Pitman in the Community Relations Dept. was submitted to the Steering Committee by James Farmer, but was declared out of order.
The report of the department was received by common consent.

Southern report - Richard Haley, Dave Dennis, Jerome Smith, Dick Jewitt

Richard Haley presented a total program for Miss. which draws on the experience of the COFO Summer Program. The following programs are planned as part of the project:

1. Freedom Democratic Party and voter registration
2. Freedom Schools
3. Pre-school education
4. White community project
5. Federal programs
6. Community centers
7. Literacy program
8. Medical programs
9. Legal programs
10. Audio-visual program
11. Food and clothing distribution
12. Mississippi Student Union (for high school students)
13. Libraries

It was expressed that there is a need for the phasing of such a program. The Southern staff feels a real urgency for the developing political organization for 1966 and such a comprehensive program is part of their overall plan.
Motion - to include in a discussion on the direction of CORE Southern program as set out by Haley. (Ussery, Dodson). Passed. Theproblems of cooperation and coordination in the Southern program were then discussed at length. Motion - CORE should hire and/or retain up to five lawyers, one of whom may be a legal co-ordinator working under Carl Rachlin and Richard Haley, for the South. (Turner, Rosenfeld). 13 for, 1 against (Ussery).

Motion - NAC approve the appointment of Dave Dennis as Program Director of the Southern office. (Farmer, Sprowal) Passed unanimously.

Detroit CORE - Triple A

Ralph Rosenfeld presented a plea for help on behalf of Detroit CORE in their dealings with AAA in that city. Motion - that CORE supports the activities of Detroit CORE in their dealings with AAA, and that the National Director be instructed to inform the AAA National office of its support and its intention to notify local chapters of this action. (Gartner, Rosenfeld).
9 for, 2 against (Brown, Turner).

The Direction of CORE - James Farmer

The National Director outlined some of the factors which must be considered in formulating a plan of direction. There is a need for an overall plan in view of a present lack of coordination and relationship between different areas of activity (i.e. jobs to schools, housing to education). Another need will be filled with the hiring of a research person. Furthermore, the development of program has to relate to the structure of CORE. It was therefore recommended by Farmer that there be a program assistant in the department of organization who would relate data to chapter activities. Another recommendation is that there be a political action department set up in Washington, the functions of which shall be to keep chapters in touch with what is going on in legislative matters, propose bills which will relate to our problems, and keep chapters in touch with agencies and programs. Mr. Farmer reported that an administrative assistant had not yet been located. Motion - that chapters be allowed to endorse canidates (Rosenfeld, Turner). Motion to table - with the understanding that the motion be part of the agenda at the next NAC meeting and that chapters be informed that such a discussion is coming and they should communicate their experience and opinions on the subject to the National office (Farmer) before the next meeting. (Gartner, Turner) Passed 11 to 2.

Legal Department

Motion - the legal department be instructed to bring back a comprehensive legal program worked out with the So. staff which will seek to solve the legal problems and will take full recognition of four year goals for the Southern region and such program be resubmitted to the NAC at its October meeting (Ussery, Drake)

October NAC Meeting

Motion - the next meeting be set up as a retreat to deal with basic program and direction, lasting no less than three and one half days (Suggested time Columbus Day weekend). (Turner, Ussery).

Report on Resolutions

Ollie Leeds, Chairman of Brooklyn CORE presented the resolutions recommended by his chapter at the National Convention which were not acted upon at that time. Motion - on the resolution reading as follows: "We propose the establishment of a National Civil Rights selectivd buying boycott list". - to support the principle of establishing such a periodic boycott list and direct staff to inquire into its feasibility. (Gartner, Farmer). Motion - refer the following resolutions to the new research assistant: "A National concerted, centralized effort to bring major urban areas back under rent control as the first step in our Anti-Poverty campaign" and "National CORE promotes the concept of fully integrated housing." Motion - the following resolutions be referred to the Dept. of Organization so that it might take a survey of membership requirements and consult with the members of the NAC and members of other chapters to work out solutions to the problems: "Uniform minimum national dues requirements for all chapters" and "Uniform membership requirements for all chapters (A. National office issue membership cards)."

Section 111 failed to pass, but sections 1, 11, and 1V were accepted as part of the Southern office's program.

Chicago Project - Gene Tournour

The impact of the Northern task force project can be summed up in the following ways: 1) task force personnel have had to prove themselves one way or the other, 2) there has been a real impact on other community groups so that CORE is now respected and called upon to share its experience in organizing on a grass roots level and 3) the program has had a real impact on CORE chapters themselves, who now understand what it means to organize and have accepted the program. It was recommended that the three centers be seen as places to train other CORE chapters in the region in community organization and that there be tangible financial backing of the program.
Motion - that CORE support the program for the 3 communith enters for six months. (Due, Curvin). Amendment - that there be a full report on this program at the January NAC meeting, including a complete financial report, assessment of successes, and failures and detailed proposals for the future. (Gartner).

Department of Organization - Jim McCain

Report from questionnaire circulated about unity groups - that unity groups do not basically hinder CORE'S activity. Total registered in July and August in the South where CORE workers are now working 6,950. The following chapters were recommended for affiliation: Palm Springs, Cal. (recommended by Chet Duncan), Tri-Cities, CORE in Richland, Wash. (recommended by Chet Duncan) and Kenosha, Wis. (recommended by Joyce Ware). Motion - to affiliate passed unanimously (Dodson, Farmer). Because the Wilson Jr. College chapter is a college chapter, action on its affiliation was referred to the next NAC meeting. The following persons hired as field secretary were recommended for confirmation: Eric Mann, John McDowell, Herbert Callender, Bruce Bains, Spiver Gordon, Mike Lesser. Motion - to confirm passed (Turner, Castle abstained).

Nominations for Vacancies on the National Action Council

Ollie Leeds, Brooklyn CORE was nominated by Farmer. Cecil Brown, Milwaukee CORE was nominated by Turner.

Report of the Committee on Northern Staff

It was the consesus of the committee that the demands of a community oriented program were such that CORE responsibilities to the community could no longer be carried out on a volunteer basis. It was therefore recommended that each chapter begin now to make plans for the selection and hiring of an executive secretary, whose salary would be paid by the chapter. It was further recommended that an intensive two week institute for potential professional leadership be set up at the end of November, open to persons recommended by chapters and screened by the National office (by application form and/or by examination). The following suggestions regarding the training institute were made:

B. 1) Who should attend? Persons should attend who are mature, have solved their basic personal problems, have some skills and leader

ship ability, a basic sense of organization and are likely canidates for the position of executive secretary or other form of professional leadership in Northern CORE Chapters. They need not be present active members of CORE but can be selected from the broader community. Applicants should be screened by application form or by examination.

2) The National office should be prepared to subsidize those persons who must leave jobs and pay some part of travel expenses in those cases where chapters are struggling financially and cannot afford to send people.

3) Where? It was the feeling of the group that such an institute take place in an isolated setting (e.g. Pendle Hill).

4) What should be included?

a. Skills in organization-how to budget, administer an office, delegate authority.

b. Program - direction and planning

c. How to work with groups - human relations training

d. The Northern community - an analysis (power structure, key groups)

e. Core history and background, present direction

f. How to plan, set up priorities for daily routine

g. Factual information on governmental agencies and programs

h. Fund raising

i. Organizing skills

5) Who should do the training: It was agreed that although some of the above subjects could be handled on the workshop level with CORE

The following are the Resolutions which were passed by the NAC at the NACidephia meeting from May 1 to 3.

1. Motion by L. Smith and second by R. RApp that the Treasurer's report be accepted.

2. The following chapters were affiliated by the NAC:
Middlesex, N.J.; Seven Arts Chapter of CORE; East River CORE; South Jamaica CORE; Suffolk County CORE; Tulsa, Okla.; and Milwaukee CORE/

3. Motion by J. Farmer, second by M. Dodson:

a. The suspension against Brooklyn CORE be lifted, and

b. A probation period of three months be set, the terms of which shall be

1) A staff member shall be assigned to work full-time, in a field secretary capacity, as a representative of the National Director. Among his duties would be monitoring Brooklyn CORE meetings, both regular and executive, as a representative of the National Director. The staff member shall make twice monthly wirtten reports to the National Director, who shall distribute such reports to the NAC.

2) During the period of probation no projects, programs or public activities, press releases, leaflets, or press statements as well as any other forms of public information may be undertaken without the prior approval of the National Director.

3) During the probationary period, Brooklyn CORE's right to select delegates to, and to participate in, the National Convention shall not be restricted.

4)

c. During the probationary period, present or future liason with, or participation in, any coordinating or cooperative activity with other organizations or groups shall be subject to the approval of the National Director.

d. The Brooklyn chapter shall engage in a training period, under the direction and guidance of the National Organization, for at least the duration of the probabion, in CORE philosophy, direction, discipline and program.

e. The NAC authorizes its Steering Committee to supervise the implementation of the above sta ted conditions and prohibitons of the probation and further authorizes it to amend, alter or extend any or all of these coditions or prohibitions.

f. The NAC authorizes its Steering Committee to enforce the conditions and prohibitons of this probation. Any violations of the letter or spirit of these conditions or prohibitons shall be considered grounds for disaffiliation.

g. This probation, and the end of suspension, go into effect upon the formal written notification of the Executive Committee of Brooklyn CORE to the National Director of their acceptance of each and every condition and prohibition herein above imposed by T~~u~~esday, May 5, 1964 at 9 am.

Carried 13 for, 0 against.

4. Motion by S. Riley, second by M. Dodson:

Because of the vilation of the unanimous decison of the Steering Committee meeting of April 11, 1964--1) A strong warning is given to Bronx CORE and New York CORE that further violation of any of the decisions of the NAC or of its Steering Committee, whether issued directly or thru the National Director shall be considered grounds for disaffiliation--2) The senior staff person, Jim McCain, or his designee, shall attend all meetings, membership and executive of these two chapters for a period of 90 days. He shall make a monthly ~~report~~ written report to the National Director who shall distribute such reports to the NAC--3) The New York and Bronx chapters shall engage in a training perbd, under the direction and guidance of the National Organization, for at least 90 days, in CORE philosophy, direction, discipline and program--4)During the 90 day period, present or future liason with or participation in any coordinating or cooperative activities with other organizations or groups shall be subject to the approval of the National Director--5)Written acceptance of the above clauses from the Executive Committees of the Bronx and New York chapters shall be recieved by the National Director by 9 am Tuesday, May 5, 1964.--6) The NAC authpizes the Steering Committee to supervise the implementation of the above clauses. Any violation in letter or spirit of these conditons shall be considered grounds for disaffiliation.

Motion carried 16 for, 0 against.

5. Motion by G. Wiley, second R. Rapp:

Any questions of defintion or interpretation of NAC rulings shall be decided by the National Director. His decisions shall be immediately binding until reviewed by the NAC or the Steering Committee.
Carried 14 for, 0 against.

6. Motion by A. Gartner, second S. Riley:

That the National Direcgor send a monitor to Washington for the CORE election of May 12, 1964.
Carried 13 for, 1 against.

7. Motion by A. Gartner, second D. Hollis:

That up to $10,000 be allocated for transportation and lodging expenses of the Mississippi and Louisiana Freedom Deamocratic Delegates who will be participating in the Deomocratic Party Convention challenge.
Carried 13 for, 0 against.

8. Motion bt G. Wiley, second by R. Lombard:

That there be a commitment for support of a New York coordinating office for the Democratic convention challenge and that CORE support up to half of the ~~work~~ costs of such an moffice subject to suitable terms and arrangements being worked out by the staff.
Carried 13 for, 0 against.

9. Motion by A. Gartner, second by W. Ussery:

That based on a previous NAC decision that Louisiana be the prime focus of our summer southern activities we hereby adopt the program of Ronnie Moore pending the availability of funds. Every effort should be made to specially raise money for this prouject and this project shall have priority for those general funds which are available.
Carried 12 for, 1 against, 1 abstention.

10. Motion by A. Gartner, second by M. Dodson:

That staff proposals for programs to be sponsored or supported by National CORE shall be submitted first to the National Director for his comments and assessment before being presented to the NAC. When possible such proposals shall include proposed budgets and staff obligations.
Carried 12 for, 2 against.

11. Motion by A. Gartner, second R. Rapp:

That it is the determination of the NAC that there is a connection between the expulsion from Washington CORE of Miss Rowena Rand and the pending election. On the basis of the seriousness of the allegations brought by some members of Washington CORE, the NAC hereby requests the postponement of the May 12 election of Washington CORE until a determination of be facts may be made by the NAC or its Steering Committee. Such a determination will be made at a hearing to be held at the next meeting of the Steering Committee. Formal copies of the allegations will be sent to concerned parties before this hearing.
Carried 13 for, 0 against.

12. Motion by A. Gartner, second by R. Rapp:

That copies of the above resolution be send to J. Hobson and to all the signers of the communication which was sent tp the National Director relating to the problems in Washington CORE.
Carried

13. Motion by A. Garnter, second R. Rapp:

That the Organization Department be instructed to make a report to the next Steering Committee on May 21, 1964, with recommendations regarding the unaffiliated chapter of Queens CORE.
Carried 12 for, 0against.

14. Motion by A. Gartner, second by M. Dodson:

That in view of the severe crisis that now exists in Chester, Pennsylvania, and at the invitation of the Chester Committee for Freedom Now, the National Director be directed to--

1) Assign a full time staff person to Chester;

2) Alert eastern chapters to the potential need for future aid;

3) Continue attempts to impress on the Sun Oil Company and the Scott Paper Company and other major employers their responsibilities in this situation and, if necessary, to propose plans for cooperative action by other CORE chapters throughout the country to achieve this end.

4) To collect, and present to the Justice Department, and other relevant agencies, evidence of brutality by Chester police and Pennsylvania State Police.

5) Make public CORE's committment to Chester in this struggle.

6) Seek to aid in the legal defense in whatever way possible.

Carried 14 for, 0 against.

15. Motion by W. Ussery, second by M. Dodson:

That a CORE Board of Arbitration be created and that this Board shall be chaired by the First or Second Vice Chairman of CORE as assigned by the National Chairman of CORE. This Board shall meet at the request of the National LChairman. This Board shall be composed of the following five members, as appointed by the National Chairman: (No person shall serve on the Board if he is a member of a chapter whose grievance is before the Board, or if he has had undue personal involvement in the case before the Board)

1. First or Second Vice Chairman
2. Regional LRepresentatives of the area in which the chpater is located except where a regional representative from another area is assigned to the case by the National Chairman.
3. CORE National Director of Organization.
4. Regonal Field Secretary of area in which the chapter is located, except where in the judgment of the National Chairman it would be appropriate for another field secretary to be appointed.

Voting members of the B"ard shall be NAC members only.

Be it further moved that after full and proper hearing, decisions which are endorsed by the concerned parties, will be effective immediately and become binding unless reversed by the NAC or its Steering Committee.

Decisions of this Board may be appealed to the NAC or its Steering Committee within 30 days of the decision of the BOard.

NAC approved decisions of this Board may be appealed, by either

or both of the concerned parties, to the CORE National Convention.

Be it further moved that a National Convention Arbitration Board of Appeals Committee may be established if necessary. Such a committee would be composed of twelve (12) chapter chairmen who are not members of the NAC. Members of this committee and its chairman shall be appointed by the National Chairman of CORE.
The function of this committee is to determine whehter the aggrieved party, with an appeal it ~~xk~~ wishes to bring before the convention, has exhausted all administrative remedy.
Administrative remedy in this case would consist of--

1. Making a specific attempt to resolve the problem on its own initiative with the other party to the conflict.
2. Making a specific attempt to resolve the problem with the assistance of a field secretary in the area.
3. Making a specific attempt to resolve the problem with the assistance of the Director of Organization and/or the National Director of CORE.
4. Making a specific attempt to resolve the problem by bringing it befose the CORE Board of Arbitration.
5. Making a specific attempt to resolve the problem by bringing it before the NAC Steering Committee.
6. Making a specific attempt to resolve the problem by bringing it before the full NAC meeting.

If all the above administrative remedies have not been exhausted, the committee shall indicate to the aggrieved parties the next appropriate level at which to lodge its appeal.
This committee shall recommend to the Convention for consideration only those cases which have exhausted the administrative remedy as defined above. Such recommendations shall be by vote of two-thirds of those members of the committee who are present and voting.

Carried 10 for, 0 against.

Jim F

NAC RESOLUTIONS (Sat. afternoon 5-2-64)

S.A.1. Moved by A Gartner Seconded by R. Rapp

That support be given to a national project in Washington, D.C. in connection with the filibuster. That there be a national direct action project at each of the respective party conventions, and, in connection with both of these, nationwide demonstrations in support of these actions as well as in support of CORE's platform for 1964.

UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED

S.A.2. Moved by A. Gartner Seconded by R. Rapp

That we endorse the hearing scheduled for June 9 in Washington, D.C. and that we instruct our ~~Gen~~ General Counsel to take an active part in that hearing.

UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED

S.A.3. Moved by A. Gartner Seconded by G. Wiley

That the ~~staff~~ staff be instructed to meet with representatives of COFO to arrange for the hearing in Washington on June 9 and the demonstrations and presidential visit on June 10. And that we go on record as favoring the representation at the White House being made up of local people from Mississippi plus representatives from organizations in COFO.

CARRIED ~~in~~ 7 for 3 against

The consensus of the NAC was that CORE staff members should not participate in the Washington activity in conjunction with ACT, or in a meeting at the White House with other than the Mississippi delegation and leaders of recognized civil rights organizations.

Northern Virginia CORE

A Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality

MAY 11 1964

5811 19th Street North
Arlington, Va. 22205
May 9, 1964

James McCain
Director of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, NY

Dear Jim

Those of us in Northern Virginia CORE both individually and as a group are truly distressed by the dissention that is so severely hampering the work of Washington CORE. Not surprisingly it hampers our work and our public relations as well. Before proceding, however, let me hasten to say that both sides in that dispute have respected the awkward position of Northern Virginia CORE. Although they may have known of the sentiments of individuals, no one has pressed the chapter or even suggested that the chapter take a position.

What I have to offer as a partial solution is strictly my own idea. I even have to admit that those in the "out" faction of Washington CORE to whom I have mentioned the idea have not been particularly receptive to it. Egotistically, I chalk that up to the heat of the election campaign. The idea is that a second CORE chapter be set up in Washington, but in special way not parallel to the functions of Washington CORE. The new group would be non-geographical but oriented to the one project of securing home rule for the District of Columbia. The obvious name is "Home Rule CORE." Innumerable ideas for direct action suggest themselves in a field that has too long been solely occupied by little more than "letters to the editor" and speeches.

Needless to say, innumerable bugs remain to be worked out, not the least of which will be convincing individuals in Washington. However, I know that home rule is a subject that interests many of them greatly. Also, some formal agreement with the existing Washington CORE would no doubt be necessary. I do think this idea offers possibilities not just in Washington, but tother project-oriented chapters might be created in other special situations.

Yours in Freedom

David B. Brooks

David B. Brooks
past-chairman, Northern Virginia CORE

James T. McCain
Please Keep

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
May 1, 1964

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT REPORT

TO: NAC, May 1-3, 1964

CHAPTER AFFILIATIONS:

Middlesex, New Jersey. Recommended by Wallace Murphy. Chapter was instrumental in making the March on Trenton into a coalition effort. Chapter is now moving into housing, employment and school projects. O.K.

Seven Arts Chapter of CORE. (NYC) Recommended by Val Coleman. The chapter has successfully completed a project with General Motors, and other automobile manufacturers, in which they got a substantial number of jobs in the "industrial show" field. O.K.

East River CORE (NYC) Recommended by Arthur Williams. Chapter has been very active in the community -- set up a play street where several children had been hit by cars, organized a teenage basketball team, hold arts and crafts classes for children. They have participated in city-wide and national projects, such as the first school boycott, Schaefer Beer boycott, and the World's Fair. They are now working with two Parent's Association on school problems; their employment chairman is now attempting to set up unemployed councils in East Harlem. Table by NAC

South Jamaica CORE (NYC). Recommended by Allan Hoffman. A new chapter with substantial support and participation from their local community. Their projects include a successful employment negotiation with the Greenline Record Shop, getting neighborhood stores to stop handling Schaefer Beer. They had 150 to 200 people out for the World's Fair, and had 50 arrested. O.K.

Suffolk County CORE. Recommended by Velma Hill. This chapter, as their first project, broke down a pattern of exclusion in Beachview Garden apartments. They have been involved in Schaefer picketing and the World's Fair project. A mature, militant group with real potential for community participation. O.K

Tulsa, Oklahoma. Recommended by Ike Reynolds. Ike and Bruce Baines have had three workshops, and are planning more. The Chapter is presently engaged in sit-ins in eating places and action against places of employment. The chapter is being met with strong opposition from the city, but is continuing to work . O.K.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Recommended by James Farmer. Worked on boycott of Sealtest Dairy products, and has participated with the NAACP in a drive for school desegregation. They recently have been picketing a realtor which discriminates. O.K.

*****

NAC - Steering Committee

SPECIAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING JANUARY 15, 1965
National CORE office

Members present: McKissick, Brown, Ussery, Hall, Buton, Rosenfeld, Gartner, Peck, Turner, Curvin, Lacey, Sprowal

The meeting was called to order at 10:10 by the chairman, Floyd McKissick. The agenda for the meeting was announced:

1. Affiliations and disaffiliations
2. State of CORE report - by Wiley, Rich, etc.
3. Communications between staff and NAC including the following suggested items for discussion announced in the call for this meeting:
   a. "The Dept. of Finance shall submit monthly statements of income and expenditures in addition to monthly budget projections for income and expenses to NAC members and key staff personnel. The Dept. of Organization shall submit monthly reports to NAC members onn all national, regional and chapter projects authorized by the NAC. Activity and plans for staff recruitment and training, as well as chapter servicing will be included in this report."
   b. "That the Associate Director also submit monthly reports and note in ktheem the disposition of all directives from NAC to staff."
   c. "That minutes of staff meetings be promptly sent to NAC members and key staff personnel."
4. Staff issues, including the following suggested items announced in the call.
   a. "That much more information be made available to the NAC about persons being considered for openings so that intelligent decisions in line with the NAC's responsibilities in hiring can be made."
   b. " The serious absence of direction for program reflects the need for a program assistant in the department of organization. Every effort should be made to fill this position as soon as possible."
   c. " That the fund-raising and community relations departments should be separated. A committee of the NAC and staff was appointed to study the question of fund-raising nation-wide August 8 and 9. This committee should either be vitalized or abolished."
5. National program
6. Regional Action Councils, including the following item suggested in the call: "That the RAC be recognized as a significant levl of organization and be [illegible] strengthened adn encouraged in every way possible. That the Dept. of Organization set up again the regional conferences that were discontinued last year [illegible] its resources available to the RAC for their org. and [illegible].

7. Allocations and priorities, including the following item suggested in the call: "That the NAC set up priorities for the allocation fo funds and another set of priorities for cut-backs when they become necessary. It is our further recommendation that the training institute for be given top priority in the plans for new expenditures."
8. National Director's overseas trip, including the following item suggested in the call: "That in the future no extended trips be pplanned by the National Director outside the country without prior approval of the NAC or its Steering Committee."
9. The National Convention
10. The next NAC meeting

The Steering Committee accepted by common consent the resignation of George Wiley from the NAC. Dr. Wiley is now serving as associate director. It was ruled by the chairman that Dr. Wiley in his new position does not have a vote in this session of the Steering Committee since there are no constitutional provisions to that effect.

Affiliations and Disaffiliations - James McCain

The following chapters were recommended for affiliation by th Di rector of Organization:

Tyler, Texas CORE
Gainesville, Florida CORE
West Ascension, La. CORE
West Feliciana, La CORE
Davenport, Iowa CORE
Westchester, NY CORE (New Rochelle, NY)
Union NY CORE
Marion Ohio CORE
De Ridder, La. CORE

Motion - that the chapters be affiliated (Veasey, Gartner) Passed unanimously. It was further recommended that the following c hapters be disaffiliated: San Fernando Valley CORE and Santa Monica Bay Area CORE. According the the West Coast NAC members, the latter chapter voted to disband itself. Motion - that the latter chapter (Santa Monica Bay Area CORE) be disaffiliated but that action on the former be deferred pending an up to date report by the Second Vice Chairman (Gartner, Veasey). Motion passed unanimously.

State of CORE Report - George Wiley, Marvin Rich, etc.

General discussion

The Associate Director described his views on the priority needs of CORE at this time ----to take hold of the reins of the

organisation with respect to organizations problems, thus bringing the internal house into order, and to deal with the question of staff training ~~###~~ and the direction of the program. He noted that some changes have already been made. Mr. Edwin Day, past executive secretary of Syracuse CORE, has been brought into the National Office as Business Manager. Mr. Day's initial assignment is the physical reortanization of the office, to oversee business functions (e.g. bookkeepkng dept.), to improve the lines of communication within the organization, and to implement such economy procedures that are necessary to made the operation of the office more effecient.

Financial situation

Mr. Wiley commented on the problem of making decisions without adequate information and the need for a good picture of the state of the organization. The information needed to complete such a picture is not presently available for a number of reasons (e.g. lag in bookkeeping dept., absence of adequate reports from field staff personnel) but a report will be able to be compiled by the week preceding the Feb. 6 NAC meeting. (Reports are being requested from all personnel in the Dept. of Organization by Jan. 25 in order to make the completion of such a report possible.)

A summary of the growth of the national organization was given:

Year	No. on staff	Annual budget
1959	7	$62,000
1960	14	125,000
1961	17	249,000
1962	42	617,000
1963	49	525,000
1964	92	900,000

CORE faces however serious financial problems, so ~~s~~erious in fact that the problems of retrenchment must be dealt with.

	DEBTS	12/20/64	1/15/65
Bills/supplies		95,200	85,593
Legal		21,047	6,000
Loans	41,667	77,047	71,667
Staff		5,350	9,377
Chicago		8,100	5,000
Western		2,000	1,000
Taxes		6,000	6,000

Souther Project	2,700	3,000
CURRENT	182,000	187,000
	Cash in hand	30,000
	DEBT	$157,000

The Financial Crisis

It was explained that presently the amount of staff time involved in dealing with creditors is unconscionable. It will take at least a year to get out of this kind of debt; a budget must be projected that will achieve that goal. In the month of January as the result of personal contact, $25,000 has come into the office thus far but this does not necessarily represent an increase in overall income (since these funds would have come in normally at a later date).. The Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, which is getting off the ground is a bright spot in the above bleak picture. In some areas it can absorb expenses (e.g. legal debts). At present the budget of that organization is $77,400 yearly. Besides the commitment in the legal area, they have made a commitment to leadership training and development, Freedom Schools and community centers and the voter registration program in South Carolina in that order.

Our changing financial situation is reflected in the fact that we have [illegible] no longer been able to obtain interest-free loans as we formerly were, reflecting the frequency of borrowing attempts in recent months.

As the result of a number of problems (e.g.staff inadequacies and lack of adequate administration), the bookkeeping dept. is far behind in its work. The audit for the fiscal year ending May, 1964 was just begun at the beginning of January. The new business managers [illegible] assignment is to put that dept. back on its feet.

A serious item among the debts owed is the amount of taxes owed to the government. This must be a top priority item for repay ment for obvious reasons.

The budget must be projected within income and in the light of the debt owed. Mr. Wiley assessed that a monthly budget of $65,000 would be appropriate in view of the above discussion.

[illegible] retrenchment and priorities

In view of the fact that a full financial statement is not available it was decided by [illegible] that discussion on retrenchment and

and the priorities for cutbacks be postponed until such informatin is available with the understanding that this information will be in the hands of the NAC before its next meeting.

Associate Director's Job Priorities

The Associate Director outlined his own job priorities as follows:

1) Next 10 days - prepare "state of the organiation" report for the NAC.
2) Southern staff conference nwxt weekend. It is important to work out accounting procedures with the southern office so that a more accurate financial statement from that region can be compiled.

Administrative changes

There have been certain adminstrative changes in the office:

1. Phone bill cut from $5,500 to $3,500 monthly through controls and some change in the crisis situation of the South. Educational procedures on the use of the phone are being worked out.
2. The stencil dept. and the membership dept. have been combined. All mailing is done by them. The Elliott System (using stencils instead of addressegraph) has been brought in to hand mailing lists.
3. The office is being renovated at minimal cost ($300-500) through the efforts of several volunteers and Mr. DBy.
4. There have been an number of resignations in the office (out of 6 persons on balance), but the retrenchemnt is not yet sufficient and more will probably be needed.
5. There has been a net loss of 7 persons in the South and 1 in the North as the result of retrenchment.

Hiring and firing

When asked for his interpretation of the NAC's authority in the question of hiring and firing, the Associate Director stated that in his ipinion hiring was subject to review by the NAC but in the case of firing the question was less clear and the NAC had less authority. Discussion followed.

Marvin Rich's Resignation

Marvin Rich announced his resignation to be effective in the spring. Motion - with extreme regret the NAC accept Mr. Rich's resignation; this regret is tempered however with the knowledge that he will be working in his new position of the Executive Director of a fraternal organization, the CORE Scholarship, Ed. and

Defense Fund. (Gartner, Vasery). Motion to table - (Vasery, Lacey) Motion passed.

Communication - NAC and Staff

George Wiley explained that a memoranda was to be sent out Dec.20 but was delayed. The minutes of staff meetings, which will be held weekly, will be sent out from now on. Motion - This Steering Committee direct the Associate Director to report on a monthly basis on the following:

1. State of implementation of previous NAC directives
2. Major staff decisions regarding finances, program and organization
3. General summary of departmental activities in the areas of finance, program and organization
4. Any other matters he considers important to communicate.

(Gartner, Vasery)

Motion passed, 1 against (Curvin)

By common consent it was agreed that Wiley will communicate to the staff such information that thy must have in order to be kept abreast of the developments within CORE, recognizing that there are problems of communication there as well.

The Associate Director reported that the Business Manager will work on bringing the contact list up to date as a means of improving communication.

CLOSED SESSION NOTES TO GO ONLY TO NAC MEMBERS

Motion - to go into closed session in order to discuss staff problems with the exception of the Associate Director. (Turner, Brown) Motion passed?

A number of the weaker personnel in the national office have left----either through resignation or as the result of retrenchment. Those having left are : Carey, Perdue, Lubelsky, R. Weaver, W. M. Webber, Hernandez, Sam Akiwon, Currier, Adler, Coleman, M. Dupree Persons added are: Wiley, Day and Materelli. Several positions are still open: 1 secretary, 1 public relations person and 1 assoc. in community relations for direct mailing.

Administratin Dept.

Fumer - Director
Wiley - Associate Director
Day - Business,manager, on a level below department heads
- works on communications, administrative jobs for the NAC

#####

Clora Coleman - Office manager
- Supervises opening of mail, overseas
- Stock room, gets mail into office
- Personnel administration
- Allocation of funds
- Under her - Ann Page, sec. and Marie Simmons - switchboard

Nancy Muterelli - staff associate
- scheduling, administration of the dept.
- secretary to Director and Associate Director
- some arrangements for NAC meetings
2 2 stenographers under her

Ben Brown - was head of the membership dept., status now in limbo
-working directly under Ed Day
- worked with volunteers (Coleman, Peck and Currier)

Bookkeeping - ~~fffffff~~ fraught wih morale and efficiency problems, high absenteeism of th e head-bookkeeper
- staff of 6

Stock room - 2 people
- run machines, meter mail and administer supplies

Community Relations

Marvin Rich
Ralph Rohlsas - Stencil-membership
Public relations - Ed Hollander in So. office, Shirley Mescher West Coast
Fund-raising - Eva Levy is conducting atraining program (participants are Doris Castle, Jim McDonald and Peterson); in the field are Maureen Murphy and Shirley Mescher. There is a shortage of good people. NAC members should refer applicants to Marvin Rich for consideration.

Secretaries - Bobby Noble and Karin Berg

Legal Department

1 good legal secretary and Carl Rachlin (who is creative and imaginative but tends to make decisions too rapidly at times; doing an adequate job).

Organization department

James McCain - in view of the possibliities for Mr.McCain of new roles in the So. region, it was

it was suggested that discussion on his position be deferred until the NAC meeting.

Robert GORE	- assistant for training in the department of org. - none of his duties have been performed as yet because he has been sent on trouble-shooting missions. There have been some negative reports on Bob's work in the field.
Program Asst. in the Dept. of Org.	- There is a need for such a person but no funds - available yet to hire him.
So. office	- There is a problem there in that many of the field staff personnel have long experience in the movement and strong opinions about it and Haley is often bypassed.
N.E. office	- Louis Smith, 3 field secretaries (Mann, Ware, and Callender) - there are 2 or 3 task force workers in N.Y. - the question wa raised by Wiley whether or not the national office should su sidize task force personnel at this time of financial crisis.
Midwest	- Gene Tournour has been as for his resignation - still in the region are Lockett, and Lesser.
West Coast	- Since Chet Duncan was asked to resign, there is no field secretary on the West Coast. - A secretary and task force [illegible] are there, plus - two fund-raising personnel.

Gene Tournour

It was reported by George Wiley, Rich, and McCain that field secretary Tournour's resignation has been asked for for several reasons:

a) Persistent factionalism in those chapters with which he was in contact.
b) Failure to get reports to the National Office when sequested
c) Dissatisfaction with the Chicago project (no meaningful communication and some misinformation)
d) Too many misunderstandings

It was the feeling of the mem ers fro the region that they shoul have ben consulted before a decision was made n this matter; others felt that the issue was closed and no longer available for review. Motion - that staff reevaluate the decision made in the case of Gene Tournour (request for his resignation) in view of the strong feeling of the members of the region in support of Tournour and the preceding discussion (Turner, Brown). Second later withdrawn in view of the fact that the Assoc. Director indicated he would re-consider the situation with staff. Motion died for lack of second.

Chet Duncan

Thw question of the replacement of funds missing from the West Coast account and what action should be taken in regard to Mr. Duncan was the subject of dissussion. Motion - that the staff consult with members of the NAC from the West Coast region and any others with whom they wish to consult and this matter. (Gartner, Brown). Motion passed unanimously.

END OF CLOSED SESSION

Agenda

Motion - that the National CORE Convention plans and the mechanics of thenext NAC meeting be discussed before breakding for the evening and the Steering Committee divide itself into 3 groups to discuss program, community relations and the West Coast problem. (Turner, Brown), Motion passed.

Convention

The question was raised by Virginia Burotn about Gordon Carey's functions inthe two months after the last NAC meeting since the convention was to be his main assignment. Motion - that the Covnention Committee be free to look for other than campuses when selecting a site for the convention (Brown, Turer) Motion passed. Motion - that the Convention Planning Committee bring in a report by the next meeting even if they are able to communicate only by mail. (Turner) motion passed.

Next NAC Meeting

By common consent the meeting will be held in New York Feb.5 to Feb.7 to be set up by Wiley and the administrative staff a t a minimum cost. Tentative plans are being made for a Friday evening bull session. The probability of a cancellation fo this meeting is near zero.

Steering Committee Meeting - Jan 15-17

It was redommended that the expenditures borne by Stering Committee members for this special call meeting in view of the financial crisis of the organization be Borne on a volunteer basis by splitting up the cost and assessing it accordingly. Volunteers are Curvin, Lacey, Rosenfeld, Brown, Ussery and Turner.

Farmer's Trip to Africa

According th the staff, the trip was underwritten by an unknown donor to b e taken at this time. It was further suggested that questions regarding the timing of the trip sould be referred

to the next meeting since the National Director feels strongly about his own time priorities. Rich ~~#~~commented that the time spent in Israel may be worthwhile financially. Motion - table discussion until suvh time as Farmer can be present. (Gartner, Ussery). Motion passed.

Church burnings in La.

Marvin Rich announced that there had been 2 church burnings in Jonesboro, La. It was suggested that at elegram should be sent to Katzenback in the Justice Dept. on the need for significant increase of protection in La. in view of a number of recent incidents of violence in that state. Farmer should also bring attention to bear on the problem from Africa. Motion - instruct Marvin Rich to make whatever contact with the President and the press as seems appropriate to get action on the church burnings in La. Also that this body telegram its concern to the Jonesboro community and finally that the staff take those steps it deems appropriate to get the churches rebuilt (Gartener). Motion passed unanimously). By common consent it wa s agreed that the Director or Organization would communicate with the So. office and college contacts in order to involve students in the rebuilding of the churches.

California Fair Housing Fight

Motion - that the NAC send a telegram to the Cal. authorities to protest ~~f~~any release of moneu for the building of Cal. housing. That any appropriate additional contact to Weavery by staff be taken to facilitate action. (Brown, Gartner)

National Program

The program subcommittee reported on its discussion of Sat. eving. Turner reported that much of the discussion concerned the question of membership training and education as a crucial first step to program development. Area conferences should become more disciplined training institutes forthe development of second line leadership. Extensive memos should be sent on many program ideas so that chapters can choose the one or ones most appropriate to their own community needs. Suggested memo topics are:

1. The War on Pover ty - a CORE enterpretation
2. The CORE Community Center - how it differs from other social agencies , its purpose and function.
3. Urban renewal - e.g. Trenton,NJ.'s experience
4. Target groups for organization by CORE; their problems and techniques for organizing them (e.g. veterans, mothers on public assistance, unemployed, public housing, unwed mothers).

education

If sucbh a membership program is to succeed however, chapters must also communicate with the national office, giving them up-to-date information on chapter membership lists and names of officers.

Discussion

The national training institute peoposed by the NAC has not yet been financed (although the Scholarship Fund has made the institute a major commitment). The Dpt. of Org. reported that cetain memos are being prepared and articles on community organization are being readied for circulation. Shirley Lacey commented that the "what" of program is less important for chapters that the "how". It was the general feeling that national acton projects such as the Freedom Rides are no longer what is required in order to rejuvenate CORE chapters and give them direction. Motion - instruct staff that the sense of priorities of the NAC is as follows:

1. Develop a comprehensive series of loml teaining institues for more intensive training for leadership and program devel.
2. That a series of instructional memoranda be prepared and disseminated through the dept. of organization
3. Regarding national projects there are 2 priority items
   a. Develpment of a special So. Carolina political program focussed on the Nov. 1966 senatorial election.
   b. The planning and development of a nationwide Miss. boycott. (Gartner, Brown) Mtn passed.

Clarification of the motion - that the statement prepared by the Nat. Director at Wyack be the first in the series of memoranda referred to in the motion.

Other suggestions for memos were tenatnt-landlord relations, the Miss. Freedom Democratic Party; what is needed in the repots is not just the advice of experts but "gutsy" descriptions by CORE people. Motion passed 8 unanimously. It was agreed by consent that NAC members also prepare such memos on policy, program items and direction to be turned in to Wiley by Jan. 25.

The Associate Director informed the NAC of a landership training program in community org. being conducted by Syrac use U. wTth povety bill money. Applicants are being sought now.

Community relations

Jam Peck requested that chpters send in-formation on their projects and activitim to the Correlator for wider circulaion. James Farmer will have a weekly colum starting next week in the Amsterdam News (?) Marvin Rich repoeted that in the area of fund-raising, several years ago ~~XXX/XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 100% of all income came through direct mail; now 60% comes in through direct mail. The rest comes through personal solicitation, rallies, benefits, associate memberships, etc. (There is a need for a competent, meticulous technician to handle direct mailing now). One of the problems in the fund-raising is area is that there is no separate fund-raising dept,, although CORE cannot really afford to pay a professional fund-raiser at the present time. It is hard to get volunteers to do fund-raising; training is needed for people in CORE who can learn fund-raising techniques.

Mrs. Eva Levy, spoke of the relation of program to fund-raising; in the case of giving money to specific So. projects, this can be problematical. There has to be an education of givers; in the Negro community for example there is no pattern of giving to CORE. Standards for giving have to be set for? The problems of fund-raising in the Negro community were discussed at length. Suggestions were - to pressure national org. such as lodges and fraternal orgs. from the top as well as on a local level; CoRE might also adopt a singing group and sponsor jazz or rock and roll entertainers. (There are special problems with entertainers however ----timing, arrangements, the artist's own preferences). It is important for CORE to analyze its attitude toward the Negro community if it will be successful in fund-raising there. (e.g. accepting or critically?) The income-cost ratio of any venture must always be kept in mind.

The Poverty Program

A number of questions were raised regarding CORE's role in the President's War on Poverty. Overtures have been made to CORE chapters across the country to get involved. Questions raised however are: what are we organizing for? who are we organizing for? why the overtures to CORE?, do we as CORE apply or as part of a configuration/ what are the possibilities of being bought off? ?? there is a possibility of seeing the program as a short-term way to get a toehold, to develop a political base and train leadership, with the realization that the funds will be cut as soon as we get too militant. Motion - that there be a workshop session at hte NAC meeting on the real "ins and outs" of the Poverty Program. (Turner, Rosenfeld) Motion passed unanimously. Wiley shall arrange it.

Meeting adjourned at 2:30 plm. Sunday Jan.17.

Low S.
Out of Alphabetical Sequence PUT ON wheel File-Rg. 88.
5 6 6 1537

September 1, 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Floyd McKissick National Chairman	213½ West Main St. Durham, N.C. Area Code #919 Bus. 682-8106 Home 682-6576
Rudolph Lombard 1st. Vice Chairman	1600 E. Genesee St. Syracuse 10, N.Y. Area Code #315 Bus. GR 8-0843 Home 474-3467
Wilfred Ussery 2nd Vice Chairman	2338 Pine Street San Francisco, Calif. Area Code #415 YU 1-1555
Ruth Turner Secretary	1740 Crawford Road Cleveland 6, Ohio Area Code #216 Bus. 791-2111
Alan Gartner Treasurer	148 Kirkstall Road Newtonville, Mass. Area Code #617 527-5963

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

James Farmer	165 Park Row New York 38, N.Y. Area Code 212 BE 3-0536

REGIONAL VICE CHAIRMEN

NORTH EAST

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MARCH FOR DEMOCRATIC SCHOOLS
312 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y. 10027
MO 6-9662

May 16, 1964

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NAACP AND CORE STATEMENT TO THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION ON COMMISSIONER ALLEN'S REPORT

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Racial Equality, with specific qualifications which we make clear later in our statement, support the recommendations of the New York State Commissioner of Education and his Advisory Committee to the New York City Board of Education. While we do not agree with all parts of the Report, and urge additional approaches, particularly with respect to desegregation of grades one through four, nevertheless we believe the recommendations are comprehensive and far reaching toward a meaningful program of integrated, educational excellence for the one million school children of New York.

We share the objectives of the Report: city-wide maximum school desegregation and the prevention of new segregated schools to the fullest extent possible together with dramatically improved education for all children. We have long insisted that maximum desegregation and quality education cannot be separated. The Report specifically rejects a separate-but-equal approach, stating clearly, "The earliest possible elimination of de facto school segregation should be the overriding concern of all responsible groups and authorities...We

believe /educational/ improvements are essential but must be combined with effective steps toward desegregation." In short, the recommendations are intended to achieve the greatest possible desegregation and superior schools for every child, white and black.

The recommendations replace piecemeal, patchwork desegregation proposals of the past with overall plans for a total reorganization of the schools and academic programs. The goal is the creation of the non-segregated Educational Park or Center serving secondary and elementary schools.

The short-range plans call for: new comprehensive grade 9-12 high schools to include academic and vocational pupils, open to all students throughout the city; immediate elimination of all of the 25 segregated junior high schools; the development of non-segregated "middle" schools of grades five, six, seven, and eight; and changes in the present construction plans to prevent the creation of new segregated high schools now scheduled for segregated Negro-Puerto Rican areas. ALL OF THESE PLANS, THE REPORT STATES ON PAGE 26, "CAN BE TAKEN NOW AND OVER THE COMING YEAR WITHOUT ADDITIONAL OUTSIDE FUNDS." The equalization of all school facilities, the Report states elsewhere, "requires immediate and sustained attention."

A clear understanding of the proposed primary school, grades one through four, is extremely important since these are the critical years for children in developing healthy, prejudice-free attitudes.

The primary school, the Report states, is to be replaced by the central, non-segregated Educational Park serving primary, middle, and high schools. In the interim, a city-wide kindergarten, pre-kindergarten program and ungraded primary school classes are recommended. The proposal for ungraded classes means that for the first time in New York City the segregated classrooms often resulting from homogeneous groupings in the so-called integrated schools will be replaced by non-segregated subject groupings. This is extremely important. And, in addition, the educational advantages of the ungraded class for each individual child of whatever color are exciting.

NOTHING IN THE REPORT, HOWEVER, PRECLUDES ADOPTION OF THE PRINCETON PLAN OR REZONING AS PART OF THE OVER-ALL PLAN. The Report evaluates the original school pairings proposed by the Board on January 29 as totally inadequate and ineffective. It does not reject the Princeton Plan as an effective desegregation plan in certain instances. As a matter of fact, the same Advisory Committee recommended and the Commissioner directed another school system to end de facto segregation by adopting the Princeton Plan for several Grade 1-6 elementary schools.

We strongly urge the Board to hasten maximum desegregation, one of the objectives of the Report, by rezoning primary/elementary schools where greater desegregation would result and by adopting

the Princeton Plan for other primary/elementary schools that naturally and dramatically lend themselves to this plan, such as P.S. 92 and P.S. 149 in Jackson-Heights-Corona, P.S. 7 and P.S. 8 in Brooklyn Heights, P.S. 111 and P.S. 112 in Long Island City. Other natural pairs of schools should be included.

We do not agree with all of the specific parts of the Report. But our reservations, indicated here, do not affect our agreement with its basic recommendations. We expect that these differences can be resolved as the Report is implemented.

(1) The Report states "some" middle schools may be segregated. We will oppose the creation of predominantly Negro-Puerto Rican middle schools;

(2) We do not agree with all of the schools listed in Appendix II as possible schools for new primary-middle school "Educational Complexes" and point out that, elsewhere in the Report, it is stated quite clearly that the first series of primary-middle school educational complexes should be selected to achieve the greatest desegregation.

(3) Finally, in reorganizing the schools, the Board and the school administration must be firmly committed to the Educational Park, to replace the primary and middle schools, as the objective of the reorganization itself. The Educational Complexes (primary and middle schools) are the bridge to the Educational Park. We

believe that, in some instances, it may be possible to create the Educational Park WITHOUT the transitional primary-middle schools necessary in other instances. In other words, the development of the primary-middle school complexes must facilitate and not delay the Educational Park itself.

The time-schedule for change is vital.

The Report states on page 26, that "decisions and actions" to reorganize grade five through tweleve and changes in the sites for new high schools "should become the test of whether the city's educational policy makers seriously intend to reduce and prevent further segregation"...they /the recommendations/ are steps that can be taken now and over the coming year without additional outside funds...Prompt decisions and vigorous action on these items will demonstrate the clarity of purpose, the firmness of commitment, and the determination to succeed that the entire community is waiting to witness and eager to applaud."

The New York State Commissioner of Education comments directly in his letter of transmittal of the Report to the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools, attached to the Report on page i:

> "I transmit this report with the expectation that it will stimulate immediate, direct, decisive action by the Board and the Superintendent. I am sure you are aware that the uncertainties now prevailing must be removed and that decisions and plans of action for the 1964-65 school year must be made clear."

Finally, while the total reorganization of school and academic programs is envisioned over a 10-15 year period, the Report concludes "/the recommendations/ have to be introduced promptly, progressively, and in an ever more extensive network during the next five years."

We cannot relax our effort for one moment. There is every reason to hope that the Report represents a critical turning point. The departure of the President of the Board of Education at this juncture is, to say the very least, extremely unfortunate. We call upon the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools to act swiftly in adopting and implementing the recommendations to the New York City school system by the State Commissioner of Education. In addition, we urge the Board to adopt Princeton Plans for schools that naturally lend themselves to such a plan. Decisive, firm leadership by the Board and the Superintendent is imperative.

# # #

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War Resisters League
District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7 6270 March 13, 1964

AGENDA

MARCH 20-22 — OHIO, WEST VA. & KENTUCKY AREA CONFERENCE

LEISCHLER-HILTON HOTEL
BROAD & HIGH STREETS
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Registration: 7:30 PM

Friday, March 20

8:30 PM — Future of the Nonviolent Civil Rights Movement - Bayard Rustin, Deputy Director, March on Washington
(Problems of Nationalism and Tactics)

9:30 PM — Politics of Civil Rights - Norman Hill, Program Director, CORE

Saturday, March 21

Program Perspectives

9:30 AM

A. Housing-- Gene Tournour, CORE Field Secretary
B. Employment - Tom Kahn, Staff, LID
C. Schools - David Cohen, Cleveland CORE
D. Establishing Community Roots - Marvin Robinson, CORE Field Sec.

LUNCH

Project Development

1:30 PM

A. Housing - Gene Tournour
B. Employment - Norman Hill
C. Schools - Velma Hill, CORE Field Secretary

BANQUET - Keynote Address - James Farmer, National Director CORE

Sunday, March 22

Chapter Development

9:30 AM

A. Chapter Democracy - Membership Involvement and Structure - Hill
B. Public Relations and Fund Raising - Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director, CORE
C. Negotiations - Tournour
D. Summary & Relating to other groups - Hill

CUT OUT AND MAIL TO: Jerry Zeller or call: (614) 253-8110
FOR HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS Columbus CORE
881½ Mt. Vernon Ave.
Columbus, Ohio

NAME_____CORE CHAPTER_____

TEL NO._____POSITION HELD IN CHAPTER_____

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Committee on Education and Labor

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CHARLES W. RADCLIFFE,
MINORITY COUNSEL FOR EDUCATION

March 6, 1964

MAR 9 1964

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your March 3rd letter and the information regarding the policies of the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation plants in Ouchita Parish, Louisiana.

I will go right to work on this.

With every good wish.

Very truly yours,

ADAM C. POWELL
Chairman

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

ACP:dfb

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March 17, 1964

MAR 18 1964

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I have received a letter from Hobart Taylor, Jr., Executive Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Mr. Taylor informs me that his staff will look into the situation at the Olin-Mathieson plants in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, "on an expedited basis."

I will be happy to keep you advised of further developments as they are brought to my attention.

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

Paul H. Douglas

PHD:Ft

Marcia

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

From The Office of
CONGRESSMAN ADAM C. POWELL
18th District, New York

APR 1 1964

March 26, 1964

TO

The Honorable Adam C. Powell
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Powell:

We are forwarding for your information a copy of letter to Mr. James Farmer, National Director of CORE, concerning our request for investigation of the employment policy at Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

It is our understanding that the investigation of these practices will take place during the first week of April, 1964. We will be happy to inform you further upon receipt and review of the report of investigation.

Sincerely,

Ward McCreedy
Director of Field Services

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
21ST DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE:
EDUCATION AND LABOR

322 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MRS. JUANITA BARBEE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Marcia

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
8563 SOUTH BROADWAY
TELEPHONE: 750-0260

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

make copy - send to Mike

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

March 24, 1964

MAR 25 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Upon receipt of your communication concerning the employment practices at the Olin-Mathieson plants in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, I addressed a letter to Mr. Hobart Taylor, of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity requesting his cooperation. I understand that he has been in touch with you and is looking into the matter on an expedited basis. I would appreciate your keeping in touch with me on the progress, if any, which is being made and assure you of my full support in doing everything possible to involve the President's Committee and such other agencies as may be helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Augustus F. Hawkins

AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS
Member of Congress

AFH:ll

Marcia

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 9, 1964

MAR 12 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This is in reply to your letter received today, concerning various employment matters at the Olin-Mathieson plants in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

I have discussed your correspondence with the appropriate members of my staff and have asked that these matters be looked into on an expedited basis.

You will, of course, be kept advised of further developments in this case.

Thank you for bringing this situation to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Executive Vice Chairman

Marcia

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

MAR 30 1964

March 24, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This is in further reference to our correspondence concerning the employment situation at Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

These cases have been transmitted to the contracting agencies responsible for the corporation with a request for investigation. We expect a report within 60 days and will notify you upon receipt and review of the agency's findings.

Sincerely,

Ward McCreedy
Director of Field Services

cc: Hon. Adam C. Powell

Hon. Augustus Hawkins

Hon. Paul Douglas

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MINORITY CLERK AND COUNSEL
CHARLES W. RADCLIFFE,
MINORITY COUNSEL FOR EDUCATION

MAR 10 1964

March 9, 1964

Dear Hobart:

Congressman Powell received a communication from James Farmer of CORE in reference to the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation in Ouchita Parish, Louisiana. Mr. Farmer stated that he had sent you the complaint and he asked Congressman Powell to be good enough to talk to you and the Olin-Mathieson Corporation for the purpose of expediting this matter.

Would you therefore respectfully let me know as soon as possible your findings so that I may contact Mr. Farmer?

Very truly yours,

ODELL CLARK
Assistant to Congressman Powell

Mr. Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Executive Vice Chairman
President's Committee on
Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington, 25, D.C.

cc: Mr. James Farmer
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

OC:sp

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MINORITY CLERK AND COUNSEL
CHARLES W. RADCLIFFE,
MINORITY COUNSEL FOR EDUCATION

March 9, 1964

Gentlemen:

I am in receipt of several complaints with reference to alledged discriminatory hiring practices in your Corporation. If these complaints are true, I am sure that in view of the fact that you have signed an Equal Employment Agreement with the President's Committee in June of 1962 that you agree with me that discrimination of this alledged sort is not good and certainly un-American.

You will also agree with me, I believe, that if these alledged complaints can be corrected, it would be far better to have them corrected on a voluntary basis than to have it necessary for the Congressional Committee on Education and Labor to become involved.

I would, therefore, appreciate your letting me have your views in this matter as soon as possible.

With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

ADAM C. POWELL
Chairman

Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation
Ouchita Parish, Louisiana

ACP:sp

Make copy

March 3, 1964

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell
Chairman, House Labor Committee
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Rep. Powell:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter from three of our task force workers in Monroe, Louisiana to Hobart Taylor, Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. The letter concerns the discriminatory policies of the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation plants in Ouchita Parish, Louisiana. Olin-Mathieson signed an equal employment agreement with the President's Committee in June of 1962.

We would very much appreciate your looking into this matter, and registering your protest about the unfair policies of this company. With your help, and that of other interested parties, I am sure that the existing policies of discrimination can be altered.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director, CORE

March 3, 1964

Hobart Taylor
Chairman, President's Committee
on Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Enclosed you will find a letter from three of our task force workers in Monroe, Louisiana concerning the discriminatory policies of the Olin-Matthieson Chemical Corporation plants in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. Olin-Mathieson signed an equal employment agreement with the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity when it was headed by President Johnson.

We would very much appreciate your prompt attention to this matter, and are sure that you can help to bring about meaningful implementation of Olin-Mathieson's agreement with your committee.

Please keep us informed of your progress.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director, CORE

JF/mm
cc: Michael Lesser

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
2 March 1964

Dear Marcia,

Take good care of the enclosed letters for me. I slaved for hours over them, and both index fingers are worn down to the bone from typing.

What I would like you to do is get a supporting letter from Farmer to Hobart Taylor, and send it , with the original to Taylor. Also, to get a letter from Farmer to each of the people to whom carbon copies are to be sent (the copies for each person are checked off on the last page of the letter.)

The addresses for the copies are, as I know them:

Rep. Adam Clayto Powell
Chairman,
House Labor Committee
House Of Representatives
Washington 25, D?C.

Rep. Augustus Hawkins
House Labor Committee
House of Represntatives
Washington 25, D.C.

Senator Paul Douglas
U.S. Senate
Wash 25, D.C?

Mr. Louis Martin
Vice chairman,
Democratic National Committee
1710 K St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Mr. John Pomfort
Washington Bureau of
The N.Y. Times
Wash, D.C.

and,

Washington Bureau
New York Herald Tribune
Wash., D.C.

Also, could you give a copy to Marvin, and ask him what he can do with it-if there is anyone else to whom it might be useful to send a copy. I am including a couple of mimeographed copies.— 6 of them

letters

Would you try to get these ~~copies~~ out as soon as possible. I was caught with details of this in Tallulah, and there is danger of the thing blowing up here very soon. I am worried about what might happen to the Olin workers involved if the feds don't get in here quickly.

Otherbthings:

I know you are busy, and I don't want to burden you, BUT; please tell Gordon Carey to get that car to us, if he has to push it here himself. We can't move out of Monroe by bus without every cop in the state knowing, and they are always waiting for us at the other end. And, besides, bus fares are costly and we don't have the money. We have been borrowing cars evry day, but, rounding up transportation is still a great impediment-it takes most of our time.

DAMN! (I get emotionally involved in my writing.).

Also, tell Val that I am sorry I didn't get his tape to him but, I haven't had a minute in which to sit down and cut it. I will as soon as I can.

Work here going well. But, as Bernie wolud say, "Ma darlin', we need us a jitney."

My fond regards to Norsie, who worries about me, and to Jocelyn. - And OF COURSE to you !

Mike

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
2 March 1964

Mr. Hobart Taylor
Chairman,
President's Committee on
Equal Employment Opportunity
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

On 22 June 1962 the president of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation signed an equal employment agreement with the then Vice President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, chairman of the committee you now head. A plan for ensuring equal opportunity in all areas of employment, and for integration of all employee facilities, called the Olin Plan for Progress, was drawn up. It is the contention of this letter that, as far as its operations in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana are concerned, the management of the Olin Mathieson Corporation has made no attempt to end discrimination or segregation against Negro employees and job seekers. We therefore contend that the company has acted in violation of its agreement with the President's Committee, the President's Executive Order 10925, and the so-called Olin Plan for Progress.

This letter is written at the behest of a group of employees at the Olin Mathieson Corporation in Weast Monroe, Louisiana, some of whom have worked for the company for as long as twelve and fifteen years. These men approached the undersigned Congress of Racial Equality Task Force workers and asked that we aid them in achieving the goals so loftily stated in the Olin Plan for Progress, because the company has failed to implement them in any meaningful way, in the four plants now in operation in this area.

These men, members of local 752, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, have attempted to achieve progress in ending discrimination and segregation through contract negotiation and discussion with company officials, but have received no positive response from their employers.

Investigation and negotiation have been carried out with no results: we now turn to your agency for assistance.

There are four Olin Mathieson plants in Ouachita Parish; all located in West Monroe, and all devoted to the production of containers. A fifth plant has just been built and is scheduled to open soon. The following table will give you a rough idea of employment statistics as of today.

Racial Composition of Employment

Plant No.	White	Negro	Total Employed
32	400	25	425
33	400	20	420
35	300	60	360
43	200	5	205
34	(this plant opens in May, 1964)		
Total No.	1300	110	1410

The figures are approximate, but not far off. And, in an area where the population is about 50% white and 50% Negro, it seems strange that the largest single employer should have an employment ratio of approximately 10 to 1, white to Negro.

We have received complaints in several categories and shall briefly outline the nature of these complaints.

I. Employment: recruiting, hiring, upgrading and pay rates.

The Olin Plan for Progress states "Olin is pledged to provide equal employment opportunity to the best available person for each position without regard to a candidate's race, creed, color or national origin." This statement does not fit the facts, however.

Contrary to what is stated in the Plan for Progress no "minority group agencies" concerned with the welfare of Negro citizens have ever been contacted for job placement. Neither the local NAACP nor the Negro union have been made aware of "our (the company's) requirements and policy." Neither has the company recruited at Grambling College, a Negro school only thirty miles distant.

In fact, recent hiring has been almost exclusively for whites. Since 1956 the company has hired about 400 new employees and all have been white, except for one Negro who was hired two weeks ago. In the past eight years only one Negro as compared with 400 whites!

The company hires through an employment office where job seekers go to apply for positions. When a position opens up the company

calls in prospective workers and gives them a general I.Q. test. The standards for passing this test are extraordinarily high and, when a Negro takes the test he is only told whether he passed or failed. He is not told his grade.

About two weeks ago one Negro man applied for an off-bearer job. He had a high school educatino, four years of business college and three years of electronics school. He was turned down. Another Negro with fewer qualifications was hired for this job but, the reasons were obvious.

The off-bearer job is one which is exclusively for Negroes at the Olin plants in West Monroe, because it is a menial task. One reason for a highly qualified Negro being turned down is to maintain higher paying and more skilled jobs for whites. A highly qualified Negro would have too much obvious potential for promotion, and the off-bearer job is a "backwater," where Negroes can be kept out of the normal flow of promotion opportunities.

Negroes hold only menial labor jobs with Olin in West Monroe: there are no Negro executives, supervisors, foremen or office-workers. The highest job a Negro holds at any of the four plants is that of starch-man, and he has been employed by the company for fifteen years. He has continually been passed over for promotion because of his race, despite the fact that he has accumulated fifteen years of seniority.

Our complainants insist that the company has done nothing to end discrimination in upgrading although the Olin Plan says: "When job vacancies develop, we will consider all employees within the corporation who have demonstrated by performance that they are qualified for promotion."

Prior to contract negotiations last year, the company did not even inform Negro employees of promotion opportunities. However, in last year's contract the company agreed to put up lists of job vacancies. Since that time, though, only two such lists have been posted; one for an off-bearer job and the other for a maintenance helper. The former is a traditionally Negro job anyway, and the list for the latter was taken down after two Negroes signed it. It was not put up again and nothing in regard to the job has ever been heard by the two signees.

Seniority is not taken into account when Negroes accumulate it. Negroes are continually passed over for whites with much less time at the company.

II. Employee Facilities and Social Services.

The Olin pledge also states: "We will continue to work toward maintaining all facilities, including cafeterias, rest rooms,

drinking fountains and recreation areas on a non-segregated basis. The company is in flagrant violation of this provision in its West Monroe operations.

All employee facilities at all four plants now in operation are segregated, except for the water fountains. And, when Negro employees complained about the segregated facilities of the cafeteria, the company responded not by desegregating it but, by closing it. This was certainly not in keeping with the letter or "spirit" of the Olin Plan for Progress.

Further, serious doubt must be cast on the company's intentions ever to keep good faith with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity as well as its employees, by the manner in which the new plant, no. 34, has been built. Construction was begun on this plant in 1963, one year after the pledge was signed, and it was designed and built with completely segregated employee facilities.

Plant no. 34 will be in operation in May of this year with separate bathrooms for white and colored!

There are two social service agencies operating within the Olin plants in West Monroe. One is the Frostkraft United Giver's Fund. This fund collects money from employees to be distributed to charities and community agencies. There are no Negroes on the board of directors of this fund, and Negro employees have never been informed as to how the board is chosen. Further, the funds, including those contributed by Negro employees, are distributed to community agencies which operate on a segregated basis.

The other employee agency is the Frostkraft Federal Credit Union. As with the Giver's fund, there are no Negroes on the board of directors. Also, there are no Negroes on the credit committee, and members of one race are not permitted to co-sign notes for members of the other race.

How do these facts fit in with the company's statement that "employees are to be encouraged to support, and participate in, plant programs and community affairs on a completely non-discriminatory basis."?

The president of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation signed a statement, together with the Vice President of the United States on June 22, 1962. The statement was institutionalized by the company as the Olin Plan for Progress. But, what has been done to effectuate the Plan at Olin plants nos. 32,33, 34, 35 and 43?

The company's first failure was that no copies of the Plan for Progress have ever been distributed to Negro employees.

The company's second failure was a series of meaningless negotiation and discussion sessions with members of Negro local 752 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphit and Paper Mill Workers, AFL-CIO.

There were three meetings; one in July and two in August of 1963. At these meetings the following proposals were made by the union members;

1. Negroes should be given supervisory jobs.

2. Two Negroes should be put on the board of directors of the Frostkraft United Giver's Fund.

3. The company was asked to clarify job classifications, so that workers in one classification would not be doing jobs calling for higher pay.

4. The company was asked not to allow political candidates to preach segregation on company property or, not to allow political campaigning on its property at all.

5. The company was asked to integrate its employee cafeteria.

6. The company was asked to establish an apprenticeship training program, and that admission to this program be on a completely non-discriminatory basis.

So far the company has taken no action on any of these programs except the one relating to the cafeteria. That action was to close it rather than integrate it.

No answer to the other proposals has ever come from company officials, either local or national.

In view of the facts and assertions presented in this letter, we charge the Olin Mathieson Corporation with failure to live up to any of the provisions of its agreement with the committee of which you are now the chairman, at least in its North Louisiana operations. And, we further charge it with breach of faith with its employees and with your committee.

We therefore ask that the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity send a staff member to West Monroe, Louisiana, to conduct a thorough and impartial investigation of the Olin Mathieson Corporation's policies and practices in regard to hiring, recruiting, upgrading, employee facilities and services and employee-management relations; in order to plan and execute corrective measures which will end discrimination and segregation against Negroes and other minority groups.

We ask that the investigation be conducted with regard to what the company has done or, has failed to do, to make the Olin Plan for Progress a meaningful reality.

The Olin employees who are responsible for this letter ask that this investigation, aimed at establishing the facts and redressing their grievances, be initiated immediately, to obviate the need for any further action on our part, and pledge to assist your committee in every way possible, as do we, the undersigned CORE workers.

INSERT A. →

Contact with all the persons responsible for this letter of complaint may be made through the CORE office in Monroe. Our mailing address is at the head of this letter, and our phone number in Monroe is 322-9103.

We respectfully request that you give this matter your immediate attention.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Valentine
Thomas Valentine

William H. Brown
William Brown

Michael Lesser
Michael Lesser
CORE Task Force workers

cc: Rep. Adam C. Powell
Rep. Augustus Hawkins
Sen. Paul Douglas
Mr. Louis Martin
Mr. John Pomfort
Mr. Daniel Schulder
The New York Herald Tribune

A.

The jobs, the livelihoods and, the lives of the persons filing this complaint are now in danger because of their action. We have not included their names because of this danger to them. If their identities were to be made public before an investigation were instituted by the federal government, they would be open, for sure, to retaliation. This danger increases with each day that passes without action by your agency.

Thus, we ask you to intervene now.

100 r 04

PAUL H. DOUGLAS, ILL., CHAIRMAN
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JAMES W. KNOWLES,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MAR 11 1964

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

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WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, N.J.

March 9, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
N. Y. 28, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Thank you for your recent letter bringing to my attention the matter of racial discrimination policies of the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation plants in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

I have read your enclosed letter which was sent to Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. I have written to Mr. Taylor asking him to inform me as to what action will be taken.

I certainly hope that this matter can be settled promptly.

With best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

Paul H. Douglas

PHD/CFc

Marcia

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210

JUL 23 1964

Olin-Mathieson

JUL 24 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This is in further reference to our previous correspondence concerning the employment policies of Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp., Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. We have received a report concerning this matter from Department of the Army which is summarized as follows:

Army's investigators and corporate representatives from Olin-Mathieson were present at Monroe on April 6, 7, and 8, 1964. During the course of the review, the investigators and corporate representatives met with CORE field representatives to discuss outstanding problems. The investigation disclosed that a number of actions had been taken during the past year, among them promotion of several Negro employees to previously all-white jobs, negotiation of a non-discrimination clause in the collective bargaining agreement, initial steps for merger of racially separate local unions, desegregation of pay lines, time clocks and water fountains. Signs had also been removed from washrooms but these continued de facto segregated. Plans for a new plant being constructed, however, provided for partitioned washrooms, and these plans have been altered to eliminate partitions. The company has broadened the list of colleges from which it recruits to include local Negro schools such as Grambling College.

Despite these actions, Army investigators felt that not enough had been accomplished to overcome effects of an admittedly antagonistic local community atmosphere. Army made a number of recommendations to the company, among them the following:

1. The company was requested to establish and strengthen its contacts with responsible leadership of the Negro community, both for purposes of recruitment and for purposes of communicating the company's policies to the community as a whole.

2. The company was requested to communicate its EEO policies more effectively to all employees so that there would be no misunderstanding of where management stood.

3. The company agreed to use its influence in the community to develop a re-training program on a nonsegregated basis to provide opportunity in the community for employment of those persons laid off through modernization.

4. The company agreed to review the qualifications of Negro employees to see to it that they are afforded opportunity for jobs commensurate with their skills and talents.

The above represents the first phase of a continuing relationship between Department of the Army and Olin-Mathieson relative to this plant's compliance with the Executive Orders. Continuing follow-up visits are scheduled by Department of the Army over the coming months.

Subsequent to receipt of this report, we have, however, received a complaint of racial discrimination by an employee of this plant. The complaint has raised some questions not resolved by the compliance review. The complaint is currently under investigation by Army at the plant.

The results of this investigation and Army's follow-up reviews will further clarify the situation at this location. We will be able to provide you with further information when we have received and reviewed Army's report.

Thank you for your continuing interest in this Committee's program. Please contact us if we may be of further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Ward McCreedy
Director of Contract Compliance

July 27, 1965

James Farmer, National Director
CORE, 38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Jim,

When I told Alan Gartner today that I was ready to go to press with the July-August CORElator, he informed me that the National Action Committee at its pre-convention meeting, a month ago, had voted the CORElator out of existence. It was my first notification that the job of editor, which I had held for 16 years, had been eliminated.

The NAC at this same meeting revised its constitutional set-up so as to eliminate co-opted members, of which I was one. Thus, my official connection with CORE has been severed completely.

I cannot help feeling that the NAC's actions are related to the fact that at its previous meeting, I was the only member to rise and oppose a resolution which would have excluded whites from leading CORE staff positions. The resolution subsequently was withdrawn, but only because "It would have looked bad on paper" and sentiment favoring it appeared strong. I stated that the resolution constituted discrimination-in-reverse and thus was contrary to basic CORE principles and to the stanza of "We Shall Overcome" which says "Black and White Together."

As CORElator editor, I was the last unpaid staff member dating back to the period before CORE could afford paid staff. And it should be added that editing the CORElator was not the only task I undertook in the national office. I have been writing all press releases for the weekly papers and since the first 1961 Freedom Ride, I have filled hundreds of CORE speaking engagements. Until a year or so ago when mailing of individual contribution receipts was discontinued for economy reasons, I typed thousands of these receipts. For six years in the early 1950s, when McCarthyism was at its height, I ran the CORE office singlehanded from the end of a shipping table in FOR headquarters. This is my record of service in the national office. It does not include participation in many CORE demonstrations from the initial Freedom Ride of 1947 through the first Freedom Ride of 1961 in which I almost lost my life--- and right up until today.

To dispose of me summarily as the NAC has done indicates, I feel, a complete disregard for human rights and values.

To dispose of the CORElator shows, I feel, a complete disregard for the needs of an organization such as CORE. It has been printed regularly, without interruption, since October, 1949. Many readers have praised its readability and human-interest content. CORE needs a house organ, 1. to keep its thousands of contributors informed, 2. to keep its chapters informed, 3. to inform new people who want to find out what CORE is doing at the moment and, 4. to inform students and writers on civil rights with a running history of CORE.

In the event the NAC position on this matter is altered, I stand ready to resume my job. Meanwhile, I no longer have a job with CORE and hence will not be in the office again unless I hear from you. I ask, in fairness, that a copy of this letter be sent to the NAC--particularly since I was not present to give my views when the decision to eliminate the CORElator was made.

Sincerely, Jim Peck

Jimmy Pelham Entertainment

April 29, 1966

Mr. Jimmy Pelham
184-19 140th Avenue
Springfield Gardens, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Pelham:

Firstly, let me apoligize for the delay in getting the information to you that you requested of me, however, I had to prepare the list and make a number of revisions on it.

Enclosed, you will find a list of each of the chapters CORE has across the country. They are listed by regions. We have five regions and approximately 160 chapters. Some of these chapters are more active than others and I have indicated which ones I would suggest that you notify first about your proposed plan of record and Xmas card sales.

I think that a letter comming from you would be enough to spur some of these chapters into making a fast move in the right direction. Most of them are having financial difficulties, like National, and would probably welcome the opportunity to make some money.

The only other suggestion I would make is that you indicate to these chapters in your letter that you be given the name of one person in the chapter who is responsible and who would be their contact person with you on this fund-raising project. Make sure that you explain your idea throughly to the chapters and tell them what you expect to gain out of it.

When you have composed your letter, please send a copy of it to the Organization Department here at the National office so that we will have an idea of what is going on.

As I explained to you when you first mentioned the project, I am merely a secretary in the department and that Mr. Herb Callender, whom you talked with, is the director. Your letters and comments should be addressed to him.

I wish you the height of success in this endeavor.

Yours in freedom,

Fran Crayton
Secretary to
Mr. H. Callender
Director of Organization

For Release
Monday, May 7, 1962

For Further Information call
Vera Rony, National Secretary
Workers Defense League and
Secretary, Ad-Hoc Committee on
Police Brutality -- AL 4-4953

13 Organizations Protest Mayor Wagner's Refusal to Discuss Police Brutality

The statement below was released today by Vera Rony, Executive Secretary of the Workers Defense League in behalf of the following:

John McDermott, Director -- N.Y. State, AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

Robert Gilmore, Director, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Frank E.G. Weil, Regional Vice-Chairman, AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE

Father C. Kilmer Myers, CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION OF TRINITY PARISH

Doris Wannerstrom, Chairman -- Social Action Committee, COMMUNITY CHURCH OF NEW YORK

Marvin Rich, Public Relations Director, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Henry Herman, Director -- N.Y. Region, ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY

Percy Sutton, Esq., President -- N.Y. Chapter, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

Rev. Howard Moody, JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH

Andrew Norman and Aryeh Neier, LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Norman Dorsen, Director, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CIVIL LIBERTIES CENTER

Ralph S. Rosas, Director -- N.Y. PUERTO RICAN MIGRATION DIVISION

Harry Fleischman and Vera Rony, WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE

To call

(None of these individuals or organizations participated in the demonstrations referred to in this statement.)

"We have been informed that Mayor Robert F. Wagner refuses to meet with us to discuss our recommendations for the prevention of any recurrence of the police violence which occurred during the Times Square Peace Demonstration of March 3rd. The acquittal of a number of those arrested for alleged disorderly conduct indicates that the courts share our somewhat skeptical view of police claims of provocation. Moreover, eye-witness and photographic evidence of unnecessary violence is available in sufficient quantity to establish beyond doubt the seriousness of the incident.

MORE

MEMO

1/23/64

TO: JAMES FARMER, RICHARD HALEY, MORGAN HILL, JAMES MC CAIN, MARVIN RICH, BOB GORE
GLORA COLEMAN, GORDON CAREY, CARL RACHLIN
FROM: VAL COLEMAN
RE: JESSE ROBERTS

This is a belated memo regarding the Jesse Roberts case which was discussed in Jim's office just prior to Christmas. Since all of you were at that meeting, I will not go through the background of it but just list the relevant facts which I noted during the course of Mr. Robert's discussion.

1. The man's name is Jesse Roberts and his telephone number is 201 TE3-0409.

2. Mr. Roberts owns the AJA Auto Repair Shop at 20-30 La Fontaine Ave Bronx. He has been there eight years.

3. On November 7th, his car was stolen by one Richard Warme. Mr. Warme is between 17 and 18 years old and is a young man who Roberts' has known since he was a chi

4. Roberts' was brought to the prescint station to identify his car and also to con front Warme.

5. It was apparent that the detectives involved in the case, including one Detect Drummond, were anxious to keep Roberts' from filing a complaint against Warme. At this stage of the game, Roberts' had not made up his mind to submit such a plaint.

6. When Roberts returned to his shop he was confronted by the detectives and Warm produced a handful of bullets and a small packet of marijuana which they ed as a means of recommending that Roberts' drop charges against Warme.

7. He was handcuffed at this point and taken to the Prescint station and it was here that he was held and beaten very badly.

8. At one point Detective Drummond walked into the room with a white sheet over someone his head and threatened Roberts.

9. Roberts was stripped to the waist and asked to step on a large thick red boo, ap parently some sort of city directory and his hands were handcuffed high in the a and the book was kicked out, putting him in the position of crucifixion. At thi point he was very badly beaten and slugged in the kidneys and was eventually al lowed to sit back down in his cell after undergoing a severe beating. Later o he was kicked off a stool on two different occasions and had hot coffee thrown his body on two other occasions. He was eventually released the next morning went to a hospital. He showed us the reports of his hospitalization which cle demonstrate that he was very badly beaten in the prescint station.

10. The first public interest in this case came through a Mr. Lawrence Laufner of the N.Y. Daily News, whose home telephone number is MU 2-8585.

11. This all took place in the 48th Prescint in the Bronx.

12. Mr. Roberts lawyer is a Mr. Zaslaw, whose telephone number is BA 7-1150.

13. Later Roberts went in front of the Grand Jury. People who witnessed his condi after the beating were not allowed to testify and the charges against the Pol Department were dropped.

TF- 2-9856

MUTILATED PAGE (s)

ROBERTS' [illegible]

14. Also familiar with the case is Mr. Kelmer, a lawyer and a corporation counsel's office. His telephone number is BE 3-7890.

15. It is apparent that the assistant district attorney in the Bronx, a Mr. Eplin, is the man who has handled the case personally since the beginning.

16. At the time Roberts' discussed the problem with us he told us that his next court appearance was on the 8th of January, this is on the charge of possessing narcotics.

17. I forgot to mention that during the time he was beaten and handcuffed to the top of the "cage" he was blindfolded with his own tee-shirt.

18. It is my understanding that Carl Rachlin has examined the case at some length and is currently in contact with the Bronx D.A.'s office. And it sounds to

Memo: Police Brutality- NYC

Re: Rosalee Brown, 777 Fox Street, (Apt. A63), Bronx, New York

On the evening of Saturday, April 18, 1964, Rosalee Brown was watching television in a friend's apartment, Mrs. Carmen Ortez. About 8:00 P.M. there was "loud banging" on the door of Mrs. Ortez' apartment. Mrs. Ortez' sister answered the door, and was confronted by a policeman, (Badge #18246) from the 48th. Precinct, and a "white girl" from the same building. The pair asked for Miss Brown.

Miss Brown, who was leaving to get her cigarettes, appeared at the door. As she did, the "girl" pointed at Miss Brown and said, "That's her."

The policeman called her a "black bitch" and said he was going to place her under arrest. Miss Brown, who has a long medical history at the Vanderbilt Medical Clinic, 168th. Street and Broadway in the Bronx, (Clinic #160-29-66) became very excited and a loud discourse began/ between Miss Brown and the Policeman and the "girl".

The policeman, throughout the discourse, indulted and cursed, Miss Brown, who repeatedly asked what she was being accused of and charged with.

The policeman began beating her, so badly, in fact, that she fell, and then he began kicking her.

By this time a sizable number of people had gathered in the hall, because of the noise, several of whom tried to get the policeman to stop, pointing out that Miss Brown was not a well woman.

After the beating the policeman told Miss Brown that he was taking her in.

Miss Brown refused to leave with him alone. By this time she had received a severe beating and was "not going into an elevator with him alone".

Meanwhile, Mrs. Carmen Ortez had called the 48th. Precinct and a seargeant and several other officers arrived (Seargeant's Badge # 21226) to take charge of the situation.

Miss Brown, Mrs. Ortez and several witnesses from the building along with the policeman who administered the beating and the "white girl" went to the 48th. Precinct, where Miss Brown was charged with disorderly conduct.

The Desk Seargeant refused to listen to and take note of the testimony of Mrs. Ortez and the other people came down to the Precinct to bring charges against the officer who did the beating.

Also, interesting enough, the "white girl" did not charge Miss Brown with anything.

For information call: Mrs. Carmen Ortez

777 Fox Street

Bronx, New York

DA 9 - 4138

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich & Jim McCain — 29 April 1964

FROM: Arthur Williams, Field Secretary — Re: Meeting on 4/7/64

Subject: Police Brutality

Persons attending:

Fran Cratyon - co-chairman Brooklyn CORE
Herb Callender - Chairman, Bronx CORE
Howard Quander - Co-chairman, Bronx CORE
Theodore Weiss - City Councilman
Dick Rutledge - Jamaica NAACP Legal Committee
Thomas V. Mickalis - Chairman Civil Rights Subcommittee of City Club of New York
Edward J. Fales, Jr. - Exec. Sect. Civil Rights Subcommittee of City Club of New York
Repre Representative for Gerena Valentin - Manuel Diaz
L Lori Rhodell - Field Secretary National CORE

Theodore Weiss has a bill in the City Council to establish a Citizens' Review Board to act on police brutality cases (investigative and advisory powers). He is seeking support from CORE and other civil rights organizations. Bronx and Brooklyn CORE had already promised help of an unspecified nature (demonstrations in general) but had not concrete plans or commitments from other groups. At this point, with the help of Herb, I began to construct a general plan for demonstrations and a method for coordinating NAT, its chapters and other groups into an effective pressure group to gain passage of Mr. Weiss's bill.

Since Mr. Weiss came to CORE for help, I think it best for CORE to keep as much control as possible over the structure of any city-wide committee formed to press for passage of this bill. Some of the problems to be dealt with are: Bronx CORE's insistance on autonomy and the general naivete of Mr. Weiss and the rest of them concerning inter-organizational difficulty with people such as Galamison. Outline of the type of demonstrations are as follows:

(1) Local picketing at police stations in black and Puerto Rican communities for two or three weeks to build up community support for passage of the bill.

(2) Rallies to take place during this period in select areas, i.e.:

Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Southeast Bronx.

(3) Public hearings(s) to document police brutality cases with guest speackers including people from Rochester and Philadelphia to speak for the merits of a Review Board.

(4) Fund raising to provide money for those arrested during demonstrations and to provide legal help for some victims of police brutality.

(5) The above activities to build toward a mass demonstration at City Hall. People could be bussed there if financially feasible.

After finding out what type of support I can get from other groups and CORE chapters, I can then draw more detailed plans based on the above outline.

The representative for Gerena Valentin said he was "one hundred per cent behidd the plan" as outlined. Hector Velez has expressed support for demonstrations to pass the bill in conversations with Theodore Weiss. A representative from ACLU has also expressed support and was to attend the meeting of 4/10/64. The group present unaminously agreed to the above plan.

Due to the suspension of Brooklyn CORE and the attitude of Bronx and New York CORE,ksome new thinking will have to be done before we go into this thing.

I did most of the planning at this meeting which in effect was to take over the meeting from Herb Callender. I did this purposefully for two reasons. 1. To place this project under the control of National CORE from the eyes of Theodore Weiss and the others present. Herb appeared to resent this, but said nothing. 2. To prevent Brooklyn and Bronx CORE from calling in such people as Rev. Galamison. At one point Herb introduced the idea of bringing in Malcom X I convinced the others of the inadvisability of such a move. During the meeting, Herb Callender kept his emphasis <u>against</u> the police and their brutality. I had to continue to <u>stress</u> the importance of being <u>for</u> the passage of the Review Board bill. My emphasis was received much more favorably than Herb's <u>vindictive</u> approach.

The issue of police brutality can be a very meaningful community organizational tactic drawing together the balck and Puerto Rican peoples around an issue common to both of them. The demands here are very clear--the passage of a Citizen's Review Board bill which is already in the City Council. It is this type of issue that we can expect to get wide liberal support behind, since the bill not only acts against police brutality but can create a better understanding between the police and the community it serves.

Special Meeting--Police Brutality--CORE National Office--May 11, 1964

The following are demands to be considered by the Style Committee and Program Committee at their meeting scheduled for May 12, 1964:

1) That an independent Civilian Complaint Review Board be created.

2) That the appointment of those on the Board be in conjunction with the Mayor and civil rights, church, and civic groups.

3) That this Board have an independent investigative staff of its own.

4) That the Board have power to recommend policy to the Police Commissioner.

5) That the Board have power to discipline officers found guilty, and those found guilty would be disciplined as ordinary civilians would be.

6) That policemen under investigation by the Board be suspended until such time as the Board reaches a decision in the case.

7) That public hearings be held as quickly as possible on complaints.

8) That the Board have explicit subpoena power.

9) That no one from the Police Department be on the Board.

10) That the Board be empowered to request the Police Department to protect complainants, witnesses, and their families from harassment.

~~That the Board review complaints of action prior to creation of the Board, so that although no action may be taken, at least they can be read.~~

~~That police not be permitted to visit homes of persons involved unless someone else is present.~~

11) That the members of the Board and the investigative staff have access to all police installations, including precinct basements, prison wards, and hospitals, 24 hours a day.

(10) and that the board take all necessary ~~steps~~ action to secure these ends

Special Meeting--Police Brutality--CORE National Office--May 11, 1964

Program Committee:

Carol Hellings, Village-Chelsea NAACP, 620-5147
Rafael Martinez, Bronx CORE
Arthur Williams, National CORE
Dwayne Bey, Brooklyn CORE
Tom Schmidt, 507 West 113th Street, New York, Riverside Democrats, MO 6-2146
Edward Fales, 320 East Third Street, New York, City Club of New York, CA 8-3847
Dave Schwartz, 5610 Netherland Ave., Bronx 10471, KI 9-8810, Northwest N.Y.CORE

Style Committee:

Madeline DeFina, 315-101st Street, Brooklyn, TE 6-2047
Philippa Poze, 609 Kappock Street, Bronx 10463, KI 9-4448
Mary Ellen Murphy, Boro Hall CORE, MA 5,1492; Office, LL 6-3137
James Marshall, National CORE

Police Brutality - Program Committee 5/12/64

1) Changes in demands were made by the Committee acting as a styles committee, and a new draft of demands was produced.

2) Additions to list of people for June 1 board.

Bob Knight - HSM
Hector Velez
Eugene Calender
Thelma Hill
Dr. Eugene Carson Blake
Judge Dwyer of Youth Court
Rev. Don McKinney - Brooklyn Unitarian Minister
George Runquist NY CLU
Gilbert Berens - Valentine PR Civil Rts
Miss Defina

Delete J. Raymond Jones, Arnold Fine,

Cleveland Robinson Local 65
Leon Davis Local 1199

3) Discussion of letter
Name: Citywide Committee for Fair Police Protection

mon 11 start pict local pcts
until Fri 29 - On 29 appx 12 noon simultaneous
picketing at all pcts until rally to be held at 4:30
at City Hall and PD HQ also when bill is brought to floor
organiz be there and Farmer etal meet with Wagner

Farmer - CORE
Basil Patterson - NAACP N.Y. branch
Hector Neloy - East Harlem Parish
A.J.C
ACLU - Bourgeust
Three major Faith or Inter-Faith council
Valentis
Rev Oscar Black

Contact Church leaders to support and
endorse under Farmer's name also to sit on
panel to be picked by Nat. CORE

G M King NAACP

politics comm NY, branch

call Tom Bieber CU CORE

one page

13 May 1964

Dear Friend:

Police Commissioner Murphy has recently restated his opposition to a civilian review board. It is tragically appearant that while police brutality remains a major problem in New York--particularly for Negroes and Puerto Ricans--that neither the police department nor the city government are taking effettive steps to cope with this problem.

The ad hoc_____ is now being organized to combat police brutality by CORE, NAACP, political groups and other independent action groups. We need your support.

Specifically our demands are:

1) That the mayor appoint a committee composed of civic, religious and civil rights representatives for the purpose of selecting duly qualified persons to act as members of a Civilian Compaaint Review Board.

2) That the all civilian review board be duly appointed by the mayor with the approval of his committee.

3) That the board shall act as an independent body having

power of supoena and access to all police records and installations.

4) The board upon the ordering of a hearing shall have the power in its discretion to suspend an officer if the facts warrant such suspension.

5) The board shall protect the complainant and all interested parties from threats and harrassment of any kind.

6) The board shall [redacted] have the power to recommend disciplinary action.

7) The board shall have the power to recommend the institution of a criminal prosecution if the facts so warrant.

8) In addition to the Committee's power to act in brutality cases, it shall advise or suggest to the major and to the police Commissioner modifications or improvement of police activity, towards the end that an acceptable code of ethics be established.

City Councilman Theodore Weiss now has a bill before the City Council which would meet many of our demands. Our committee needs your help in fighting for this legislation. Plans now include the following:

1)

2)

We need not only your endorsement but also your physical and financial participation. If you agree with our program and if you believe that urgent steps are required to curb police excesses and to create better relations between the police AND the citizens.

Please call Arthur Williams, Committee Coordinator, immediately at CO 7-6270 or MO 6-9662.

On behalf of the committee,

List of demands concerning the Public Review Board on Police Brutality:

1) That the mayor appoint a committee composed of civic, religious and civil rights representatives for the purpose of selecting duly qualified persons to act as members of a Citizens Complaint Review Board.

2) That the all civilian review board be duly appointed by the mayor with the approval of his committee.

3) That the board shall act as an independent body having power of supoena and access to all police records and installations.

4) The board upon the ordering of a hearing shall have the power in its discretion to suspend an officer if the facts warrant such suspension.

5) The board shall protect the complainant and all interested parties from threats and harrassment of any kind.

6) The board shall have the power to recommend discipling action.

7) The board shall have the power to recommend the institution of a criminal prosecution if the facts so warrant.

8) In addition to the Committee's power to act in brutality cases, it shall advise or suggest to the major and to the police Commissioner modifications or improvement of police activity, toward the end that c[redacted] an acceptable code of ethics be established.

groups
activities
Review Board

File
Police Brutality

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
CO 7-6270

TO: New York Area Contact List

FROM: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel
Louis Smith, Northeast Regional Director

RE: The Weiss Bill (Which will set up an independent civilian review board to hear complaints of police brutality)

The New York City Police Department today has over 26,000 men , which is the size of a small army. These men are armed 24 hours a day. Even though professionally trained and disciplined, they are subject to fatigue, short temper and fear; they relax, drink beer, etc., just like any other person. Made up of public employees, the Police Department is paid for by public funds ($228,000,000 for 1963-64) to protect the public safety; therefore, we, the public, have the right and the responsibility to secure the means by which the officers and department are held accountable to the public.

The present procedure for the department's own internal review board was established in 1955. Previously, complaints were made at the precinct where the abuse occurred; now complaints can be made at any precinct, headquarters, or at CORE, the NAACP, or any other private organization. These complaints are first investigated by the first commanding officer above the captain of the precinct where the incident took place, and the reports are sent through the various levels for recommendation on action to be taken.

After a hearing, in which witnesses present evidence, the final report goes to the Deputy Commissioner of Community Relations and two other Deputy Commissioners. These three comprise the civilian complaint review board, and they consider themselves "civilians" representing the public because they have taken an oath to do so; yet their salaries and their colleagues are from the department.

It is clear that many people are disturbed by some acts of the police. A board independent of the department is essential if only to restore public confidence throughout the city that specific complaints against policemen will not be pigeonholed. We are advised that in 1963 there were 173 complaints, only 20 policemen were charged and, of thse, only two or three stood trial. Commissioner Arm stated that one of their biggest problems was in getting witnesses to appear at the hearings to determine the details of the incident. If fear, or a feeling of "you can't fight city hall", prevents the effective operation of the present board, then the system must be changed.

The object of the Weiss Bill is to determine dispostion of complaints of civilians, to make recommendations to the Mayor and the Police Commissioner and to stimulate general improvements in law enforcement policy and procedures related to legitimate use of force. Faith in the Department's ability to correct cases of abuse will ease the hostility which does exist, and thus make their overall job easier. An independent board was set up in Philadelphia in 1958. They have processed over 500 complaints in that time. Of that number, only about two or three were placed by criminals, the rest were placed by ordinary citizens. Martin Barole, former Chairman of the Police Advisory Board in Philadelphia, stated that the police force did not lose morale but became more efficient after the board began to function. Per capita, Philadelphia has the lowest crime rate in the

U.S., among the major cities and the highest number of solved crimes. Although there was a riot in Philadelphia last summer, there were no charges of police brutality by leaders in the Negro community, and after the distrubances, Negro and white housewives served coffee and cake in the street to policemen. Needless to say, this did not ahppen in New York after the Harlem disturbances.

The matter of undermining the chief's authority has been overrated. The board proposed by the Weiss Bill has no power of discipline itself; it merely makes recommendations as to disciplinary measures and makes public its findings. At present, it is virtually impossible to find out the nature of the investigations held by the department last year.

Realizing that the Police Department has an immense job to do, increased citizen assurance in the method by which police abuses are corrected will result in better attitudes toward the force, which will make their working conditions easier. The Philadelphia Police Department told Mr. Barole that it was relieved of some of its former responsibility.

Therefore, help get the Weiss Bill out of Committee where it has been since April of 1964. Personal letters have more impact than petitions, but we need all the support we can get. Letters should be addressed to the Mayor and Hon. Dominick Corso, Chairman of the City Affairs Committee, City Hall, New York.

December 14, 1964

kb

F-Police Rev.

TO: Louis Smith

FROM: Maxine Skurka December 28, 1964

RE: Incident reported to me by telephone on Dec. 23, 1964

Incident occured at 34th Street and 7th Avenue sometime between 8:00 and 10:30 am. Negro taxie driver was driving east on 34th Street. Taxie driver proceeded into intersection under direction of police officer directing traffic at that corner. When he was some feet into intersection police officer halted traffic on 34th St. He signaled cab to back up, there was some discussion because cab couldn't back up because of traffic. Things quited down some time before light changed. Driver of cab signaled right, was in right lane, and had legal right to turn right at this corner, when officer signaled cab to proceed straight ahead. Cab driber motioned to police officer that he wanted to make a right turn (at this time other cars were making right turns). Officer said OK if he wanted to make right turn he could and pull over. Police office then gave the cab driver a ticket (reason unknown by man who reported incident). This incident was reported by Dr. Richard Shakun, who observed the whole incident. Dr. Shakun approached the officer and asked for his badge number, as he thought injustice was being done. Police officer told Dr. Shakun that he had no business there and asked his name. Dr. Shakun refused, stating that he did not have to give it to him as he was not being accused of committing a crime. He took down badge number which is # 11261. In rush, Dr. Shakun may have a didget wrong. He would like this number checked against officer assigned to the above mentioned street.

Dr. Richard Shakun can be reached at MU 3-5753.

EV

file - Complaint Police Brutality

STATEMENT OF CHARLIE SHANNON
648 Washington Avenue
Brooklyn, New York
January 3, 1965

At approximately 5 A.M., January 1, 1965, as I was driving along Dean Street approaching 4th Avenue in Brooklyn, I noticed a patrol car doubled parked at the intersection. Two policeman were in the car talking to a third one who was on the sidewalk. I tooted my horn lightly to indicate that I wanted enough room to pass. The driver of the patrol car pulled to the side and I continued pass him. A patrolman then flashed the signal light on top the car. I pulled to the side in front of patrol car. The driver came to my car and asked for my driver's license and registration card. I asked him what were the charges. He refused to answer and returned to his car with license and registration card.

Both patrolmen remained in their car for several minutes. I then went to their car to ask why I was getting a ticket. The driver jumped out of his car and began beating me about the head with his fists. He then handcuffed me and pushed me in the back of the patrol car. The original driver exchanged seats with his partner. As the car was driven off, the same officer who had beaten me, muttered something and then struck me against the head with his night stick. I was driven to the 78th Precinct.

Inside the precinct, the policeman who had beaten me whispered something to an officer who was seated at the desk. (noticed an opened fifth of alcohol on the desk.) The officer left his seat and came and struck me while I was still handcuffed. I was knocked to the floor. He and another officer continued to beat me about the head and kicked me all over my body.

STATEMENT OF CHARLIE SHANNON
(Continued)

I was held in prison until approximately 10 P.M. on January 1, 1965. I had bruises on my legs and arms. My face was also bruised and swollen and had several cuts. My right eye was closed and my right ear was bloody from the injury. I also have a bruise on the left side of the back of my head. During the time I was held in jail, no medical treatment was given or offered.

File
Police Brutality

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

January 28, 1965

The Honorable Edward Cavanagh, Jr.,
Deputy Mayor,
City Hall,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Deputy Mayor Cavanagh:

The Whitmore case is one of the most revolting displays of malfeasance by our Police Department in recent months.

It is time to remove Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy.

If the administration cannot secure his resignation, then civic groups, such as CORE, of which I have the honor to be Assistant General Counsel, may be advised to take action.

The Police Department of the City of New York is an undisciplined force constituting a danger to the citizenry. The number of citizens injured by the police use of firearms shows a proclivity for the unlawful and negligent use of force on the part of the department's employees which cannot be tolerated.

The use of beatings, and other kinds of physical force by policemen against New York citizens, particularly citizens belonging to minority groups, appears to be endemic in the department under Murphy's leadership.

COPY

The Honorable Edward Cavanagh, Jr. January 28, 1965

The extraction of confessions under circumstances contrary to the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York and the laws of the State of New York appears to be normal. Correspondence which I have had in recent months with the Deputy Commissioner in charge of legal matters for the department indicates a complete unwillingness on the part of the department to concern itself with its legal obligations or the rights of citizens.

The people of this city have been abused for too long by a self-protecting, illicit conspiracy of public officials. Obedience to law simply does not exist for the Police Department or, indeed, for those who bear the mantle of legal authority.

The time for honest and a lawful action is now. Such action cannot be taken by a man of the caliber of Murphy, as he has amply proved in the past. We urge that you undertake a complete investigation of the Police Department. We urge that you particularly investigate the attitude of policemen toward minority groups. We urge that you investigate the source of the view of policemen, thtt they may with impunity use force unlawfully against minority groups.

If it is your view that you have not the authority to undertake such an investigation, then we urge you to take such honest and direct action in protest as an honorable man would take.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Mr. Louis Smith

COPY

File
Police Brutalities

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

January 29, 1965

Vincent L. Broderick, Esq.,
Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney,
Southern District of New York,
U.S. Court House,
Foley Square,
New York, N.Y. 10007

Dear Mr. Broderick:

After all these weeks we have still received no indication that you propose to proceed with the investigation of the Port Authority for its willful violation of the civil rights of CORE demonstrators. The incredulity which you displayed in our conference that Federal investigation was necessary in New York should have been changed somewhat by the Whitmore case. In that connection, you might also consider the advisability of entering the Gilligan case.

The fact is that only investigation will convince you of the degraded state of law enforcement in New York. We cannot understand why you will not order the FBI to investigate or investigate yourself, and why you will not prosecute plain cases brought to you.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer
Assistant General Counsel
of CORE

cc: Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, Esq.
Robert M. Morgenthau, Esq.
Mr. James Farmer
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Mr. Louis Smith

COPY

Police Brutality

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

February 2, 1965

The Honorable Frank S. Hogan,
District Attorney,
New York County,
155 Leonard Street,
New York, N.Y. 10013

Dear Mr. Hogan:

The appalling nature of the Whitmore case is presently just being disclosed. The use of psychiatrists as policemen, already condemned by the New York Court of Appeals is apparently continuing, if the Journal American is to be believed. We think that there should be an investigation at once, looking to disciplinary proceedings against the persons who administered the so-called truth drug, as well as criminal proceedings against them and any law enforcement officials involved, should the investigation prove the newspaper statement correct.

We are particularly concerned by the failure of your office to enforce the law against law enforcement officials who commit crimes. This was the issue in the Gilligan case and this is the issue in the Whitmore case.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer
Assistant General Counsel
for CORE

cc: State Commission of Investigation
Department of Hospitals
American Medical Association
American Psychiatric Association
State Board of Medical Examiners
Mr. James Farmer
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Mr. Louis Smith
The Journal American

COPY

AREA CONFERENCE REPORTS

14 April 1965
New York University CORE
Box 23, Loeb Student Center
566 West Broadway
New York, New York

file

POLICE BRUTALITY--CURRENT STATUS

In recent months, the problem of brutality has come to attention not only in terms of brutality against Negroes, but also indiscriminate use of gunfire, which has earned the Department much criticism from the white press. The Weiss Bill was introduced almost one year ago, and it is still bottled up in committee. The bill is being investigated by a sub-committee of the City Affairs Committee. It is chaired by Dominick Corso of Brooklyn. Members are Aldrich (Manhattan), Weiss (Manhattan), and Fostenberg. After the committee makes its recommendation, the bill will go before the City Affairs Committ ee. Here will be the crucial test. No matter what the sub-committee recommends, the City Affairs Committee can approve the bill and send it before the council or kill it.

In discussions with three members of the committee, (Corso, Weiss and Aldrich), NYU CORE is convinced that the investigation is almost a farce. The committee has been doing a part-time job and has merely gone to other cities which have boards (Philadelphia and Rochester to see how their boards operate. Rather than spend all their time out of the city on tax-payer financed trips, we suggested an investigation of police brutality here in New York. In fact, in an interview, Corso admitted that he didn't even know if New York needed a board. As far as CORE is concerned, even if no other city in the world had a board, New York ought to set one up because of existing conditions.

On February 17, or thereabouts, the sub-committee voted to accept the factual report of the investigation. They have consistenly delayed voting on recommendation. Weiss originally informed us that he expected such a vote on February 24 or thereabouts. Weiss informs us that the bill has the backing of almost all religious, civic, political and labor groups in the city. The New York County Democratic Committee voted in favor of the bill. Thousands of petitions have been submitted.

The Weiss Bill itself, however, is not the greatest bill. It has flaws, and it is only part of the solution to a complicated problem which requires much reform of the police department in gener al. It deserves to be supported.

It has some particularly important specifications that make it an improvement over the Philadelphia Board. Regardless of whether or not the complainant in a brutality case is accused of a felony in the same incident, his complaint must be handled. This means that a cop cannot charge every black man he beats with assault and forget about an investigation. Also, no law enforcement officials are permitted to be on the board.

The following are criticisms of the bill and suggestions which could be used by a Freedom Candidate to strengthen the bill.

1- The Board would have power to make recommendations only.

2- It would have no power to even recommend dismissal.

3- The Police Commissioner would have a ten-day period to make an investigation and report to the board before it could launch its own investigation. This opens the possibility of the board's merely rubber-stamping Murphy, and of giving the police a chance to cover up. The board should be able to make immediate inves tigations of complaints.

4. Members of the board would be appointed by the mayor, and as long as Wagner is mayor, there will probably be no progress. He appointed the Board of Education.

5- The bill should elimiante all public officials from serving on the board, i.e. Screvane.

6- The board is essentially an after-the-fact approach; changes are needed in the police department itself to eliminate brutality.

The following reforms and changes should be made:

1- Proficiency levels in the use of firearms should be raised.

2- Off-duty cops should not carry guns. (It would be interesting to see how cases of brutality, murder and shooting of a non-

police nature occur as compared to arrests made by off-duty cops.)

3- More effective mandatory psychological examinations should be made in the department to eliminate psychopaths.

4. A counseling service should be set up in the department.

5- John Birch Society members should be dismissed if membership conflicts w/ duty

6- Policemen involved in a killing should be automatically suspended without prejudice on the grounds that it is a shock to kill someone. (Councilman Aldrich made this suggestion, pointing out that the Transit Authority suspends motormen who run over someone for three days on this basis.)

7- Studies should be made to determine whether promotional proceedures in New York contribute to incidents of brutality. Wesley found in Cincinati that patrolmen seeking a good arrest to get a promotion would beat a confession out of a prisoner before detectives arrived who might take the credit.

8- No knock, Stop and Frisk should be repealed.

9- Police should be given power to shoot only when violence against a person is imminent.

Suggestions for action are as follows:

1- Political action-possibly candidates with the above suggestions in their platform.

2- Sit-in at City Council meetings to protest the bottling up of the Weiss Bill in committee. Meetings are Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11-2 open to public.

3- Picketing and sit-ins at homes or offices of members of investigating committee. Aldrich is sympathetic to bill Weiss intorduced. It is time to take to the streets about the issue of brutality.

↓

no chance as it is - modified.

BRONX CHAPTER

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

1301 BOSTON ROAD, BRONX 56, N. Y. • LU 9-8409

Because of the rampant Police Brutality in our city, there will be a Public Hearing on May 22nd at Community Church 40 E. 35th St. to present factual cases to a panel consisting of:

_____

_____

_____

_____

We urge your participation by documenting ALL brutality cases that have come to your attention.

Please notify us of the number of cases you will be presenting by May 15th.

Thank you

Carson Blake
A.S.C.

May 11th

" 29 Panel for hearing Probability

June 5th time

National CORE

Individual Grps Indd. time Schedule for Picketing
with pictures

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE:

?????????????
Address
Telephone

Friday A. M. Papers
January , 1962

A united drive to increase voter registration in the South was announced today by the heads of five civil rights organizations.

Joining in the announcement were Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League; James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and Charles McDew, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee. The announcement was released by from

The five organizations stated that they would coordinate their programs in a greatly enlarged campaign. The drive, which will be non-partisan, will be launched immediately and will be conducted simultaneously on two planes. One effort will be directed at overcoming voter indifference and apathy. A second will be aimed at securing the registration of Negroes in those areas of the South where racial discrimination exists.

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE

??????????????
Address
Telephone

Friday A. M. Papers
January , 1962

The five organizations said further that they would co-operate with the Voter Education Project, established by the Southern Regional Council, and directed by Mr. Wiley A. Branton.

In addition to the announcement and accompanying it, Messrs. Farmer, McDew, Wilkins, Young, and Dr. King issued a statement of principles which they said motivated and would guide the registration drive.

WHAT IS OUR AIM?

The agencies we represent have announced today their plans to campaign for a large increase in voter registration in the South. Each of our organizations is already working in this field. Each will now do more.

The United States strives to be a democracy. It falls short of being one when one-third of our adults do not or may not vote.

Voting in the South is low, even by our shamefully low national standards. One result is that unrepresentative men are chosen for local, state, and national offices. Another is that small electorates dominated by rural voters breed callous discrimination against city-dwellers, regardless of race, throughout the South.

An enlarged electorate is necessary if the South finally is to become a democracy, and the people of the South are to enjoy the dignity of members of a democracy. Civil rights will continue to be either denied or restricted. Until the Gordian knot of political privilege is cut, the South's preoccupation with race and racial prejudice will continue.

This generation of America will have shirked its historic summons unless, both at home and abroad, it gives strength and enrichment to freedom and free men. At home, our great unfinished business is the rescue of a tenth of our people from prejudice and discrimination, and the rescue of America from the moral, economic, and political costs of racial injustice.

In his Inaugural Address, the President told Americans to ask themselves what they can do for their country. We believe and we know that in working for the right of all to exercise the duties of citizenship we work in our country's service, when and where it needs us most.

The great discovery of America, the great tradition of America, is this: a people re-dedicates itself to old ideals by setting itself new purposes. From one generation to another, our country has renewed its vigor by releasing the energies of more of its people. This has been the American way.

In our time, America encounters its old ideals in the struggle to create equal opportunities for its Negro citizens. Our cause is the nation's.

We say this without false pride, yet with firm conviction. We say it without reference to injustices and indignities of the past. We say it with thought only of America's need for talents, for spiritual courage, for self-respect and the good opinion of free men everywhere. The past was America's dilemma. The future is its opportunity.

To fight for justice is, therefore, to fight for America. We are not deterred by those who complain that the struggle for Negro rights has broken down "communications between the races", or is endangering national unity in time of crisis. There can be in a democracy no real communication except among men and women of equal dignity and rights. There can be no national unity maintained on the quicksand of injustice.

Let us be clear about this. The times are too serious, the threat of Communist power and ideology too vicious, for America not to be true to itself, to its Constitution, to its old faith in the free and responsible individual.

Among the duties of citizenship, none is as great as that of serving the public by voting and holding office. This is a duty of all citizens, regardless of color.

We intend to work, and to work hard, for a wider acceptance and fulfillment of that duty. Whether the cause of non-voting be indifference, disillusion, ignorance, or oppression, we shall combat the cause.

We have no partisanship. We are, in this venture, neither Democrats nor Republicans. We shall concentrate our efforts in the South only because that is where the problems are most acute.

Office Copy

WHY WE MUST DEMONSTRATE

Special News Bulletin March 19, 1964

From:

Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights

For Release: By Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, President

We have come again to the point where the Negro Community must engage in Non-Violent direct action against the evil system of segregation and discrimination in Birmingham. Despite the hopes and prayers of the nation and the world that meaingful racial progress would materialize here, the tragic facts are that the City has thus far presented to Negroes a blank wall, and most of the Merchants have neglected the most meaningful point in the May 1963 Agreement. We move today because we must. For while the rest of the world moves forward, Birmingham acts as if it has a mandate to erect barricades against Negro progress; thinking instead that progress comes only with new industry, new signs, and new slogans.

It cannot be said that Negroes have not been patient and waiting. We have waited while pleading in vain, and have been patient and loyal while untold suffering was heaped upon us, both by the oppressive arm of the law and the glaring inequities of the system imposed upnn us. As a matter of atonement something tangible should have already been done for the Negro Community by the City of Birmingham. B ut what racial progress has come in Birmingham without a Federal Court order? Our Mayor testified recently in Federal Court in the Airport case, "Judge, there are no signs up, and we have no segregation anywhere in the City of Birmingham." Yet today toilets at City Hall, over which he presides, are locked with a few white people carrying the keys. In the absence of so-called "threats and pressure" for five months, and with announcement of the long awaited Police Report with its already known answers, City Hall has not hired Negroes, nor has called for any number to be trained in its Academy as it does whites.

While there has been much talk of "following the law," and "hiring qualified personnel," the facts are that to date no Negro serves as a policeman, fireman, clerk, or secretary in Birmingham. We hold that it does not take Negroes with Bachelor, Masters, or Ph. D Degrees to fill these positions, while white people - many with no degrees, and some without High School education - can be hired by the hundreds. We do not believe in any law which discriminates against either white or Negro.

More than this, Negroes cannot allow Birmingham to forget the police brutality and killing of Negroes without Officers being brought to trial; nor the many humiliating bombings - especially the September Church blast which killed innocent children. Birmingham must be reminded of its system of injustice in which white men can obtain misdemeanor bonds for illegal possession of dynamite, and White youth can obtain probation in the murder of a Negro boy.

We have sought without success meetings with our officials who appear to think that mere discussions by an Advisory Group can take the place of positive action. Our officials will now blame their failure to act upon us who now must seek with our bodies and our souls the promises of our country. But let the record be clear as to why we demonstrate.

1 - To offset Demonstrations in September 1963, Senior Citizens Committee, led by Messers Sidney Smyer and David Vann, met with us and agreed

(a) To desegrate lunch counters and rest rooms at once
(b) To request the City Commissioners to drop criminal charges (accrued up to that time)
(c) To join with Negroes in a suit against the segregation ordinance
(d) To request City Commission to sit up a bi-racial commission; and if the city failed to act, to set up its own bi-racial committee.

(over)

Although we warned these gentlemen that demonstration would occur if the agreement was not kept, we heard nothing more from them and the Merchants who met with our Committee. Signs came down at two stores only to be put back up the next day. Not one promise made in good faith was fulfilled.

2. Although the Merchants broke their agreement, the Southern Christian Leader Ship Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the A.C.M.H.R. postponed demonstration three times between November 1962 and March 14, 1963 so that the referendum on Birmingham's Form of Government could be held free of racial tension. The Run-Off necessitated still another poseponement, and thus it was decided that demonstrations would begin the day after the election (April 3rd) no matter who won in the run-off.

3. The Demonstration reflected the disenchantment of the Negroes and their deep determination for change. They aroused the national conscience of America until Civil Rights became the most urgent and important business of the nation. The Civil Rights Bill, overshelmingly passed by the House, and now being debated in the Senate, is a direct result of the spontaneous protests all over America triggered by Birmingham. It is tragic that it took 3400 people in jail, widespread use of dogs and fire hoses, and many other indignities, for the Statesmen of Birmingham to pledge again in May the promises broken and unkept in September.

4. The negotiations were far from ideal. Our insistence upon face to face meetings was fruitful only in one or two instance with a few Merchants, with Messers Smyer and Vann discussing behind the scenes essential points with first one side and then the other. Representations of the Federal Government, zealous in their hopes for peace and quiet, must not have understood that these gentlemen were more concerned with stopping demonstrations than advancing the cause of Negroes.

5. The New City Government, uncertain of its legal status, was unofficially represented at all meetings on both sides. Honorable Ed Hamilton, now the Mayor's Executive Secretary, almost at the point of physical exhaustion, urged acceptance of the agreement; promising that the New Government would lead out in non discriminating hiring, and that a committee to deal with this would be set up within 30 days after the New Government took office.

   We were promised that they would "work with us on the criminal charges," either dropping them or holding them in abeyance.

6. The Points finally agreed upon May 10, 1963 by our Committee and the Merchants were:

   1. Fitting Rooms to be desegregated 3 days after cessation of Demonstrations
   2. Desegregation of Restrooms, washrooms, and drinking fountains, 30 days after New City Government was established by Court Order
   3. Desegregation of Lunchrooms; A program of Lunch Counter Desegregation within 60 days after establishment of City Government by Court Order
   4. Upgrading and fair Hiring Policy would be continued. That leaders of both races comprise a committee to mediate and watch progress. Hiring of Negroes as Clerks and Salesmen within 60 days. This includes at least One Negro in each of the five stores .

7. Failure of the Merchants to hire Negroes as Clerks and Salesmen resulted in another Boycott lasting from October 1963 to January 1964. About this time Kress, Woolworth, and Britts, employed one Negro each, and the campaign turned to Selective Buying which favors trade with those stores and others willing to be fair.

   Since Loveman's and Pizitz refused to hire-and still do at this time, Boycott action is now directed at them.

8. The Selective Buying Campaign will be enlarged to include the Business Community, with Negroes trading with Merchants who respect and appreciate their trade. We would simply ask Merchants and Bankers to include Negroes in their establishments in respectable positions. Monthly bulletins will be published by our Negotiation Committee showing desposition of Business to adjust or discriminate, and will be widely distributed in the Negro Community.

9. A.C.M.H.R. will continue acting in concert with S.C.L.C., of whose support and participation we are well assured, and with all other Civil Rights Organizations in Voter Registration projects and Protest actions anywhere. Together we shall secure not only jobs and equal opportunities, but also make real the "One man One Vote" concept of Democratic Government.

A. C. M. H. R. goals are the same as have often been stated: to work for an "open city" with every citizen enjoying the same rights, privileges, and opportunities. Equal and exact schooling, participation in government, both by ballot and job status, unfettered use of all public facilities, and the right to advance along beside and at the same time as others-these would hasten the day of the beloved community which we seek.

10. We finally pray that true statesmanship and Christian idealism would speedily come in the affairs of Birmingham and the State of Alabama. However, much this city and state gain in industrial development, its image will never be perfect nor its name magic, until its statesmanship is purified of treachery and perfidy. It happens that some who worked with us in May 1963 are opposing us now; and as it was of old, even so it is today that "They that persecute us demand of us mirth". But we shall overcome!

As for Negroes, the only place to go is forward. The way things now stand, and as laws are being administered, no Negro, whatever his character, has a chance to become his best. To continue standing still is to die forever; to move forward only is to live. We choose to sail the rugged seas to freedom rather than lie at anchor in a stagnant harbor.

We call upon all freedom loving citizens of this city and state to join us in prayer, and act constructively for the goals of decency, fairplay, and humanitarianism. Negroes will be Non-Violent in their actions, and forever adhere to the principle of love. We have faith in America, and still believe that Birmingham and Alabama will rise to height of glory in race relations. And we shall be true to our ideals as a Christian Nation.

File
Remedial Reading

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

TO: The President

FROM: James Farmer

RE: Participation of CORE in the Anti-Poverty Program

Summary: A proposal for CORE's participation in the War Against Poverty through a program of remedial education. To develop literacy skills in one million Americans during a period of eighteen months would require an investment of thirty million dollars. This memorandum comes as a response to the request of the President for further details on the proposals set forth by James Farmer to the President on December 9, 1963.

The Civil Rights Act is a giant step on the road to equality. The Congress of Racial Equality views its passage with satisfaction because this Act spells out the minimum that the American people must do to conform to the spirit and letter of the XIV Amendment. However, men are not suddenly transformed merely because laws have been passed.

We must now face the appalling fact that in 1961 one out of three children in America's largest cities was educationally deprived. There are whole communities in this country where this condition has persisted for generations. Though the War Against Poverty is only a beginning, it is an absolute necessity if millions of Americans are to have an opportunity to catch up with those who have raced ahead. The Anti-Poverty Program is consistent with pressing national needs as well as with CORE's own objectives.

A large proportion of our Negro citizens as well as many whites cannot enjoy the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness because they live in squalor and despair. The passage of the Civil Rights Bill has given many Americans, particularly Negro Americans, the opportunity to begin the movement to obtain full equality. Until now many Americans have faced a locked door instead of a future. Now we have the key, but we must still turn the lock, open the door and advance into a future in which equality becomes a social and economic reality.

CORE is prepared to move into long range action for greater and greater equality. An important new thrust is political action. One million Negroes have been registered during the past year. Now that they have been registered we will encourage them to vote. Also, CORE is prepared to raise the level of economic activity through fostering the development of cooperatives and small industry. We will encourage full participation in American corporate life.

First and foremost, of course, is the matter of education. If people cannot read they remain isolated from the dominating ideas underlying our Great Society. The illiterate lacks the means for economic elevation and cannot participate in the fight against prejudice. CORE will move into programs of education and training so that the unemployable can become employable. CORE will actively help to develop those skills which are prerequisite to obtaining the job skills required in an automated economy.

CORE fully endorses your Anti-Poverty Program as being completely compatible with its goals. Men without skills cannot be equal in pay to men able to perform skilled work. There are inequalities bred of ignorance which are perpetuated from generation to generation. This chain of human misery must be broken by direct action within the community itself. The letter of the law will in itself do nothing. CORE stands ready to join in this next great stage of progress towards fuller equality.

When we speak of equality we mean that we in CORE see no reason for any American to be illiterate if he wants to learn to read. Likewise, we deplore the waste of human potential caused by the enormous number of high school dropouts. The school dropout is in reality forced out because we as a society have failed him.

There are many reasons why CORE considers illiteracy a special problem. Discrimination against the Negro by failing to educate him, in many cases excludes him from the ballot box because of complicated literacy requirements for registration. As the man without the vote is voiceless and powerless in our democracy, CORE has an obligation to provide, if it is possible, the literacy skills which the state has failed to provide.

CORE is committed to the War Against Poverty, not as a bystander and not as part of an audience. CORE sees itself as a part of the democratic march to an America in which equality is not a slogan, but a fact of life. CORE is ready to add its own special brand of yeast to your program. We differ from official state and local organizations and school systems because CORE members are a living part of their own communities. CORE works from the inside out and not from the outside in. It is a unique organization consisting of volunteers, so dedicated to extending the boundaries of equality that they have spent dearly of their time and energy, risking violence and imprisonment, and some have even paid the price of life itself. As our nation strides into a new more technical era, we can increase the boundaries of liberty only by extending the boundaries of knowledge. The more than 70,000 members of CORE will lend their energies to improving the political, economic, cultural and educational standards of those whom this society has neglected. We stand ready to enlist our strength into this new crusade to stamp out ignorance.

Granted the availability of funds, CORE is ready to start a program to teach literacy skills to one million Americans of all ages without reference to race, creed, sex or color. We expect this to be done in the following stages:

1. Train selected CORE leaders and staff in the use of a new method of teaching reading developed by Dr. Myron Woolman of the Institute of Educational Research. This method permits any literate person to teach a less literate or illiterate person to read, and does not require special school facilities or trained personnel.

2. Use these CORE-trained persons to provide skills to one thousand selected community volunteers and set up one hundred and fifty literacy development units throughout the country.

3. Once these programs have begun, we will use them to train others, and expand the number of literacy development units until we reach one thousand units.

CORE is convinced, on the basis of its analysis of Dr. Woolman's methods that we can substantially increase the literacy skills of one million Americans within eighteen months. We estimate that this program will cost less than $30 per trainee. The total cost for the first million CORE readers will be less than $30 million dollars. We expect our second million readers to cost even less. We in CORE will work with school drop-outs, welfare clients, prisoners, and those hidden men and women who have been forced to silently submit to eternal ignorance in every community. CORE is ready to throw its full force into helping these people climb this next rung on the ladder of equality. Beyond this next rung on the ladder there is a next and a next. The price of freedom is eternal vigilance, then the cost of equality is eternal progress.

James Farmer

16 October 1964

File under Remedial Reading

Historical Background Information and Vita

on

Myron Woolman, Ph.D.

Dr. Woolman obtained his B. S. Degree Magna Cum Laude in 1950 and his M. A. Degree in 1951 from Columbia University. He was a President's Scholar (1951-52) while Graduate Assistant to Percival M. Symonds, with whom he worked on projects involving testing procedures, teacher personality and teacher effectiveness. He received his Ph.D. Degree in psychology in 1955 from Columbia University.

Dr. Woolman has centered his work on the human learning process at both theoretical and applied levels. Although his initial training in learning theory was infra-human, Dr. Woolman operates on the principle that the human learning process must be investigated directly.

His doctoral thesis, "The Effect of Varying the Number of Choices in the Identification of Very Similar Stimuli", used high school subjects to test the major variables operating in the Progressive Choice Reading Method. While a graduate student, he designed the Progressive Choice Reading Method based on discrimination studies he was conducting at Columbia University.

From 1952-56, Dr. Woolman was Chief of Proficiency Measurement at McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas. In this capacity he had major responsibilities in training B-47 pilots and observers. He developed "The Sensitive Indicator Method" to provide rapid objective measures of pilot performance during training and the "Anchored Grading Method" for increasing the reliability of subjective ratings. Both grading methods were widely adopted for use in pilot evaluation by the Air Force and other services. One experimental study resulted in the elimination of single engine jet training from the B-47 (six engine) training program. Also, his experimentation was important in defining the role of the B-47 ground simulator. His manual "A Method of Training Aid Selection", was used as a guide by the Air Training Command for selecting and developing training devices.

In February, 1956, he joined the staff of the Human Resources Research Office, George Washington University, and developed an experimentally tested programmed method (Operational Context Training) for training Nike Guided Missile Operators in the absence of instructors and school facilities. His training method was adopted for general use by the Army in 1958. Also in 1958, Dr. Woolman was a consultant for the Bell Telephone Laboratories and developed a two-week teaching machine program to teach concepts of basic electricity. Following a matched experimental test, the program was adopted by the Bell Telephone System.

In the Fall of 1960, Dr. Woolman established the Institute of Educational Research, Inc. and since has served as President of the corporation. The purpose of IER as stated in the Articles of Incorporation are: "...the more effective realization of the human resource potential through the development and application of psychological and educational theory and research to improve techniques... The major objectives are: the improvement

of behavioral efficiency related to conceptualization, motor skills, personality development and decision making." Dr. Woolman assumed the directorship of IER in the Spring of 1961.

His work is directed at increasing speed and accuracy of learning. His current work includes, "A Programmed Reading Method for the Mentally Handicapped", (NIMH) an experimental demonstration that Educable and Trainable Mental Retardates can learn to read more effectively using programmed teaching methods. Another project is directed toward the use of programmatic methods to rapidly increase the development of reading skills and enrich the vocabulary of delinquenogenic youth to accelerate the educational progress and acculturate delinquenogenic youth through the use of programmed materials to prevent and/or reduce the occurrence of delinquent behavior. The project, entitled, "Progressive Choice Programming for Delinquenogenic Communities" is supported by funds from the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. A third study (NIMH) involves the use of programmatic methods to aid psychiatrists in the treatment of psychotic patients to activate persons who are normally static, increase their language precision by expansion of the available language pool, and improve symbolic manipulation so as to increase the efficiency of goal seeking behaviors in the actual world.

Professional memberships include: APA, AAAS, AAUP, Phil Delta Kappa, Kappa Delta Pi, EPA and DCPA, CEC.

Consultant to:
Human Resources Research Office of the George Washington University
Bell Telephone Laboratories
Columbia University Electronics Research Laboratory
George Peabody College

Dr. Woolman's publications include:

Woolman, M. "The Effect of Varying the Number of Choices in the Identification of Very Similar Stimuli." Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, New York, 1955.

Woolman, M. "Programming for Conceptual Understanding," Report to the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Office, Research Dept., Murray Hill, New Jersey, 1960.

Woolman, M. "The Concept of the Program Lattice," The Institute of Educational Research, Inc. Washington, D. C. 1962.

Woolman, M. "On-Site Training of Guided Missile Operators," The George Washington University, Human Resources Research Office. 1960.

Woolman, M. "The Progressive Choice Reading Program," The Institute of Educational Research, Inc. Washington, D. C. 1962.

Rotberg, I. C. and Woolman, M., "Verbal Paired-Associate Learning as a Function of Grouping Similar Stimuli or Responses," Journal of Experimental Psychology, January, 1963. Vol. 65, No. 1. Pp. 47-51.

Woolman, M. "Progressive Choice Marginal Reading Tests," The Institute of Educational Research, Inc. Washington, D. C. 1963.

Woolman, M. and Davy, Ruth A., "Developing Symbolic Skills in the Mentally Retarded," The Institute of Educational Research, Inc. Washington, D. C. 1963.

Dr. Woolman has been involved in the development of the following programs:

"Gersis Operator and Maintenance Training Guide," Aidiation Electronics Company, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia

"The Nike On-Site IFC Training Program," The George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

"F105-D-6 Fire Control System Operations and Maintenance," Aidiation Electronics Company, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia

Memorandum to
The President

Subject:

A Plan of Action

For Remedial Education

(A follow-up on my memorandum
of October 16, 1964.)

From James Farmer
November 21, 1964

In my previous memo to you (October 16, 1964) I suggested that CORE believes that it is possible, working with other organizations and private citizens, to provide literacy skills for a million Americans in an eighteen month period with an investment of $30,000,000. I stressed the fact that CORE is an organization of volunteers, who are accepted and trusted within the communities most in need. Further, I stated that it is possible to perform this task in whatever buildings and facilities are available, using non-teachers to instruct with the Accelerated Progressive Choice Reading Program, developed by Dr. Myron Woolman of the Institute of Educational Research in Washington.

The fact that millions of Americans see the fruits of our rich, productive society and yet cannot taste those fruits is a violation of the right of all citizens to equal opportunity. Moreover, these millions of economically and socially disfranchised Americans represent an unstable and potentially explosive force within our society. From the point of view of simple justice, economic growth, and social stability, we must attack this problem with all available resources. The social advances made possible by the Civil Rights Act and the promise in the Economic Opportunities Act are like a menu presented to long-hungry diners. These legislative acts must be followed by something tangible or the very hopes they raise will stimulate further disillusionment and resentment. The problem infects every American community and action must be taken wherever the problem exists.

In considering the issue, I am convinced that CORE has only begun to make its contribution. We must help the disadvantaged develop literacy and job skills and a concommitant confidence in their future as Americans.

I have a deep conviction that CORE must participate actively at the community level, lending support to these important programs as they begin to function within our deprived communities. The dropouts, illiterates and the unemployed cannot be helped by law, buildings, money or good intentions. They distrust officials and schools, in whatever guise they appear, and they can only be brought into full and active participation in our society by people they trust using methods of training which are suited to their needs. Above all, there must be mutual confidence between the people who operate the programs and those to whom the training is given.

The prime fact of the war on poverty is that the trainee must not only enlist but actively participate if he is to learn. Learning, as you know, is a personal matter and requires both confidence in the teacher and a willingness to invest oneself in the process sufficiently to succeed. I am convinced that the next step is for organizations such as CORE to move forward into the national arena and if this important step is to succeed, to act as a catalyst for simplifying and accelerating the process of education and training.

Further, it is necessary for organizations such as CORE not only to participate in community education, but also to assist in developing the new educational methods and techniques required for community-action education, as contrasted with public education, which, to date, has been ineffective in coping with the problems rampant in our deprived communities.

While it is the responsibility of the schools to educate, it is our obligation to supplement that education where necessary and to reach those who have failed to respond to the schools. No one can reach the youth on the streets in quite the same manner as another youth or an adult who has come from the same background and environment. CORE feels strongly that the Negro protest organizations along with individual churches, local unions, social clubs and community groups have a unique role to play in motivating and educating those Americans who remain functionally illiterate. Our record shows that we have had astonishing success in motivating and training the very population that is most in need of inspiration, most in need of enrichment, most in need of literacy skills, most in need of jobs. We do not propose a program for non-whites alone. We propose to begin a campaign in which volunteers of all ages, backgrounds and races will be able to offer a unique learning experience to hundreds of thousands and even millions of disadvantaged and underprivileged persons.

We have in the field the structure for putting into effect a large scale literacy program. We have the methodology. With the proper funding we will be in a position to effect substantial literacy programs throughout the rural South and in hundreds of cities and towns. Through coordination of the efforts of private agencies and with the assistance of the federal government we believe we can make great strides toward the elimination of illiteracy in this great nation.

Our objective is to teach people to read and thus provide them with the underpinning required to go on to further educational and employment levels. But we have an even greater objective. Negroes and other members of depressed minority groups have been taught to reject their own potential. Those on the bottom have for their own self-protection become apathetic and lethargic: to try to advance is to be beaten down. Thus, millions of Americans have chosen to accept their inferior status. The militant civil rights campaigns of the past decade have awakened the sleeping aspirations of many of these sullen millions. For the first time we have brought the spark of

life into whole communities. While we have provided the awakening, we must now shift our programs so that we may provide the tools to translate these new-found aspirations into reality.

The ingredients necessary for the successful implementation of a literacy program which can provide reading skills and motivation for further growth are:

1. A population receptive to the idea of learning and self-advancement.

2. A technology which can provide the ability to advance reading skills at a substantial rate and which also has built-in self-motivating factors.

3. A large group of persons able to act as instructors.

4. A structure able to administer and supervise the program.

5. Community facilities available for implementing the program over a long period of time.

6. Funds.

Population

There is no need to dwell on the need or the receptivity of a large population. The statistical evidence is overwhelming. This has also been dealt with here and in the earlier memorandum.

Technology

The method developed by Dr. Myron Woolman appears to hold the best possibility for success. It is a programmed approach which has been designed for use by relatively untrained personnel. It incorporates the learning by teaching approach. The content of the reading material can be tailored to meet the peculiar requirements of the southern Negro child and adult, the ghettoized high school dropout or the Appalachian white, and it allows the student to advance as rapidly as his own capabilities permit. CORE has observed the method in operation in the field. Our staff was amazed at the interest, involvement, discipline

and motivation of both instructors and students.

Others who have studied Progressive Choice in practice attest to its striking ability to stimulate and hold the learner. Students almost unanimously ask to spend longer hours on the program than time permits. They take tremendous pride in their accomplishments and in their successes. We are thoroughly convinced that Accelerated Progressive Choice offers the best opportunity for non-teachers to reach and teach the educationally and socially deprived.

Instructors

Many volunteer Literacy Instructors will be drawn from the dropout or potential dropout population itself. Retired teachers, housewives, student volunteers, church members and workers can also become volunteer Literacy Instructors.

The initial cadre of instructors will come from the active membership of the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the churches. In many cases the instructors will recruit their own students. As students progress in the method they themselves will instruct others just entering the program. With CORE's extensive experience in the utilization of volunteers we will be able to recruit an ever-expanding number of instructors who will have wider and wider outreach.

We have observed student helpers on the junior high school level giving instruction in this method in a public school in North Carolina. It was startling to see that the student helpers were as effective in teaching as were the teachers. If 8th graders are able to teach reading to other 8th graders it becomes obvious that the number of potential teachers is limitless and that the demands of the Woolman method on the instructor do not preclude using youngsters themselves under supervision to teach others. A number of CORE chapters in New York are somewhat acquainted with the literacy program and many of our high school members have come to us asking when they can begin to implement the program in their schools and through their chapters. With the small amount of publicity there has been on the literacy program my office has been flooded with offers of professional assistance, with volunteers who want to become instructors and with inquiries from communities wanting to know when they can begin the program.

Structure

I propose that a Center for Research in Community-Action Education be established in an appropriate university setting. Preliminary discussions have already been carried on with two universities and this proposal has met with initial positive responses. The university would receive and account for funds from all sources, public and private. The Center's sole initial function would be to research, develop and execute the literacy program on a national scale. This aspect of the Center's work shall be referred to as Phase 1.

The Center will require four operational arms: Research, Development, Planning and Community Action. Under Phase 1 the functions of these departments would be:

a. Research Arm: To develop theory and perform experimentation directed to improving the efficiency of the processes of human learning, with emphasis on narrowing the gap between human potential and performance.

b. Development Arm: To design and produce educational materials specific to the requirements for Community-Action Education Programs.

c. Planning Arm: To coordinate the professional, educational governmental, and organizational resources to facilitate work done in the field. Further it would operate as a resource for the other three arms in the Center.

d. The Community Action Arm: This arm would do the work of going out into the communities to carry out the plan of action and use the materials developed through the research and development arms. It would also evaluate and make recommendations for change in the methods of implementation employed by the cooperating agencies.

I further propose, however, that the scope of the University Center eventually be expanded into Phase II. In this second phase the Center should broaden its program to include all aspects of quality, integrated education. For example, Phase II should be concerned with sharply reducing the proportion of dropouts and increasing the ability of students to learn.

The functions of the four departments under Phase II would be expanded to include the following:

a. Research Arm: Research in the whole area of school integration, and other research appropriate to developing quality education within the public schools.

b. Development Arm: Development of proposals at the request of school systems and local organizations for achievment of quality, integrated education, and development of materials and textbooks toward this end.

c. Planning Arm: Communication and coordination of the work being done by community action groups, boards of education, governmental agencies, and various experimental projects. Planning and expediting the transition from community-action education to public school education inasmuch as the success of Phase II will progressively render Phase I unnecessary.

d. Community Action Arm: Act in a consultative capacity to school boards, school supervisors and community groups to assist in the solution of educational and training problems arising from intergroup tensions or desegregation.

It should be pointed out that the expanded scope (Phase II) of the Center is independent of and not a requisite for the national reading program (Phase I). A financial commitment to Phase I implies no such commitment or endorsement of the projected second phase.

Community Facilities

In addition to the University Center which would serve as the research administrative, and supervisory headquarters for the literacy development program, certain community resources will be required. It has been indicated that the body of instructors will be a prime resource provided by the community. Places in which to teach also will be necessary. Church basements, lodges, clubrooms, union halls, plant facilities and community centers will be ideal. In fact, the logic of the program indicates that the more the quarters are unlike a typical school setting, the better.

Funds

The educational crisis facing America requires a massive effort on the part of volunteer agencies. Only the federal government can support such an effort on the scale which is imperative. However, on a large scale the average cost of developing an eighth grade reading level in students beginning near point zero can be less than $50. This low cost will be possible due to the use of volunteer instructors and free facilities.

In most cases the cost to a community or agency desiring to undertake the literacy program should consist solely of the investment of time and energy. The materials, research and supervisory staff would be paid for by the funds made available by the federal government. I am in the process of preparing a budget which will be available shortly.

THE PROGRAM OF ACTION

I would suggest that we begin implementation of the literacy program in Philadelphia or Washington, D.C. We should move next to Pittsburgh and New York City. After that we should expand into the South and as rapidly as possible spread to cities across the nation.

At the beginning we would use the network of CORE chapters, NAACP, Urban League, SNCC and SCLC units and Freedom Schools which already have expressed an interest in the project as the nucleus for implementation. These groups are uniquely equipped to move into this type of community program rapidly and effectively and without necessitating new and elaborate community machinery. But we shall by no means limit participation to civil rights organizations. Already, one of America's major industries has approached CORE about the possibilities of putting the reading method into effect among the workers in its plants.

The Center at the outset will develop facilities to train Literacy Instructors both on its own premises and in the field. In any given city we would start with a cadre of between twenty and fifty Literacy Instructor Trainees. They can be trained as Literacy Instructors in from twenty-five to forty hours of instruction depending upon the number of hours they have available and on their own motivational and educational level. At the end of their training period they will be fully equipped to: 1) instruct in the Accelerated Progressive Choice method, 2) recruit their own students, 3) secure their own facilities in which to carry on their instruction if necessary, and 4) maintain all appropriate records.

As Literacy Instructors they will work largely within their own neighborhoods with students of compatible backgrounds with whom they readily can establish rapport. Each Instructor will be able to teach up to twelve persons in a group. Depending upon their initial level the students can become student-Instructors within a period of 30 to 150 hours of instruction and many of them are expected, at the end of 250 to 300 hours of instruction, to be fully qualified as literacy instructors without having gone through cadre training.

The Community Action arm of the University Center will also develop a large staff of Community Reading Program Consultants whose function will be to investigate, develop and supervise new agencies which can serve as fruitful local instruments for this aspect of the War Against Poverty. Working under the Program Consultants will be teams of paid staff members drawn from the ranks of the Literacy Instructors, who will check on each local Instructor and provide him with methods for continually improving his effectiveness.

Coordinated and planned from the Center, largely utilizing the already existing structures of national and regional organizations, and drawing upon local initiative, the nation-wide literacy program can be functional in a surprisingly short period of time and with an extremely low per capita expense.

I believe that this welding of research, development, and planning to community action represents a major new force in the War on Poverty and the struggle for equality in our nation. This program is, as you know, very much a part of my deepest convictions and I would participate personally and actively in the Center to insure its viability. I intend to seek, and am confident of gaining, the support of all civil rights groups, as well as unions, churches, the business community, and the general public in this task.

Within the framework of a Research Center such as the one outlined, a target on the order of one million literacy trainees appears both practical and feasible. This Center is a vehicle which has not existed to this time, because there was no public requirement to combine research, development and community action. Now, it seems to me, it is a necessary development to help insure the success of the War on Poverty. It utilizes many forces and combines them into a synchronous and functional system.

This new kind of war demands its own special weapons. The Center for Research in Community-Action Education will be a vital addition to our nation's arsenal in prosecuting this war - against poverty and for social justice.

THE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, INC.
2226 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

MYRON WOOLMAN
DIRECTOR

333-1505

To: Dr. Myron Woolman, Director

From: Joan Bacchus, Acting Project Director
CORE Pilot Study

Subject: Literacy Instructors

Date: January 12, 1965

We had a highly successful orientation session with the four literacy instructors provided by Bronx CORE. They actively and enthusiastically participated in the training session, which was organized in a much less formal fashion than our initial seesion in December. Each trainee was given an opportunity to function in the instructor role with the others taking the role of the student. I felt that the session succeeded in giving the instructors a genuine understanding of our program. The theory of the program was developed only to the extent necessary for the instructors to effectively use the program; the stress was put on the pragmatics of using the program as a tool to rapidly develop literacy skills in the special population being used in this CORE study.

There is a policy position I took at the beginning of the orientation session of which I want you to be aware and which I hope you will transmit to the people at National CORE. One of the four instructors was a white member of Bronx CORE -- a man whose personality, background and commitment to CORE and to the literacy program would indicate a high probability of success as a literacy instructor for white or Negro students. Just before I began the session, Harold Davidson, Acting Chairman of Bronx CORE, asked him to observe, but not participate in the session, because the Northeast Regional Office of CORE had indicated to him that there were to be no white literacy instructors. I informed Mr. Davidson and the instructor that <u>any</u> qualified member of a CORE chapter (i.e. a literate adult, sufficiently interested in and committed to the literacy program to volunteer his services as an instructor) who volunteers his support and active participation in the literacy program would be accepted as a literacy instructor. Certainly, it is not the intent of either CORE or IER to eliminate any participants on the basis of race; we will be developing literacy skills in all children who need them, also regardless of race.

Mr. Davidson seemed relieved, and the white instructor actively participated in the session. Mr. Davidson asked if we at IER might make this position clear to the people at the National level in CORE in order to avoid further confusion over the matter of race being a criterion for selecting instructors. I hope you will communicate with the appropriate people in CORE soon. It was obvious to me this week-end that IER and CORE will have enough real problems to solve without introducing such absurdities as this to complicate the hard job we have ahead of us.

Joan

Fully agree — we cannot participate in any operation which sanctions segregation by race, creed, ethnic origin, or Sex.

MK

14 January 1965

Northeast Regional Office
48 W. 125 St.
New York 27, N.Y.

Joan Bacchus
Acting Project Director
The Institute of Educational Research, Inc.
2226 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Bacchus,

It is quite obvious that a breakdown in communication has developed between your office and mine. I am, specifically, referring to your memo, dated January 12, 1965, to Dr. Myron Woolman, subject: Literacy Instructors.

My instructions to Harold Davidson of Bronx CORE to seek Negro instructors was not racially motivated as you implied in your letter. It seems to me "absurd", to borrow your word, for you to even think otherwise.

At the first training session held in New York, you made it clear that this was a Pilot Project and that you wanted to show the government that this program could be used by community people in a self-help sort of way. You further amplified this theme by asking for pupils in this Pilot Project to have a 4th grade reading ability or lower. I accepted this since I was sure that you would not, under a full time project, discriminate against a child with say a 6th grade reading level.

Since I know for a fact that Bronx CORE has its roots almost exclusively in the Negro ghetto, I felt that the ideal instructors, again for this Pilot Project, would be Negroes.

If there has been a policy change, or whenever there are policy changes, I would like to be informed of them in advance.

I trust that this explanation satisfies you.

Yours truly,

Louis S. Smith
Northeast Regional Director

c.c. Dr. Myron Woolman
James McCain
Gordon Cary
File

LSS/dc

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File →

The Congress of Racial Equality and Its Strategy

By Marvin Rich

Abstract: The idea for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was originated by James Farmer in a 1941 memorandum calling for personal nonviolent direct action to end discrimination, and by a group of University of Chicago students who staged the first successful United States sit-in in 1942. Early chapters of CORE were college-centered because of the demands on time involved in its training projects and in the sit-ins and picket-lines themselves. CORE's early demonstrations took place mainly in the North and were mostly aimed at increasing public accomodations for the Negro. In the 1950's CORE expanded rapidly, forming chapters throughout the South and widening its membership to include representatives of all social classes. It also widened its goals by working for improvement in Negro employment and housing conditions. By 1964, CORE had an income of $900,000 and a professional staff of 137, as well as a solid nucleus of CORE chapters throughout the country. The dramatic sit-ins and Freedom Rides organized by CORE have had visible results in civil rights legislation and in increased public accomodation for Negroes. Its future efforts will be concentrated on training its burgeoning numbers of new members and on working for the improvement of Negro living conditions, voter registration, and employment. To accomplish its new goals, however, it will continue to employ its characteristic nonviolent direct action methods—Ed.

Marvin Rich, A.B., New York City, is Community Relations Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He graduated from Washington University in St. Louis in 1950, and served as a research analyst, organizer, and administrator for trade unions on local, regional, and national levels from 1950 to 1956, in addition to acting as script chief in the only operational psychological warfare section in the United States. He was a founder of the St. Louis CORE in 1948, and since that time has been active in CORE groups in Washington, D.C. and New York City.

A FEW of us try harder. A few try not at all. Yet the story of CORE is the story of an effort—sustained and sustaining—to put ourselves out of business.

ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY

James Farmer started it all, in 1941, when he went home again to his native South. He walked up the steps to the "crow's nest" reserved for Negroes in the local movie theatre. Perhaps for the first time, he fully realized that though he believed "Jim Crow" was wrong, he and most of his friends were actually supporting it by their daily actions. He wrote a memo posing this dilemma and called for the formation of a dedicated group of individuals who would combine mind and body in an effort to take personal nonviolent direct action to end discrimination.

This memo was widely circulated among student and religious groups, liberals, pacifists, and socialists in the spring of 1942. One such group was composed primarily of University of Chicago students. One Sunday afternoon following a session, the group wandered too far from the campus and was refused coffee at a restaurant. They tried to negotiate with management, but were unsuccessful, in spite of the fact that Illinois law forbade discrimination. They then began the first race relations sit-in in America. They were successful in changing policy. The first CORE chapter was formed out of Farmer's memo and this incident. Ever since, CORE chapters have been adapting the techniques of nonviolent direct action to different sections of the country and to different forms of discrimination.

The first CORE chapters were college-centered. They included as members students, teachers, ministers, and trade unionists. They were small and elitist. Only a very few individuals were willing to make the sacrifices of time, energy, and reputation demanded of CORE members, for chapters usually met every other week, and committees met on the alternate weeks. There were negotiating sessions with management, training sessions for new members, and workshops before major actions. Then there was the radical nature of our action—picket lines and sit-ins—and the ever-present possibility of arrest. But if the chapters were small, they were also inclusive. It requires discipline and some training to sit-in and to respond to insults with good will. It does not require an advanced degree. CORE chapters have increasingly involved persons from every walk of life in their membership and in their leadership.

The first CORE chapters were located in the North and concentrated on public accommodations—yes, two decades ago throughout the North many restaurants, bowling alleys, skating rinks, and barber shops refused to serve Negroes. There were some experiments with interracial housing co-operatives and some successful efforts to open up job opportunities. But the main thrust was in public accommodations and in the North. It was in the late 1940's and early 1950's that CORE moved into the border states of Maryland, Missouri, and Oklahoma. It was only in the middle 1950's that the radical idea of direct action was able to secure a base in the South as a whole.

As time went on the emphasis in the North turned increasingly to jobs and to open-occupancy housing. The housing efforts included efforts to negotiate with realtors and to open tract housing in new suburbs to meet the needs of individual Negro families. This approach represented the largely middle-class base of these early CORE chapters. The effort to secure jobs, on the other hand was primarily centered on semiskilled occupations in consumer-oriented indus-

tries which were amenable to CORE-type pressure. Successes in this field inevitably drew in more Negroes with a working-class background and subtly changed the character of the middle-class and predominantly white Northern chapters. In the South, almost from the beginning there was a far higher percentage of black members, even though the first emphasis was upon public accommodations.

GROWTH AND EXPANSION

CORE had grown in the early 1940's. However, the groups were small. They had many student members who graduated and moved away. Further, many had been formed to combat a specific instance of discrimination and, once this was eliminated, they would often disappear. In the 1940's and early 1950's there was no paid staff, and CORE was entirely an organization of volunteers, but, by 1956, the organization began to develop a nucleus of solid chapters and a trained staff. In the late 1950's, CORE developed a series of summer training institutes for leaders of local groups. Those who participated in these institutes were to play important roles in the 1960 student sit-ins.

CORE staffers negotiated at the national level with the variety store chains involved in the 1960 sit-ins and provided workshops at the local level for the thousands of students. These efforts helped the organization to secure the allegiance of many in every section of the country and to secure firm roots in the upper South. The 1961 Freedom Rides, which were initiated, financed, and organized by CORE, brought CORE to the hard-core areas of the South. Today, CORE has a membership of over 80,000. It has approximately doubled in size and budget every year for the past five years. Thus, in the year ending May 31, 1959, CORE's income was $62,000. Five years later the income was $900,000. There are now 124 chapters affiliated in every section of the country. In 1959 there was a staff of seven. Today there is a professional staff of 137.

SOME RESULTS OF CORE ACTIVITY

The sit-ins and the Freedom Rides were dramatic, and they were successful. Within a year of the first sit-in in Greensboro, North Carolina, on February 1, 1960, more than 140 communities had desegregated at least some restaurant facilities. Most of these were of the chain variety and department stores and could thus be readily identified by the Negro shopper who wanted service without embarrassment. The Freedom Rides secured the Interstate Commerce Commission order which made possible effective enforcement of the Boynton decision. Further, CORE followed up with the Freedom Highways campaign, in the spring and summer of 1962, which opened the Howard Johnson and Holiday Inn chains, so that by 1962 it was possible for a Negro to travel from one end of the country to the other with dignity.

The successes of these campaigns brought into CORE thousands who wanted to share personally in bringing about the civil rights revolution. They have taken action individually which has brought about change. They negotiated with management, leafleted, picketed, and sat-in. And then, they have used the newly opened facilities. That first cup of coffee and that first hamburger have tasted better than any others for thousands. For these people, talk by columnists, politicians, and some civil rights leaders of returning the civil rights struggle to the courts and the legislative halls and out of "the streets" is a way of saying that they are not needed or wanted, that they are to

be relegated to the status of dues-payers. This status they will no longer accept.

Direct action plays an important role for the country as well. The Emancipation Proclamation, the First, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments have been the "law of the land" for some little time. Most Northern states have had civil rights laws for more than eighty years, and these laws have been strengthened since World War II. And, yet, these laws are as honored in the breach as in the observance. The nonviolent activists know that their demonstrations which caused people to say: "Aren't they going too far, now?" also brought about the Civil Rights Act of 1964. They know that Act is as strong as it is only because of their pressure in the streets of Birmingham, Greensboro, and Jackson. When they went to talk to congressmen they could say: "It really happened in America; it happened to me." Zev Aelony told his congressman about facing a death penalty in Americus, Georgia, on a charge of insurrection. Jerome Smith could tell of being brutally beaten in McComb, Mississippi, while law enforcement officials looked on. And the congressmen responded by strengthening the bill. And the American people have responded—reluctantly, slowly, hesitatingly—but they have responded. When forced to make a choice between making a mockery of the American creed and making it a reality they have chosen the course of equality. Surely, there has been a backlash. It used to be called prejudice, but now there is a new term. But most of the American people and their representatives have chosen to go forward. We in CORE believe that when forced to make a choice, they will continue to make the choice for progress.

The willingness to sacrifice of CORE members has also played an important role. The first sit-in students who actually served their full jail terms in the 1960 sit-ins were members of Tallahassee CORE. The first of the Freedom Riders to serve their full jail terms rather than appeal were members of New Orleans CORE. After the first bus of Freedom Riders was burned in Anniston, Alabama, a second bus proceeded to Birmingham only to be met by a mob. Here Jim Peck, editor of the *CORE-lator*, was brutally beaten. Walter Bergman of Detroit CORE is still partially paralyzed three-and-one-half years later as the result of the injuries suffered then. It was a CORE member, William Moore, who was ambushed and murdered at night on an Alabama highway in April of 1963. A few months later the vice-chairman of Cleveland CORE, the Reverend Bruce Klunder, was killed in a demonstration against the construction of a segregated school. And then CORE staff members James Chaney and Michael Schwerner and their student companion Andrew Goodman were abducted and murdered in Philadelphia, Mississippi, on the night of June 23, 1964. The sacrifices and the determination to go on in spite of them have struck a responsive chord throughout the nation. The fact that three of the four CORE leaders who have given their lives are white has re-emphasized the essential interracial character of the organization.

There are other forms of sacrifice and commitment. CORE Task Force members live on a meager $44.89 every two weeks, are occasionally cold or hungry, often harassed by local registrars, police, and night riders, and frequently discouraged. They must win the confidence of a people whose only protection is their seeming apathy. CORE Task Force members have picked cotton and worked in tobacco fields to win the confidence of local people and to earn a few dollars for a new shirt. They have given years of their lives while friends have taken the first steps on more

rewarding careers. Their day-to-day dedication and sacrifice have played a decisive role in the growth of CORE.

FUTURE GOALS AND PROBLEMS

But the new recruits who have been attracted to CORE because of its militancy, its dramatic successes, and the desire to share in the sacrificial struggle have also brought new problems. Their very number has made it difficult to train them in methods and in the philosophy of nonviolent direct action. When a staff doubles in size each year, very few can have had much training themselves. This past year CORE began a series of area training conferences. In the coming year these will be augmented by larger institutes as well as by regional workshops on specific problem areas.

During the past year CORE has emphasized in the North and in the South a program of community service to develop community roots, indigenous organizations with the ability to help themselves economically and politically. In the North there has been door-to-door canvassing in the sprawling urban ghettos to determine the complaints that most concern the people themselves. This has led to major programs to secure housing-code enforcement through rent strikes, demonstrations before the offices of building commissioners and mayors, and tours of the slum buildings with community leaders. It has also led to successful demonstrations to secure play streets and traffic lights. These kinds of demonstrations, if effectively followed up, can lead to permanent and significant community organization. In Mississippi, Louisiana, and northern Florida, CORE has developed a series of community centers that not only house the voter registration offices, but also have libraries, game rooms, sewing classes, and art activities.

The voter registration efforts of the past have begun to pay off with significant numbers of new registrants in most of the Southern states—excluding Mississippi and Louisiana. For example, during the past two years CORE staffers in South Carolina have co-ordinated registration drives that have put 31,000 Negroes on the books—this in spite of the fact that for most of the year the registration books are open only one day a month and in spite of prolonged slowdowns by some of the registrars. The voter registration effort which has been part of CORE's Southern activity since 1956 is now firmly rooted in the North as well. In part, this has been a natural outgrowth of the effort to service local communities more effectively. It has also been an outgrowth of the effort to defeat Goldwaterism. Soon, the national organization will establish a political action department to co-ordinate and develop local action programs.

The struggle for an increased share in the economy continues to receive major effort. CORE works under the assumption that there cannot be fair employment unless there is relatively full employment. However, we also know that even in a full-employment economy there need not be fair employment. Negroes could and probably would be the last hired and the first fired, confined to the menial and the dead-end jobs. So CORE continues to work to end discrimination by employers and unions. Our major concern has been among consumer-oriented industries where we can be most effective and to secure unskilled and semiskilled jobs where the largest reservoir of unemployed and underemployed manpower is available. There have been some notable examples of success. The First National Bank of Boston, after several weeks of picketing and previous months of negotiations, moved to hire Negroes. We believe that this will mean approxi-

mately 1,000 jobs. To do this the company re-evaluated its personnel policies and changed requirements for many jobs. For example, they decided that a messenger really didn't need a high school diploma. In New York, we were able to get the A&P to reverse a long-standing personnel policy and agree to hire hundreds of full-time Negro employees, whereas they had increasingly resorted to part-timers. These victories point to a concern and a direction. To use direct action effectively with primary manufacturers, such as steel and aluminum, will be more difficult than with consumer-oriented companies, but not impossible.

CORE has changed to meet new situations and new demands. It will continue to do so. However, it will also continue to emphasize nonviolent direct action methods which involve people from every status level, to be interracial and interreligious, to be national in scope, youthful in membership and outlook. We believe that it will continue to be the cutting edge of the civil rights movement.

MAY 4 1964

C O R E

ORLEANS PARISH VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT

FROM: STEVEN H. RUBIN
TO: RICHARD HALEY
DATE: MAY 1, 1964

As of this date I am resigning as Director of CORE's Voter Registration Project for Orleans Parish. I do so regretfully, for while I do not imagine that my withdrawal is any great loss to CORE, it does represent a personal loss to me. And because I think that the reasons which have led to my resignation reflect genuine and serious local problems, I shall try to note a few of them briefly here.

There is no need to go over the organizational problems which attended the Project's inception; in any event, as you and Oretha have both indicated, I was peripheral to them. Suffice to say that after a difficult beginning the project, then already under way (as outlined in my report of March 27, 1964), was adopted by our local CORE chapter - several of whose members were already canvassing. Since that decision, the local chapter's participation has not increased at all. Not one single additional person had volunteered to serve in any capacity. When promises of assistance have been made (e.g., help in contacting 11th Ward civic and social organizations), they have been forgotten. Then too, ideas for expanding and promoting the project, such as your suggestion that we copy that Dayton promotion scheme, are invariably greeted with respectful silence one night and publicly ridiculed the next. I see absolutely no indication that matters will improve in this respect, and I see no chance for a successful campaign without the group's active support. In addition to which, I find it increasingly difficult to function in what I take to be an atmosphere of cynicism and futility.

Two nights ago we had a CORE rally which received extensive advance publicity. I submit to you that something is drastically wrong when, in a city of a quarter of a million Negroes, only 51 persons attended that rally - and fully half of those represented New Orleans CORE members and people like you and me. A quarter of a million Negroes - and we have but 20 active members! Small wonder that when a U.S. Supreme Court Justice stays at a segregated New Orleans hotel, or when a Negro army colonel is denied admission to that same hotel, no impromptu demonstrations are possible. Demonstrations take demonstrators; and demonstrators aren't found by offering an associate membership to a newcomer who wants "to join CORE", and who doesn't find out that there's

a difference between being an active member and an associate member until the rebuff becomes apparent weeks later.

Or, to illustrate the problem another way: exactly a month ago one of my one of my canvassers applied fwr active membership in CORE. Since then he has faithfully attended weekly VR Clinic meetings and CORE meetings. But as of two nights ago, the membership committee had not found time to meet and pass on his application, and not one single person has approached him to welcome him in any way to the group. You yourself are acquainted with other cases in which potential members (including people who have participated in direct action projects, and even beenaarrested) have not been encouraged to join the group.

Examples such as these are woefully abundant.

If there is a discernible pattern here, and I suggest that there is, [redacted] it is of lethargy and waste. The pattern is not apt to change.

I am still prepared to put my (and my family's) security on the line. But I am not willing to do it for nothing; I am not willing to do it and then merely fritter away my energy. I am resigning because to do anything else would be simply to squander more time and more energy. And if my resignation contributes in some small way to a reassessment of our local aims and methods, the past months will have been well worth it. To whatever extent I can contribute to CORE as an associate member and friend, I hope to continue to do so.

SHR

cc: Oretha Castle
Mary Hamilton
SHR:ch

January 7, 1965

Mr. Andrew B. Stroud
Stroud Productions and Enterprises, Inc.
507 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Stroud:

I have received your letter of January 4th regarding the three benefit performances by Miss Nina Simone for CORE. The arrangements specified by you in that letter are as we haved understood them and are satisfactory to us.

I share your hope that this first series of benefit concerts by Miss Simone for CORE will be a mutual success. My thanks to you and Miss Simone for your cooperation and helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,

AG/r@b

Alan Gartner
Director,
Fund-Raising

January 10, 1965

Mr. Phil Davis
W W S W Radio
Shelyn Hotel
Pittsburgh Pa.

Dear Mr. Davis,

On behalf of National CORE we should like to extend our sincere thanks to your Radio Station and personnel, for giving Pittsburg CORE time on your Station for their forthcoming benefit Concert with Miss Nina Simone.

Again our thanks.

Sincerely,

JF/si

James Farmer
National Director
CORE

January 11, 1965

M E M O R A N D U M :

TO CORE CHAPTERS:

PITTSBURG:

Nina Simone will arrive in Pittsburg Via: T W A : January 21, Flight: 1115. Leaving Kennedy airport in New York, arriving 12:07 in Pittsburg, She will be staying at the Carlton House.

I will also be with her.

She would like some one from CORE to meet them at the airport, to direct their party to the hotel . She will leave Pittsburgh, Via: T W A: flight 160 January 22, at 12:35 , arriving in Philadelphia at 1:23,

Would like some one from Philadelphia CORE to meet plane.

P. S/ Please send in your progress report.

Jimmy McDonald

The New York Times
NEW YORK, N. Y.
D. 652,135 SUN. 1,355,614

APR 17 1955

NINA SIMONE SINGS STIRRING PROGRAM

She Makes Everything Add to the Emotional Climate

An evening with Nina Simone is almost bound to be alive with emotion in one way or another. She not only evokes and stirs her listeners' emotions more skillfully and in more varied fashion than any other popular singer. But also, as she showed Thursday night at the Hunter College Auditorium, she can make even a tussle with recalcitrant miscrophones contribute to the emotional climate of her program.

Miss Simone is a performer who works with moods, and there is nothing like malfunction of the amplifying system to upset a carefully calculated development of a mood. Finding her microphones awry, she went about adjusting them, prowling around her piano like a tiger who senses danger in the wings.

The inner fires that this fed added to the emotional conviction of the next songs and erupted in the midst of a lusty gospel song when, above the tumult of her four accompanying instrumentalists and her own piano, she sang out, "Can you hear me now?" Getting no response—the audience was too busy rocking along to reply—she began the next chorus of her song with, "I'm sick of this concert already; too many difficulties!"

Far from being sick of the concert, she was just rounding into form. She moved through folk song, gospel song and popular song, turning each into a sharply etched vignette that at times was an almost unbelievable triumph over basically banal material.

She led a remarkable 10-handed, unaccompanied clapping ensemble that approximated the work of a skilled percussion group, sang tenderly "When I Was in My Prime" with a very proper flute accompaniment, wrestled joyously and almost literally with her piano and sang a stark, unadorned version of "Strange Fruit." It cut with a bitter edge that challenged Billie Holiday's famous treatment.

Miss Simone threw herself completely into everything—songs, microphone troubles and her demands from her musicians—and she gained just as much in return, all to the benefit of her listeners.

JOHN S. WILSON.

August 16, 1965

Mr. Andrew Stroud
507 5th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Andy:

I think our discussion was quite fruitful and I want to thank you on behalf of CORE for taking time out of you busy schedule to see me this morning.

I expect that I will have the other information to you in the next day or so.

Best Wishes,

JEMcD/rwb

Jimmy McDonald
Staff Associate

STROUD Productions and Enterprises, Inc.
507 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 ■ MURRAY HILL 2-3280

AUG 17 1965

August 16, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
National Director of CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Miss Nina Simone asked me to thank you for asking her to participate in your "Artists Evening For Core." She would have liked very much to be there with the other artists, but her schedule will not permit it.

Please keep her in mind for some future event.

Yours truly,

Andrew B. Stroud

ANDREW B. STROUD

ABS/pb

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

August 18, 1965

Dear Chapter Chairman:

The noted singer, Nina Simone and her troupe will be on the west coast in October and November. They will be in the San Francisco area between November 1st. to the 14th.

Through a special arrangement with Miss Simone and her manager, she has consented to present benefit concerts for CORE. These concerts would have to take place between Sunday and Thursday, in other words not on Friday or Saturday nights. In lieu of expenses for herself and her troupe, CORE would pay Miss Simone one-thousand dollars, ($1,000) per concert. This would be in addition, of course, of our paying all normal expenses as hall rental, tickets, publicity, etc. The split between national CORE and the local chapter, after all expenses have been paid, (including the $1,000 payment to Miss Simone), would be two-thirds for national CORE and one-third to the local chapter.

Miss Simone and her troupe provide, we believe, the kind of program which is both attractive to a signifcant portion of the community as well as being in keeping with CORE's "new direction" in fund-raising.

We hope that you will find it possible to develop a concert during this period. If so, please immediately contact me so we can move ahead right away.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner
Director,
Fund-Raising

AG/wb

Sent to:
Bakersfield Core
Long Beach Core
Marin County Core
Mid-Peninsula Core
Stockton Core
Oroville Core
Sacramento Core
San Bernardino Core
San Diego Core
Santa Clara Valley Core

NINA SIMONE letters sent to:

Bakersfield CORE

Long Beach CORE

Marin County CORE

Mid-Peninsula CORE

Stockton CORE (received reply)

Oroville CORE

Sacramento CORE

San Bernadino CORE

San Diego CORE

Santa Clara [redacted] Valley CORE

August 20, 1965

Mr. Andrew B. Stroud
Stroud Productions &
Enterprises, Inc.
507 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Mr. Stroud:

Mr. McDonald has told me of your conversation with him last Monday and has showed me your letter of August 16th. On behalf of CORE we are both grateful and honored by the offer of the services of Miss Nina Simone.

We fully recognize that the offer of Miss Simone to do concerts for CORE for one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars is a significant contribution on her part. For our internal processes, we would like to call the one thousand ($1,000.00) dollar payment for weekdays or the one thousand-five hundred ($1,500.00) dollar payment for Friday and Saturday concerts a payment in lieu of expenses for Miss Simone and her troupe.

We have already written to our chapters in the Los Angeles and San Francisco area informing them of Miss Simone's planned appearance in those cities and her availability to do concerts for CORE outside of the immediate area of the city. As soon as possible we would appreciate you informing us of Miss Simone's schedule following her return from the west coast so that we may contact our chapters in other areas.

Let me assure you that we understand that the offer of services of an artist of Miss Simone's stature demands from us that her concerts be handled in the highest professional manner. This we assure you we will do and let me once again thank you and Miss Simone for your most generous offer.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner
Director,
Community Relations

September 17, 1963

Dear Chapter Chairman:

Several weeks ago, we sent you a letter stating that Nina Simone would be available for benefits in October and November in your community. We have not received a response. Perhaps this may be due to the one-thousand dollar expense cost for Miss Simone.

The offer of concerts for CORE by Miss Simone, is I believe, one which would net to the chapters and to National CORE substantial sums of money especially needed now. I wonder if chapters would be interested in going ahead with a concert by Miss Simone if the national office could provide a staff person to assist in the project, or whether national office could loan the one-thousand dollars for Miss Simone's expenses, that amount to be taken off the gross receipts.

Could you let us know if the project would be of interested to you under either or both of these circumstances. If in any case your chapter cannot at this time work on such a project, would you object to a national staff person working in your area on the project? Please let us know your responses to this. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

AG:rvb

Alan Gartner,
Director,
Fund-Raising

cc:Bill Bradley
Wil Haggerty
George Wiley
Jimmy McDonald

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Dr. George A. Wiley
associate national director

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southern regional director
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general counsel
Alan Gartner
fund raising director
James Peck
CORElator editor

September 27, 1965

Dear Chapter Chairman:

Nina Simone has agreed to do a series of benefit concerts for CORE on the east coast in January. Both your chapter and National CORE should be able to realize substantial income from this.

It will be necessary to pay in lieu of travel and other expenses, one thousand dollars per concert. While this is a large sum, our conviction is that if we do our advance work we can gross far more. Naturally this one thousand dollars as well as all other expenses would be deducted before the normal 1/3 - 2/3 chapter - National CORE split.

If your chapter is interested in having Miss Simone come to your community please let us know so that we may begin to lay the ground work that will be necessary for a fund-raising project of this size.

Sincerely,

AG:fc

Alan Gartner
Community Relations

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

NEW HAVEN CORE

OFFICE 154 DIXWELL AVENUE • MAILING ADDRESS P. O. BOX 983 NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT • PHONE 776-2915

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CORELATOR EDITOR

REV. WADE EATON
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REV. ROBERT FORSBERG
POLITICAL ACTION

7 Oct. 65

Alan Gartner
Community Relations Dept.
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
N.Y.C., N.Y. 10038

OCT 11 1965

Dear Alan,

Our chapter would be very interested in working together with National CORE to sponsor a Nina Simone concert in New Haven, as indicated in your letter of Sept. 27th.

Please let us know where to begin, and what help we can expect from National, as well as what parts of the organizational work we shall have to arrange to do ourselves.

Yours in freedom,

Gene Schulze
Corresp. Sec'y

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

22 Hancock Street
Springfield, Massachusetts 01109
Tel. 734-0545

October 11, 1965

OCT 18 1965

CØRE
38 Park Row
New York, 38, New York

Dear Mr. Gartner:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 27,1965. We are definitely interested in having Nina Simone appear in Springfield for a CORE benefit performance. We will need your help for the "advanced work" necessary to have this be a success. We are looking foward to future correspondence in regards to this performance. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Beatrice Weissman
Beatrice Weissman, Corr. Secretary

Oscar J Bright
Oscar Bright, Chairman

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to eliminate racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
POplar 5-2229
AREA CODE 215

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Iris Jones

Joseph Smith

November 3, 1965

Alan Gartner
Community Relations
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y. 10038

NOV 4 1965

Dear Alan:

I want to confirm our date on November 10, at the CORE office at 6:00 PM, because there are some other things I want and need information on.

10/9 6p

I also want you to write our new chairman, Bill Mathis, and give him all the details concerning the Nina Simone tour. Philadelphia is interested.

Jim write

I have had conversations with six chapters since the Steering Committee meeting and find that they have a common problem. While each chapter would welcome a joint fund raising effort locally with National, they cannot put up the initial monies. Is it possible to beg, borrow or steal, say,$1,500, to do this type work? I will bring it up at our Regional Conference on the 13th of November. Perhaps the region could set up a fund to cover this and have it returned out of profit for re-use.

I also want to discuss some other ideas on getting funds from CORE members themselves. See you on the 10th.

Yours in freedom,

Jim Williams

Jim Williams

JW:cm

Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOV 2 4 1965

Dear Alan Gartner:

I know it's pretty late, but I hope it's not too late to make arrangements to get Nina Simone to throw a benifit concert for Pittsburgh CORE.

I understand that there are certain obligations that we must meet--obligations to both Nina Samone and National CORE.

Our chapter is definitely interested, and would like your help if it's not too late.

Yours truly,

David A. Coleman
Public Relations Chairman
Pittsburgh CORE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

NK723 (41)(24)BC56

B NVA612 NL PD NEW HAVEN CONN 3

1965 DEC 3 PM 10 48

ALAN GARTNER, NATIONAL CORE

38 PARK ROW NYK

DEFINITELY INTERESTED IN NINA SIMEONE CONCERT WILLING TO DO NECESSARY WORK TO BRING HER INTO NEW HAVEN

VIRGINIA LEWIS NEW HAVEN CORE 556 WINTHROP AVE NEW HAVEN CONN.

DEC 6 1965

SF1201(R2-65)

Philadelphia CORE
2229 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
December 7, 1965

Mr. Alan Gartner, Director
Fund-Raising
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Gartner:

As you know, Philadelphia CORE, like most other chapters, has little or no money in which to have a fund-raising project.

Inasmuch as one of the initial expenses is the $1000.00, We would appreciate it if the National Office would clarify its position, as to whether it would lay out the advance money which, of course, would be repaid from the gross, plus receiving its 2/3 per cent of the net.

Of the advance money layed out by the National Office, it is hoped that this would include the following:

1. provide posters
2. lay out the down payment on the hall
3. ttickets
4. professional staff

Any consideration that you might give this matter would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

WFM/rwb

William F. Mathis

December 9, 1965

Mr. William F. Mathis, Chairman
Philadelphia CORE
2229 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Mathis:

In your response to your letter of December 7th in regard to the Nina Simone concert tour, National CORE would be willing to assume the payment of the one-thousand dollars (one-thousand five hundred for a weekend concert) to Miss Simone for her expenses as well as providing other services for the concert. The cost of these items would be taken "off the top" of the gross receipts along with other concert expenses. As you suggested we would then divide the net income 2/3 to National CORE and 1/3 to Philadelphia CORE.

What is most urgent is that we get going with the preparations for the tour. I would urge that you inquire as to the availability of halls such as the auditorium at which the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra plays, which would seat approximately 2,000 persons. Please ascertain the exact number of seats, the rental costs and the availability of the hall from January 1st through January 28th.

So that we may get moving on this right away, I suggest that you call James McDonald with this information as soon as it is available.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner
Director,
Fund-Raising

December 14, 1965

Mr. Nicholas Flournoy, Chairman
Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh 19, Pennsylvania

Dear Nick:

Jimmy McDonald has given me your letter of December 9th. National CORE agrees to absorb the "front costs" for a Nina Simone Concert. The amount of these costs will be taken "off the top" of the gross receipts and then the net will be split with 2/3 going to National CORE and 1/3 for Pittsburgh CORE. Jimmy is planning on being in Pittsburgh later this week and will work with you in getting set for the concert.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner
Director,
Fund-Raising

Please Answer

DEC 10 1965

Pittsburgh CORE
December 9, 1965

Jim McDonald
National CORE

Dear Jim:

Very glad to hear of announced plans for Nina Simone concert here in Pittsburgh — however, lack of funds presents the Pittsburgh Chapter from handling immediate expenses.

We request National to assume these costs, of some $1500.00, which can be repayed by the Pittsburgh Chapter — in addition to the 2/3 of net receipts to be received by National.

Yours in freedom
Nicholas Flamboy,
Chairman - Pgh CORE

DEC 21 1965

Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219

December 17, 1965

Mr. James McDonald
National CORE
Public Relations Dept.
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim:

Here is the information regarding the Nina Simone Concert, to be held here in Pittsburgh, January 21, at 8:00 P.M., at the Carnegie Music Hall, 4400 Forbes Avenue.

Tickets for the concert will be printed by the Globe Ticket Company of Blawnox, Pa., for a fee of $43 plus postage. We will receive the printed tickets on December 29, which will give us three full weeks to sell them. They will be sold at the following places:

Kaufmann's Dept. Store	Downtown Pittsburgh
Gimbel's Dept. Store	" "
National Record Mart	" "
Turner's Record Shop	Hill District

Because of a mandatory amusement tax of ten per cent on each ticket sold, we found it necessary to change the prices of tickets in the 1st balcony to compensate for the money that will be paid for taxes.

Enclosed, you will find a complete listing of prices of tickets, number of seats according to section, and the amusement tax breakdown. You will note that in raising the prices of some tickets, we were careful not to exceed the original price range of $2.50 to $3.75.

Yours in Freedom,

Thelma M Jackson, secretary

Nicholas Flournoy, chairman

Enclosure: Ticket price list

cc: Nicholas Flournoy

tmj

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

NEW HAVEN CORE

DEC 23 1965

OFFICE 154 DIXWELL AVENUE • MAILING ADDRESS P. O. BOX 983 NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT • PHONE 776-2915

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WALTER S. BROOKS
CHAIRMAN

LOUISE HARRIS
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IRWIN RICE
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PUBLIC RELATIONS

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LIBRARY

REV. ROBERT FORSBERG
POLITICAL ACTION

Mr. Alan Gartner
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
N.Y.C., N.Y. 10038

21 Dec. 1965

Dear Alan,

Although we have not yet received final confirmation of the date, New Haven CORE members are planning for a Nina Simone concert at Woolsey Hall on Friday Eve., January 28th. We have found that joint sponsorship with the Yale Civil Rights Council is possible and that Woolsey Hall is available at the moment. The CORE membership has requested that I write you to enlist the support of the National CORE office in this substantial venture.

Our treasury balance of less than $250 will enable us to advance money toward renting Woolsey Hall, but we shall have to depend upon your office to advance the $1000 that Nina Simone is to receive. We understand that this amount will be deducted from the gross income, along with all other expenses, before dividing up remaining profits, 2/3rds to National CORE and 1/3rd to New Haven CORE.

We would also like to request the National Office to provide us with publicity posters and leaflets if possible.

Your speedy reply will enable us to reserve Woolsey Hall before someone else gets it, and to get started with the big job of organization.

Virginia Louis has agreed to be the hub of our communications network. Her address is 556 Winthrop Ave., New Haven; telephone 776-4663. If you have difficulty reaching her about something urgent, you can call me at my office number in West Haven, 933-2561, ext. 371 (if no answer leave a message at ext. 493) or at my home in Guilford, 453-5870.

Sincerely,

Gene Schulze
Corresponding Sec'y

December 27, 1965

Bill Mathis
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Bill,

We have not received your progress report. It is essential that we have this information sothat we can proceed with our commitment to your chapter.

We would like very much to have a complete breakdown on the sealing of tickets, your Public Relations and how it is being handled; ie: distribution of posters, T. V. , Radio.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely

JMcD/ji

Jimmy McDonald
Staff Associate

December 27, 1965

Miss Virginia Lewis
154 Dixwell Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Virginia,

We have not received your progress report. It is essential that we have this information so that we can proceed with our commitment to your chapter.

We would like very much to have a complete breakdown on the scaling of tickets, your Public Relations and how it is being handled; ie: distribution of posters, T. V., Radio.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible

Sincerely,

JMcD/ji

Jimmy McDonald
Staff Associate

December 27, 1965

Mr. Nicholas Flourney
Chairman
2132 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Nicholas,

We have not received your progress report. It is essential that we have this information so that we can proceed with our commitment to your chapter.

We would like very much to have a complete breakdown on the scaling of tickets, your Public Relations and how it is being handled; ie: distribution of posters, T. V., Radio.

Hoping to hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

JMcD/ji

Jimmyy McDonald
Staff Associate

December 22. 1965

Bill Mathis
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Bill,

I would like ~~abb~~ information regarding the Nina Simone Concert

Please send Progress report in.

Also:

Ticket Information,
Taxes
Breakdowns, etc,

Sincerely,

JMcD/si

Jimmy McDonald
Staff Associate

December 13, 1965 Dec

Mr. Bill Mathis
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Mathis,

Enclosed please find a check to cover down payment of hall.

We would appreciate it very much if you will send us a receipt.

Sincerely yours,

JMcD/si

Jimmy McDonald
Staff Associate

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

PHILADELPHIA CORE

working to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

2229 N. BROAD ST.
PHILADELPHIA 32, PA.
ZIP CODE 19132
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AREA CODE 215

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Arthur Alston

Stanley Diamond

Lawrence B. James

Benjamin Jones

William McCallum

JAN 4 1966

December 28, 1965

Jim McDonald
National Core
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Jim,

In reply to your letter of December 27, 1965 requesting a progress report on the NINA SIMONE Concert, the information below should bring you up to date.

Tickets were finally scaled at $3.00 (Balcony and Upper Balcony) $4.00 (Orchestra Circle) and $5.00 (Orchestra). Posters will be distributed by CORE members starting about three days before we receive the tickets from Globe. We have divided the City into six sections for effective distribution.

I have made contact with three Radion Stations (WHAT, WDAS, WIBG) requesting Fees for spot publicity coverage. In addition, I requested information from WHAT regarding the services of a Master of Ceremony.

We are waiting for Quotes from three Daily and one biweekly newpapers for Advertising Space to begin ten (10) days prior to date of Concert. I have requested the help of one Mr Don Wise, who represents Mercury Records and should aid in the publicity for Miss Simone's concert.

Yours in Freedom,

William F. Mathis

William F. Mathis
Chairman, Philadelphia CORE

P. S. We have completed arrangements with four Record Stores for the distribution of tickets.

JAN 5 1966

Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219

January 3, 1966

Mr. James McDonald
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Regarding Nina Simone Concert

Dear Jim:

Radio coverage began Monday January 3, on Radio Station WAMO. Fourteen radio stations and television stations have been contacted for public service announcements of the concert. Newspaper coverage will begin next week, and posters advertising the concert have been placed throughout the city.

Tickets have been placed in Gimbel's, Kaufmann's, Turner's and National Record Mart. The Pitt Book Store, located o n the campus of The University of Pittsburgh, has also agreed to sell tickets. As soon as they are placed, I will notify you as to the amount placed etc.

Enclosed is a breakdown of the tickets placed in the four previously named stores. We'll be in touch with you regarding any further developements.

Freedom Now,

Thelma M. Jackson,
Secretary

Nicholas Flournoy,
Chairman

Enclosure: Breakdown of tickets placed

CC: Nicholas Flournoy

tmj

STROUD *Productions and Enterprises, Inc.*

507 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 ■ MURRAY HILL 2-3280

JAN 6 1966

January 4th,1966

Mr.Alan Gartner
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Gartner:

This letter to CORE from me will constitute a letter of agreement re: three benefit performances by Miss Nina Simone for local CORE chapters under the following stipulations:

1.Miss Simone will perform a two hour concert (including intermission) at the following places and dates;

a. January 21st,1966 Pittsburgh, Penn. Carnegie Hall
b. January 22nd,1966 Philadelphia,Penn. Town Hall
c. January 28th,1966 New Haven, Conn. Woosley Hall

all concerts to be performed between the hours of 8:PM--11:PM.

2.CORE will deposit fifteen hundred ($1500.00)dollars deposit for expenses

3.Balance of expense money due Miss Simone to be paid at the intermission of each concert

4.CORE will arrange for rehearsals at each hall concerned at 6:PM with sound and light crews available

5.CORE will arrange for one of its representatives to meet Miss Simone and party at the airport in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

a.Arrive Pittsburgh Jan.21-~~XXXXX~~ Fl#115 at 12:07PM -TWA
b.Arrive Phil. airport Jan.22 -TWA FL#160 at 1:20PM

I sincerely hope that this first series of concerts will be a huge succes for both CORE and Miss Simone.

Best Wishes,

Gene Stroud

Bruce Music Company

Pianos and Organs

PIANOS
STEINWAY & SONS
GULBRANSEN
STARK

ORGANS
Rodgers
GULBRANSEN

JAN 6 1966

5 January 1966

NATIONAL C O R E
38 Park Row
New York City, N.Y.

Attn: Mr. James MacDonald

Dear Mr. MacDonald:

This letter will confirm our conversation by telephone regarding the arrangements for the STEINWAY piano to be used by Miss Simone on January 28th, 1966, here in New Haven.

As I stated on the telephone there is no rental charge for the piano as it is compliments of STEINWAY & SONS. It is necessary however, that the sponsoring organization pay the costs of moving and tuning. That cost, as quoted will be $95.00. It is usual policy that program credit stating " STEINWAY Piano courtesy of Bruce Music Company, New Haven" be given the supplier.

It is arranged that the piano will be in the hall and tuned before three p.m. The tuner will return before the concert to check the instrument again.

I am enclosing here a statement which will be due and payable following the concert.

Thank you for your attention. I take this opportunity to wish you a Happy New Year and one which will bring us all much closer to the sought for goals of mutual respect and harmony which are needed by all.

Very truly yours

Bruce B. Nidd
BRUCE MUSIC COMPANY

Enc:2

Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219

January 7, 1966

Mr. James Lewis
Quaker State Coca Cola Bottling Co.
5722 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15232

Dear Mr. Lewis:

This is to confirm our conversation on Thursday, January 6, that Coca Cola would underwrite the souvenir booklet for CORE'S benefit concert with Nina Simone at the cost of two-hundred and fifty dollars (250). It is also our ounderstanding that Pittsburgh CORE would in turn give Coca Cola the full back page for and ad, and a center two-page spread on you, Mr. Lewis. It was agreed that you would supply the cuts and lay-outs for same, no later than Monday January 10.

We would also like to thank you for you willingness to put the three-column story in the Pittsburgh Courier pertaining to the benefit concert.

Looking forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely Yours,

Nicholas Flaurnoy,
Chairman, Pittsburgh CORE

cc: Mr. James McDonald, National CORE

cnf/tmj

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270
James Farmer
national director

January 12, 1966

W A V Z
Mr. Albert Pellegrino
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Pellegrino:

This is to confirm my conversation with Mr. Cops, who stated that the station would be agreeable to the National office of CORE assuming the responsibility of paying $500.00 for spot announcements acquired for the Nina Simone Benefit, starting January 17th and being given by New Haven CORE.

Might I thank you for helping us in this situation.

Sincerely,

J. E. McDonald
Staff Associate

cc: New Haven CORE

February 3, 1966

Mr. Nicholas Flournoy
Pittsburgh CORE
1136 Ellopia Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Flournoy:

I have the worksheet on the Nina Simone Pittsburgh Concert of January 21st. I found the net income of $1,948.25. I also find total expenses of $572.52. In addition, I understand that you paid Mr. Stroud, Miss Simone's manager, $1,000 cash as the balance of his fee. This means a total expense of $1,579.52. Subtracting that from the gross proceeds, leaves a sum of $368.67.

In addition to the expenses which you incurred directly, there were additional sums laid out by National CORE of a $500 payment to Mr. Stroud, $120 given to you by Jimmy McDonald for hall rental and $76.80 sent directly by us to you for advertisements in the Pittsburgh Press. This totals $696.80. While we do not assume that the chapter will cover the loss incurred on this concert, we do expect that the full proceeds will be used to pay all those obligations that have been incurred. Therefore, we would very much appreciate your sending us promptly as possible a check for $368.67.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner
Director
Fund-Raising

cc: Floyd McKissick
Jimmy McDonald

(duplicate copy)

Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219
February 23, 1966

MAR 2 1966

Mr. Alan Gartner
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Gartner:

I have received your letter acknowledging that you have received the work sheet on the Nina Simone Pittsburgh Concert. I appreciate your awareness of Pittsburgh's inability to cover all incurred expenses related to the concert, nevertheless I feel it incumbent upon our Chapter to cover these expenses--as they were part of our agreement with National.

However, not at this time. Prior to the Nina Simone concert, Pittsburgh was, and still is, an insolvent chapter. We had hop ed that proceeds which we were to receive from the concert would re-established our solvency; this, as you are aware, could not have happened since we did not gain from the event. Our obligation to National (in terms of when they had to be met), when we fully realized the extent of our failure, became relative to whether it be more important (again, in terms of "when") for us to pay our rent (we were four-months behind) and other office bills. We chose the latter--feeling that if we remain alive, after what we've learned in the past month, that we can assume our full responsbility in the loss and re-pay National with any proceeds for new and more intelligent efforts; i.e. we feel; for the first time, that we have learned something very serious about fund raising and we need the opportunity to exemplify this learning.

I realize that what I am sayi ng skirts the issue in some regards, and having heard Floyd McKissick at New Brunswick, I do not wish to cry on National's lap, but I fear that if you do not have perserverance and patience with Pittsburgh(which is embryonic in its sophistication), we will lose the advantage of the hard experience we've both gone through.

Yours in Freedom,

Nicholas Flournoy

Nicholas Flournoy,
Chairman

cc: Floyd McKissick, Jimi McDonald

MEMORANDUM

TO: Alan Gartner, George Wilday

FROM: Jimmy McDonald

SUBJECT: Nina Simone

This morning I had a meeting with Mr. Andrew Stroud to discuss the possibility of Nina doing a number of benefits for CORE. She is receptive to this idea if we could work out the following agreements:

1. set up legitimate concerts in areas less than 200 miles in radius from where she is working.

2. that a thousand dollars per concert be given as a honorary which would cover the cost of transportation and personnel. This would mean she would do a full concert.

3. these concerts would have to be Monday through Thursday. However, if they are to run on weekends, we would have to give them one thousand-five hundred.

4. we would be required to do the promotional work and to see that her interests are kept in mind at all times, such as she would not be put into any kind of place, and publicity to be on the highest professional level.

My feeling is that this is a good offer and we should accept it. Her drawing power is very good. If we do our homework, we can net a sizable sum of money. There are a few things that have to be discussed which can be easily worked out. Because they are trying to work out her fall itinerary and they will be of the city for the next ten days, it is important that I have some sort of decision from you, so that we may get a copy of her itinerary and also feel out the CORE chapters in the various areas. Nina's feeling is that she will work with us in any way, but she has questions as to the advisability of having local chapters run the affair unless it has full professional coordination.

We might keep in mind that Nina Simone has done CORE benefits in the past and has felt that we have done an excellent job.

Will be in California:

1, ~~Oct~~

L.A. - Oct 12 to 24

San Francis. — 1 — Nov, 4 —

Nov.

TO: ALAN GARTNER

FROM: JIMMY MCDONALD

SUBJECT: NINA SIMONE TOUR

In view of the fact that we have not received any response to our letters and the urgent needs of the national office to tap new resources, I should like to make the following suggestions, but keeping in mind the question you raised relating to staff on the coast handling the project. My suggestions are the following:

1) that I take [redacted] responsibility for the complete tour in that area with an estimated amount of money that I would be required to bring in net from such a tour, per concert.

2) that all staff that we might have in the general area, until such time we decide otherwise, be required to work on same.

3) that this would not exceed more than three months.

The above suggestions are based on my feeling that in a given period, [redacted] if adequate ground work is done we could net perhaps 15 or 20,000 dollars and where we get full support from chapters it should exceed that.

I am thoroughly convinced that the reason we have had no response to our correspondence on this matter, is based primarily on what might be considered an astronomical sum of money that the chapter is expected to pay. If the above suggestions do not meet with your approval I would like to suggest that we somehow write a letter stating that the national office would [redacted] pick-up Miss Simone's expenses ($1000).

I am concerned that we are going to lose a good deal and frankly, I do not see us with [redacted] adequate program to meet our national deficit. I think one of the springboards could be Stockton and the proceeds could be used from that concert to insure the $1000 for another area, if [redacted] necessary. I would be interested in continuing this verbally with you.

Bruce Music Company

Pianos and Organs

PIANOS
STEINWAY & SONS
GULBRANSEN
STARK

ORGANS
Rodgers
GULBRANSEN

TO:

National C. O. R. E.

38 Park Row

New York City, New York

Attn: Mr. James MacDonald

FOR:

Moving and tuning STEINWAY Concert Grand Piano
for Miss Simone, January 28th, 1966.....$95.00

Piano will be installed and tuned by three p.m.
January 28th.

Thank You!

54 WHITNEY AVENUE • NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT 06510 • 562-6123

STROUD *Productions and Enterprises, Inc.*

507 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 ■ MURRAY HILL 2-3280

~~Dear Jim~~ The following

~~Just a reminder of the~~ equipment will be needed;

1. Piano - grand - tuned to 440 concert pitch with a regular piano stool
2. Microphones - 3 - (2 upright + 1 with a miniature boom)
3. dressing room - be sure it's clean - also a good mirror - (full length desired)

When your itinerary is complete, you + I should review the terms of our agreement and exchange letters concerning same.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Best Wishes,

Stroud

Nina Simone Tour

Boston CORE
Mr. Bill Fields
373 Blue Hill Avenue
Roxbury , Mass.
HI 5-9458
445-9458 Office

Springfield CORE
Mr. Oscar Bright
22 Hancock Street
Springfield, Mass.
781-2372
413 Office 734-0545

Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nicholas Flournoy:Chairman
412 2[illegible]1-7662

Philadelphia CORE
Ben Porter
2229 N. Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
215 P[illegible] 5-2229

— Bill Mathis

New Haven CORE
Virginia Lewis
154 Dixwell Avenue
New Haven, Conn.
203 776-4663
77[illegible]6-2915 Office

Nina Simone Tour

Proposed Dates January

1. Pittsburgh----------21
2. Philadelphia----------22
3. New Haven, Conn.----------23
4. Springfield Mass.----------25
5. Boston Mass ----------26
6. New Rochelle ----------28

Ticket Price List for Nina Simone Concert, Carnegie Music Hall Pgh. Pa.

	No. of Seats	Net	Tax	total price
Orch. & Circle Seats	723	$3.41	.34	$3.75
1st Bal. Sections 2,3,4	213	$3.19	.31	$3.50*
1st Bal. Sections 1 & 5	322	$2.50	.25	$2.75*
2nd Bal. Sections 1 through 5	614	$2.28	.22	$2.50

* raised .25 for tax purposes

Breakdown of tickets now on sale at Gimbel's Kaufmann's*
Turner's Record Store, and National Record Mart.

Ticket Price	No. Given	Cost
$3.75	144	$540.00
$3.50	62	$217.00
$2.75	64	$176.00
$2.50	122	$365.00
Total Given	392	Total Cost $1238.00

* Each store have received the above amo unt of tickets.

From CORE
38 PARK ROW
N.Y. 10038.

3927022

Firm commitment just received from Nina Simone for CORE concert tour January ~~24th~~ 28 through ~~15~~ 24. Need immediate ~~response~~ confirmation your firm interest.

Alan Gartner, National CORE

HI 5 9458

Baltimore CORE
2316 West North
Baltimore, Maryland
GR. FA. N ← (301) 233-6229 not phone

Boston CORE
Mr. Bill Fields
373 Blue Hill Avenue
Roxbury, Mass
HJ 5 7992
of. 445-9458

Springfield CORE
Mr. Oscar Bright — 781 2372
22 Hancock Street
Springfield, Mass
413 of. 734-0545

New Rochelle CORE
Mr. Mal Williams — BE 5-6628 FO8-0200 gc.
38 Courtlandt Avenue
New Rochelle, New York

Pittsburgh CORE
2132 Centre Avenue — 412 261-7662
Pittsburgh, Pa
~~Mr. David A Coleman~~ Nicholas Flournoy chmn.

~~Jim Williams~~ Ben Porter ✓✓ special delivery
Philadelphia CORE
2229 N. Broad St. — 215 — PO5-2229
Philadelphia, Pa

New Haven CORE
~~Mr. Gene Schulze~~ Virginia Lewis 203 — 776-4663
154 Dixwell Avenue of. 776-2915
New Haven, Conn.

331-7352

Jim!

Boston CORE interested
"Samson & Symphony"
contact person Bill Field

Baltimore CORE

6

7.43×
3.00=
2229.00▽

7.15×
4.00=
2860.00▽

5.14×
2.00=
1057.00▽

7.05900*

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Stella Days.
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Mt Ve 8-4625

~~Bu 9-3618~~

661-1470

Nick Flaherty
1136 Ellsworth
Street
Pittsburg, Pa

3½ wide & 7 ft High outside Board

HALL RENTAL AND EXPENSE SCHEDULE AND WORK SHEET

HALL Carnegie Music Hall

ADDRESS & LOCATION ~~E. M. SOSAMY~~

4400 Forbes Avenue - Oakland

MANAGER OR BOOKING MANAGER L. M. SOSAMY

PHONE NUMBER (INCLUDE AREA CODE) 621-7300-412

DATE OF EVENT 1-21-66

CAPACITY:	
PERM :	
TEMP:	
TOTAL	1972

RENTAL FEES:

FLAT FEE $ $235.00 TYPE OF CHECK REQUIRED

PERCENTAGE

DEPOSITS $100.00 WHEN DUE

BALANCE OF FEE $135.00 WHEN DUE Before Doors open

REHERSAL CHARGE

DRESSING ROOM CHARGE(IF NOT INCLUDED None

RECEPTION ROOM CHARGE None

PRESS CONFERENCE ROOM CHARGE NA

OTHER FEES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE

EXPLANATION

TOTAL RENTAL FEES: $

RECAPITULATION OF RENTAL & EXP.	
TOTAL RENTAL FEE:	
BOX OFFICE CHARGES:	
INSURANCE:	
PERSONNEL:	
OTHER SERVICES:	
LIGHTING:	18.00 + 30.00
SOUND:	[redacted] + 15.00
LIGHTING & SOUND PERSONNEL:	
TOTAL RENTAL & EXPENSE $	[redacted]

BOX OFFICE SERVICE CHARGES:

TICKETS:
PRINTING:&
DISTRIBUTIONS $

OTHER:

BOX OFFICE LABOR $

TICKET TAKERS $

ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE CHARGES $

TOTAL BOX OFFICE CHARGES$

Mrs. Panka asked. — for Dirt AT 1-2196.
National Ticket Co.

Lesium Multicultural Permit
Dept of Safety

HALL RENTAL & EXPENSE SCHEDULE PAGE TWO OF _____

HALL: _____

INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS:

TYPE	POLICY NUMBER	FEE	COVERAGE	COMPANY ADDRESS & AGENT
PUBLIC LIABILITY				
PERSONAL INJURY				
FIRE				
THEFT				
OTHERS REQUIRED				

TOTAL INSURANCE REQUIRED $_____

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS:

MANAGER $_____ CHECK ROOM $ Same ?

DOORMEN $ Same in C - DRESSING ROOM $ "

USHERS $ Charge & Supply free - OTHER PERSONNEL REQUIRED (EXPLAIN)

FIREMEN $ ~

MEDICAL $ ~

POLICEMEN $ ~

PARKING LOT $ ~

TOTAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS $_____

OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE OR REQUIRED:

PRINTING OF HOUSE PROGRAMS $_____

TAPE RECORDING $_____

PICTURE OR DISPLAY IN MEZZANINE $_____

MUSICAL REQUIREMENTS (PIANO TUNING, RENTAL ETC) $15 ea

STAGE ELAVATIONS_____

ADDITIONAL CURTAINS_____

OTHER (EXPLAIN)_____

ticket Agency

Main Union Hall

HALL RENTAL & EXPENSE SCHEDULE PAGE THREE OF _____

HALL: _____

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS:

LIGHTING: TYPE OF POWER AVAILABLE _____

LIST SPECIFIC EQUIPMENT NEEDED

#	EQUIPMENT	DISCRIPTION	RENTAL FEE	AVAILABLE IN TOWN OR BRING
		TOTAL LIGHTING $		

SOUND:

#				
		TOTAL SOUND $		

LIGHTING, SOUND AND STAGE PERSONNEL:

TECHNICIANS: $_____ SET UP TIME $_____

TRAVEL EXPENSE: (IF BROUGHT FROM NEW YORK)

HEAD LIGHT & SOUND TECHNICIAN	ASSISTANT
ROOM $_____	ROOMS $_____
MEALS $_____	MEALS $_____

TRAVEL EXPENSES FOR EQUIPMENT $_____

DEPOSIT ON RENTAL OF VANS $_____

DRIVER EXPENSES IF REQUIRED $_____

OTHER $_____

_____

NEWS RELEASE from anne fulchino

NINA SIMONE

One of a family of eight children from Tryon, N.C., Nina Simone's background as a pianist started at the age of four when she was already playing piano by ear. At seven, she was also playing organ at the Methodist church where her mother was an ordained minister, and subsequent years of her musical education culminated at Juilliard.

Miss Simone's dual career as a singer began completely by accident at a night club in Atlantic City during the summer of 1954. She thought she had been hired only to play piano but when the club owner insisted she sing too, Nina, being financially desperate at the time, made the attempt even though she had never sung in her life. An enthusiastic audience reaction suddenly turned Nina into the show business rarity that she is: a fine vocalist as well as a great musician, and in the ensuing years she quickly gravitated to fame. Her records hit the best-seller lists, bookings poured in, and the entertainment world hailed her as one of the greatest musical finds of all time.

Under contract to Philips Records, Nina lives in Mt. Vernon, N.Y., with her husband Andy Stroud, an ex-Detective Sgt. on the New York City police force, and their two-year-old daughter, Lisa.

STROUD *Productions and Enterprises, Inc.*

507 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 ■ MURRAY HILL 7-3072

NEWS RELEASE from anne fulchino

NINA SIMONE

Both professionally and personally, Nina Simone is a combination of many unusual and diverse qualities--all of them important, some of them misunderstood.

As a performer, Nina is a rarity. Most artists in the music field fall into one of two categories, either fine vocalists or great musicians, but Nina shows both talents with equal brilliance.

It would be a musical inaccuracy to categorize her singing as being strictly popular, jazz, folk or gospel because while she sings in all of these idioms she cannot be pigeonholed in any one of them exclusively. Her keyboard ability, too, displays a rare extent of musical breadth, ranging from the studied discipline of a concert pianist to the improvisational and imaginative scope of a jazz musician.

On stage, she is regarded as an "experience" as well as an act, and press reviewers invariably make particular note of her "spellbinding" effect on audiences. No Nina Simone performance is the same as any one preceding it, and whether you like her or not, you can never simply sit back and be indifferent to Nina. Both fan and foe alike seem to sense something of real importance about this

STROUD Productions and Enterprises, Inc.
807 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 ■ MURRAY HILL 7-3072

astonishing woman, and it is not surprising that audiences have labeled her with a string of epithets varying all the way from "witch" to "avenging angel."

As much as her performances have invoked strong reactions among audiences, Nina, as a human being, has stirred the emotional and mental faculties of everybody who meets her personally. She is a woman of fierce integrity and extreme sensitivity toward any injustice or cruelty, a person of resolute convictions who feels compelled to "do something" about what's wrong in the world. So high a degree of honesty can sometimes produce explosive consequences, and people who know Nina well realize that her occasional outbursts stem more from pain than anger. Unfortunate business relationships in the past coupled with the built-in problems of a Negro-American have made her susceptible to hurt and impatient with ignorance.

Miss Simone became a top name entertainer during the summer of 1959 through her recording of "I Loves You Porgy." There then began a long series of highly acclaimed personal appearances in leading clubs and concert halls throughout the country.

Born Eunice Waymon on February 21, 1935 in the obscure North Carolina town of Tryon, Nina was the sixth of eight children. Her father was a handyman, and her mother worked as a housekeeper during the day but, at night, donned the robes of an ordained Methodist

minister. At the age of four Nina was playing piano by ear; at seven she was also playing organ. A few years later she began taking classical piano lessons with a local teacher, Mrs. Lawrence Mazzanovich. The teacher quickly realized that her young pupil had more than average talent, and when after two years Nina could no longer afford the lessons, Mrs. Mazzanovich continued them without charge. She also insured advanced training for Nina by establishing a "Eunice Waymon Fund" which was maintained by asking audiences to contribute whatever they could after performances done at both church and outside functions. With this money Nina attended high school in Asheville, N.C., graduated valedictorian and then studied for a year and a half at the Juilliard School of Music in New York. Here she studied piano and theory with Carl Friedberg.

During this period, Nina's family moved to Philadelphia to be close to her. When money from the Waymon Fund ran out, Nina joined her family, went to work as an accompanist for vocal students at the Arlene Smith studio and also gave private piano lessons. With her earnings she studied with Vladimer Sokoloff at the Curtis Institute of Music. Although her formal training had always been in the classical medium, she had a natural flair for improvising and did just that on classical music, spirituals and popular tunes.

In 1954, when the studio closed for the summer, Nina tried to get a job in one of the local clubs. She got one in Atlantic City

for $90 a week. On the first night that she reported for work, she had a terrifying experience but one which eventuated into a major turning point in her career. As she started playing, the club owner approached the piano and told her she had to sing as well as play. Nina was shocked. She had never sung in her entire life! Out of desperation she tried, and no one was more amazed than Nina when she saw she was wowing the audience--an audience made up primarily of college students and young people who, coincidentally, even today represent her most enthusiastic group of followers. It was that same night, too, that she changed her name to Nina Simone for fear that night club work would displease her parents as well as the parents of her students. She chose the name Nina because in childhood she had been called "Nina," meaning little one. Simone just happened to go well with it.

She was so successful in this, her first show business job that at the end of the summer she suddenly found herself with a difficult decision to make. She could either return to the vocal studio and the security of a regular job or devote her full time facing the uncertainty of a career in show business. She returned temporarily to the studio, but after a few months decided she would never be happy until she tried her luck with a career. From then on, Nina quickly gravitated to fame. Her records hit the best-seller

lists, bookings poured in, and the entertainment world hailed her as one of the greatest musical finds of all time.

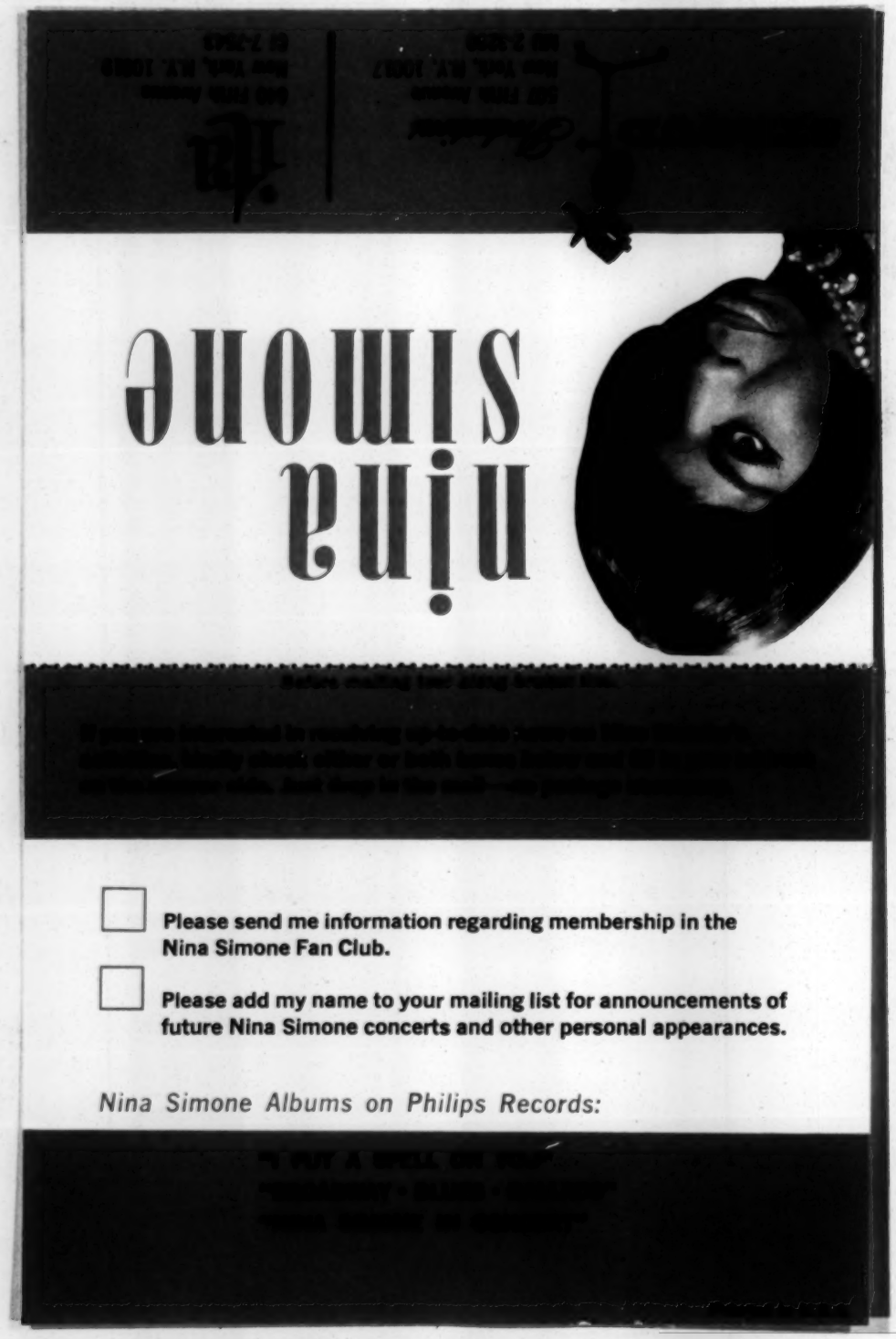
Under contract to Philips Records, Nina lives in a large three-story, nine-room house in Mt. Vernon, N. Y. with her husband, Andy Stroud, and their daughter Lisa Celeste who arrived September 12, 1962. Married to Nina in December of 1961 after a whirlwind courtship, Mr. Stroud was then a Detective Sergeant on the New York City police force where over a period of fifteen years' service he received some twenty decorations. About a year and a half after their marriage, Andy resigned to take over as Nina's personal manager although at the time he was just set for a promotion to Lieutenant.

Among Miss Simone's favorite hobbies is a passion for interior decorating, and the product of her textbook learning plus her own imaginative hand is evident in the Stroud home. Nina also manages to find time for swimming, scuba diving, bicycling, reading, study-interpretive dancing and writing songs. Her songwriting ability is akin to the same kind of instant talent she twice showed when she made such spontaneous "debuts" as a pianist in early childhood and as a singer in the Atlantic City night club. She wrote her first songs on the spot at her first recording session six years ago. Two of the scheduled songs were suddenly scrapped, and to fill the need Nina created two more just as suddenly even though she had never

written a song in her life. Since then, she has written many tunes and does her own musical arrangements besides.

Miss Simone's enormous capacity and need for expression have found a rewarding outlet in her role as a mother. She has already made plans to take little Lisa with her on all out-of-town engagements. The idea of being separated from her daughter for a career, or for anything, never did set well with Nina. Lisa, by the way, seems to be a chip off the old block musically. She was banging on the piano at eight months of age and now at two shows a remarkable sense of harmonics and timing for a child her age. Nina is impressed with so early an indication of musical talent and wouldn't be surprised if someday her on stage appearances were billed as a duo instead of a single.

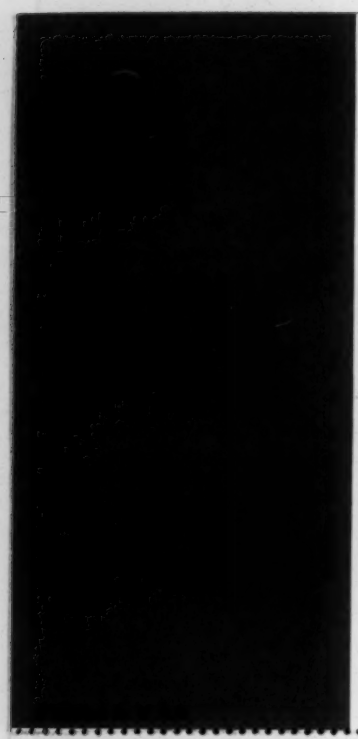
"And not only that," she says, "but if Andy dusts off his trumpet, we may even have a trio!"



Please send me information regarding membership in the Nina Simone Fan Club.

Please add my name to your mailing list for announcements of future Nina Simone concerts and other personal appearances.

Nina Simone Albums on Philips Records:



On Philips . . .
"I PUT A SPELL ON YOU"
"BROADWAY • BLUES • BALLADS"
"NINA SIMONE IN CONCERT"

On Colpix . . .
"PORGY"
"FOLKSY NINA"
"NINA SIMONE AT CARNEGIE HALL"
"NINA'S CHOICE"
"NINA SIMONE SINGS ELLINGTON"
"NINA SIMONE AT THE VILLAGE GATE"
"NINA SIMONE FORBIDDEN FRUIT"
"NINA SIMONE AT NEWPORT"
"NINA SIMONE AT TOWN HALL"
"THE AMAZING NINA SIMONE"

FROM:

_____

_____

_____

_____

FIRST CLASS
PERMIT No. 33533
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Postage will be paid by —

STROUD Productions
507 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017

Birthday greetings this week to our daughter, Faith Wood Baldwin, who celebrated her eighth birthday on New Year's Day. Some of her little friends, about 15 of them, gathered in our home for a little celebration. Others bringing in the New Year with birthdays were Mrs. A.B. Ruth, Thomas McIver stationed up Rhode Island way, who was home for the event, Miss Cassandra Powell, Miss Mosetta Whitaker, Mrs. Mary Greenley, James (Moon) Coleman, our cousins, James Winbush, and his sister, Mrs. Virginia Gaters Lawson, Miss Paulette Washington, Mrs. Ann Rogers of Pittsburgh, Daryl Bell, Mrs. Audrey Winbush, and Mrs. Celestine Bryant of Rankin.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bryan (nee Beverly Hughes) of McKeesport celebrated their second wedding anniversary recently.

Our cousin Taft Shaw of Washington, D.C. was here for the holidays; Mrs. Esther Howard and Walter Butler, Jr. are home after spending the holidays in Chicago with Mrs. Howard's daughter and family, the James (Elsie) Charles; Mrs. Derotha M. Ross and son, William were in Chicago with her daughter and family, Mrs. William (Florence) Gayles.

We are sorry to report at this writing, William Ross took sick while there and is hospitalized at Chicago's Mechael Reese Hospital. Hope all goes well for him.

Miss Ruth L. Kidd spent the holidays with her sister and family, the Harvey (Cordelia) Sudlers of Philadelphia. It was almost a family reunion with her brothers, James home from an Uncle Sam post and older brother, Professor Arthur Kidd from Florida A & M College on hand.

Mr. & Mrs. William (Daisy) Reynolds journeyed to Ohio to visit with their daughter, and family, the Jack (Seneith) Coefields.

Our sympathy to Mrs. Emma Prince Hendricks in the sudden passing of her husband, Cole, of Priscilla Avenue.

Also to the Coughman family of Homestead (former Dukaners) in the loss of their mother.

To the Thomas Johnson family in the loss of his daughter-in-law.

Yours truly, Music Directress at Jerusalem Church, entertained the combined choirs in a New Year's get-to-gether last week.

Recent fraternal and civic elections brought some changes. Congratulations to Mrs. Leslie Sandidge, who began this year as the head (Worthy Matron) of Bright Light Chapter #74, Order of Eastern Stars; Daughter Nola Lindsay remains as the head of M. V. Prillerman Temple #715 Daughters of Elks; Miss Ruth L. Kidd is new head of Jerusalem Baptist Church's Tena Taylor Guild; Ferman Young is remaining the head of J.T. Brandy Lodge #1047, Brothers of Elks; Mrs. Alex T. Powell the head of Phyllis Wheatley Literary Society; Mrs. Marilyn Wood Baldwin the new president of Pi Chapter, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Inc.

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CLEAN
COMFORTABLE
ROOMS
REASONABLE RATES
ELNORA MARTIN, Prop.
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WOTTA LOTTA LOTTA LOTTA LOTTA LOTTA LOTTA

16 OZ.

LOTTA COLA

Same Price as Smaller Bottles

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PREMIERES JAN. 12th.

HENRY FONDA · ROBERT SHAW · ROBERT RYAN · DANA ANDREWS · PIER ANGELI
BARBARA WERLE · GEORGE MONTGOMERY · TY HARDIN · CHARLES BRONSON · HANS CHRISTIAN BLECH · WERNER PETERS · JAMES MacARTHUR and TELLY SAVALAS Directed by KEN ANNAKIN

Produced by MILTON SPERLING, PHILIP YORDAN · Directed by KEN ANNAKIN · Written by PHILIP YORDAN, MILTON SPERLING, JOHN WILSON

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WARNER THEATRE—336 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA. 15222

PRICE SCALE	EVENING PERFORMANCES Sunday thru Thurs.	Fri., Sat., & Hols.	MATINEE PERFORMANCES Wednesday	Sat., Sun., & Hols.
ORCHESTRA	$2.50	$2.75	$1.80	$2.50
LODGE	$2.50	$2.75	$1.80	$2.50
BALCONY	$1.80	$2.00	$1.25	$1.80

EVENINGS 8:30 P.M. — SUNDAY EVE. 7:30 P.M.
MATINEES WED., SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS 2:00 P.M.

Send self addressed stamped envelope with check or money order.

(Please Print)
Name
Address
No. of Seats MAT. ☐ EVE. ☐
Date Requested

M2

WARNER THEATRE
336 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA. 15222—PHONE 391-3447

C.O.R.E.
—PRESENTS—
The Amazing
NINA SIMONE
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL
Fri. Eve. - JANUARY 21st
8 P.M.
$3.75 - $3.50 - $2.75 $2.50
TICKETS at: GIMBELS - KAUFMANN'S
National Record Mart TURNER'S Record Shop

PHILADELPHIA
CORE PRESENTS

The Amazing

nina simone

TOWN HALL BROAD+RACE
SATURDAY, JANUARY
22 AT 8 PM

ALL SEATS RESERVED: $3.00, $4.00, $5.00

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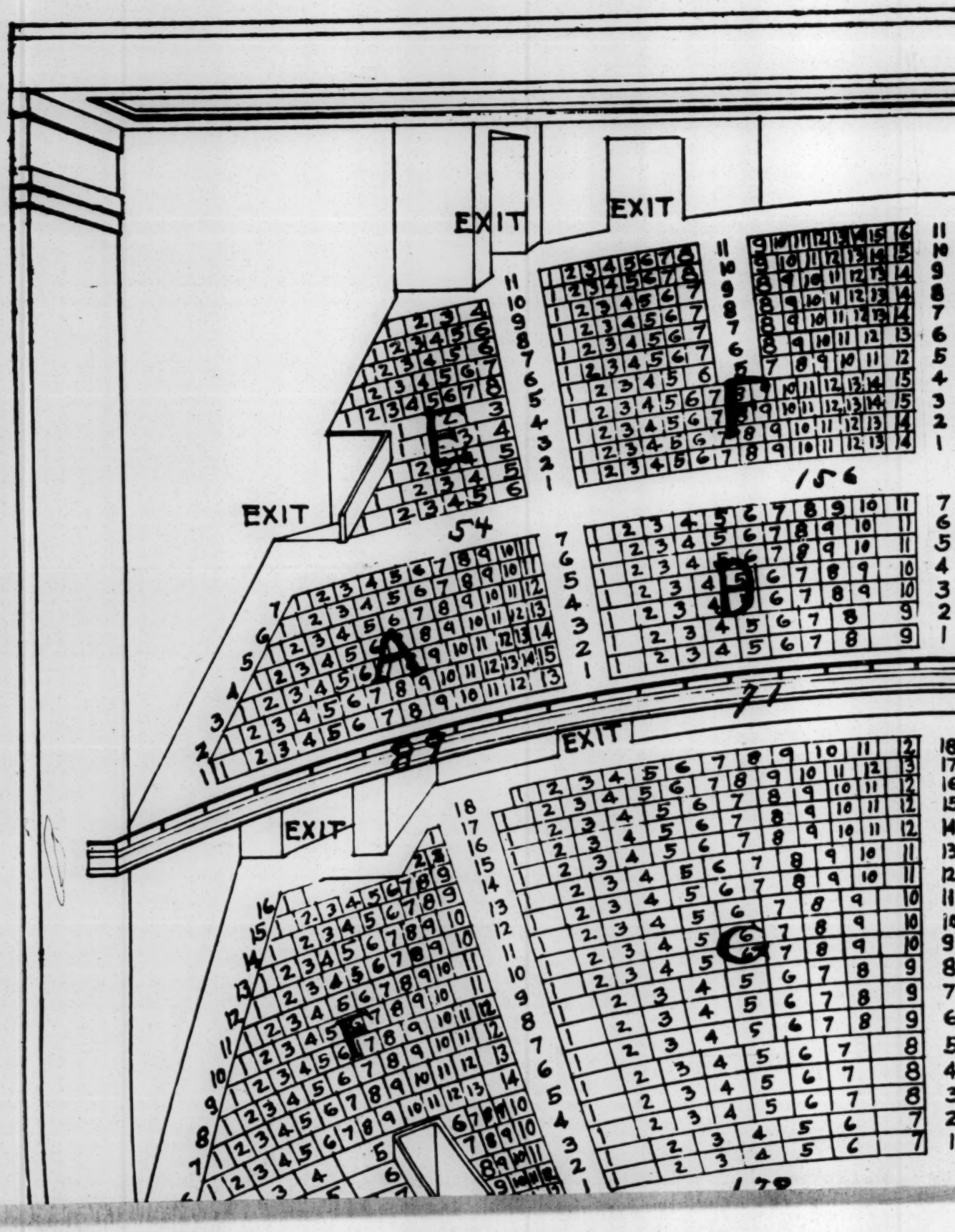
PARAMOUNT RECORD SHOPS, 1519 South Street
1801 Ridge Avenue
TRENDCOR'S RECORDS, 4035 Lancaster Avenue
RITTENHOUSE RECORDS, 6043 Germantown Avenue
OAK LANE RECORDS, 6194 Limekiln Avenue

TICKETTS ON SALE AT THE PHILA. CORE OFFICE 2239 NORTH BROAD STREET
CALL PO 5 2239 AFTER 10:00 AM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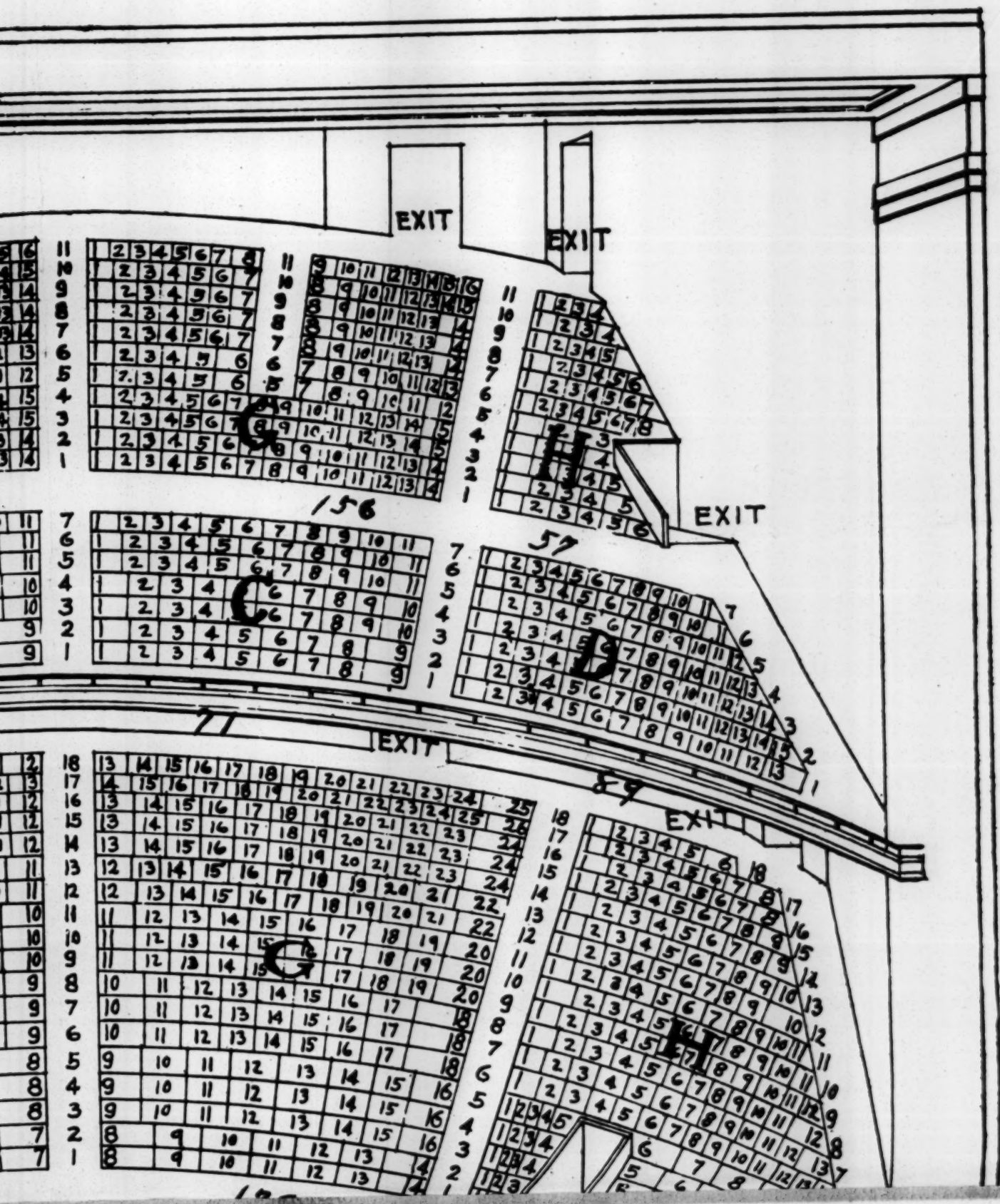
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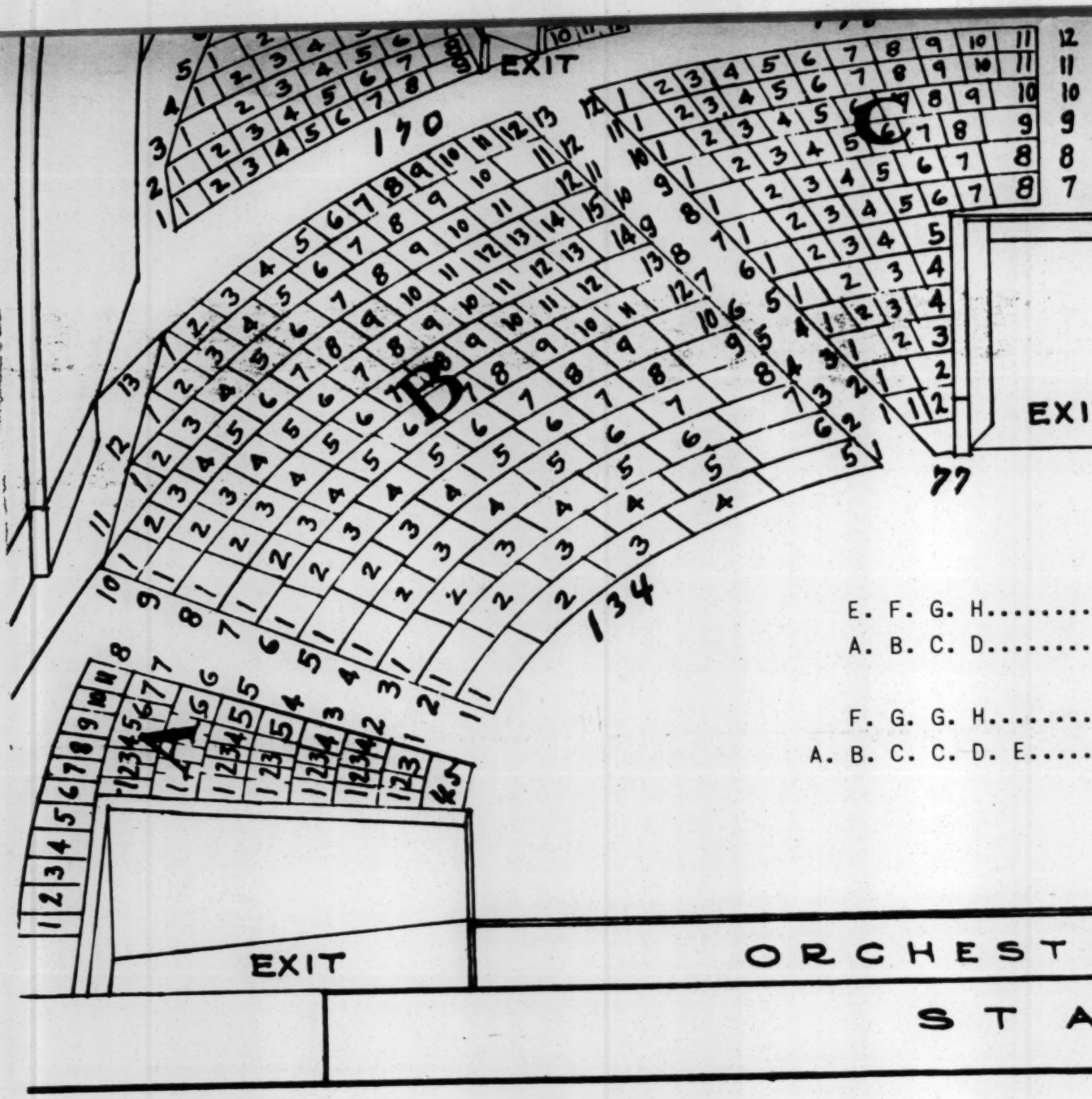


E. F. G. H.....
A. B. C. D.....

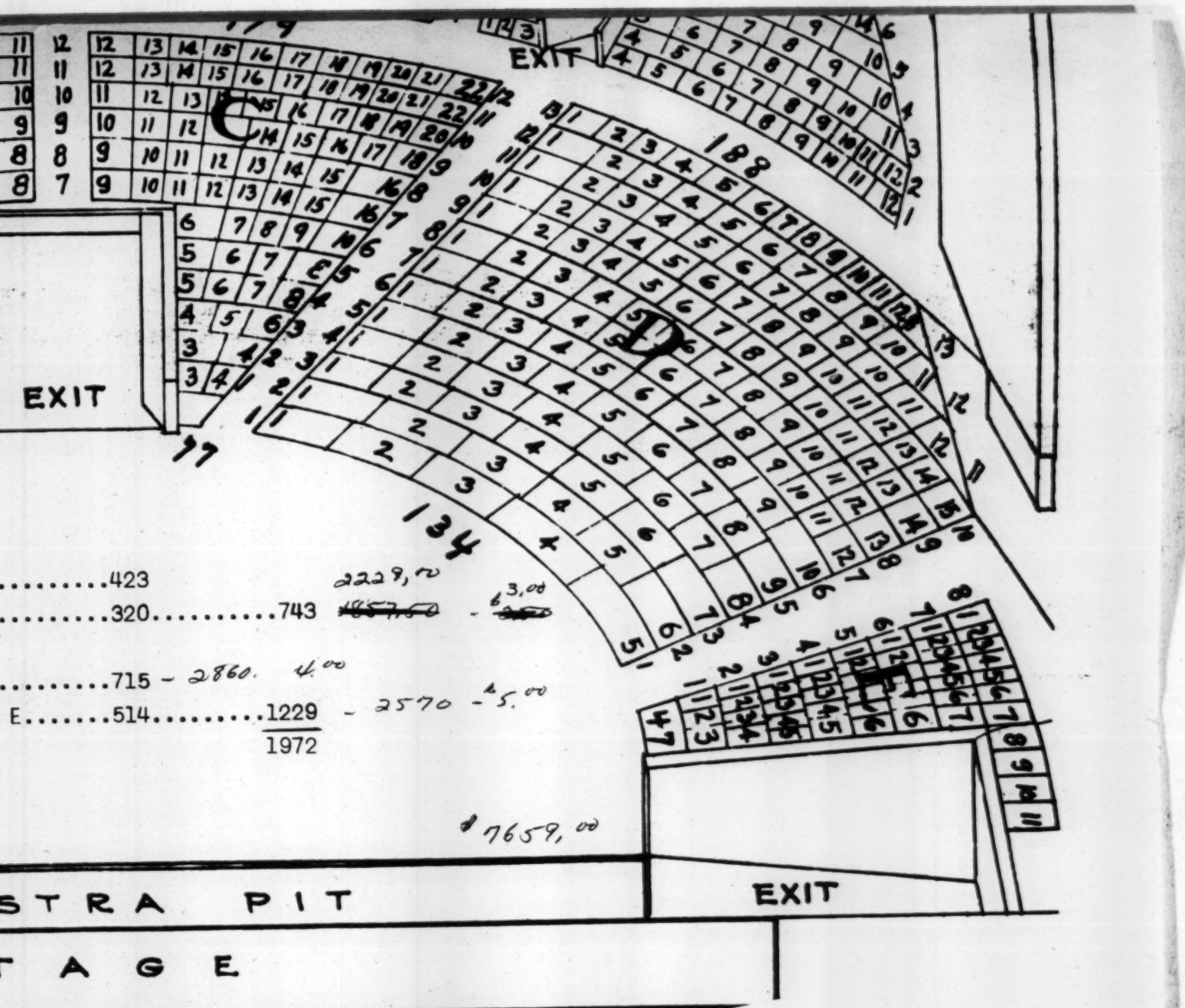
F. G. G. H.....
A. B. C. C. D. E.....

January 22nd.

8 PM

TOWN

S.W. COR. BROAD &
PHILADEL



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.....320.....743 ~~465.50~~ - ~~2790~~ 3,00

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1972

7659,00

WN HALL

OAD & RACE STREETS

LDELPHIA, PA.

Dec 26, 1961

CAMPAIGN STATEMENT TO STUDENTS

You are already aware that we have a Negro candidate for the United States House of Representatives from the fourth Congressional district of Mississippi. Mr. Robert L. T. Smith is planning to wage a vigorous campaign to capture this Congressional seat. This is wonderful news. But all of it is meaningless unless you pay your poll taxes, register and vote in the June 5, 1962 primary. Not only that, but you must also make absolutely sure that your relatives, friends and associates do likewise. The success of this entire campaign depends on how well you execute <u>your</u> part in it. There is something for everyone to do. Help is badly needed. We need you to assist in door-to-door campaigns to see that citizens pay their poll taxes. The crux of the poll tax campaign will take place during the Christmas holidays. This means that we have only two weeks in which to wage an intensive poll tax drive. Won't you do your share?

The deadline for paying poll taxes is February 1, 1962. Therefore, if you don't pay your poll taxes within the next six (6) weeks, you can't vote for Mr. Robert L. T. Smith, our candidate for Congress.

These are only a few of the reasons why we need <u>you</u> to work during the Christmas holidays. Remember that we are all working toward the same goal. So if you are willing to do your share, we will provide any needed assistance (housing, board, transportation, and etc.) for you. You can contact us at <u>Campaign Headquarters, Room 10</u> of the <u>Masonic Building</u>, 1072 Lynch Street. Our telephone number is <u>Fl 5-7224</u>. All necessary information concerning the paying of poll taxes and voter registration will be provided at Campaign Headquarters.

R. L. T. Smith Campaign Committee

July 23, 1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

SUMMER ACTION BULLETIN

(Note: This is the first of a series of summer action bulletins to keep the CORE leaders informed of activities throughout the nation. The stories are capsuled).

Freedom Highways

The town where the first sit-in occurred, Greensboro, North Carolina, is, this summer, the assembly and training ground for CORE's major 1962 project, FREEDOM HIGHWAYS. Gathered from as far west as San Francisco, California, as far south as New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and as far east as New Haven, Connecticut, the integrated group of approximately thirty will spend ten days training in Greensboro for their forthcoming job. Then the participants will spread out in teams with the aim of organizing communities throughout North Carolina to action.

The extensive training period will prepare the group to handle actual situations that might or might not arise. Since the primary target of Freedom Highways is the Howard Johnson's and Holiday Inn restaurants located along the major highways, the training embodies not only CORE nonviolent philosophy, but also testing, negotiations and direct action follow-ups.

In Greensboro, having been asked by the local CORE chapter to aid in the desegregation of specific stores, test groups were dispatched in order to determine which steps should be taken, or whether they should be taken at all. A factor that must be considered when initiating a local project is what local support will be given while the Freedom Highways CORE group is in town, and will there be enough support to follow it up when the group has left? The local target chosen, therefore, must be one that will effect most of the Negro community, such as the department store that hires Negroes only for janitorial positions although Negroes comprise a large percentage of its patrons.

Most of the seasoned campaigners chosen for Freedom Highways are young in comparison with their experience. Their ages range from eighteen to thirty. More than three-fourths of them have been previously arrested for various CORE civil rights battles, including the recent one at Southern University, The Freedom Rides, and even a northern real-estate sit-in. Between them, years have been spent in several southern jails.

New York City: CORE general counsel Carl Rachlin initiated negotiations with Hot Shoppes general counsel Kimball. Rachlin pointed out that the Holiday Inn Motels and the Howard Johnson in Greensboro now serve all but that the Hot Shoppe does not.

Durham, North Carolina: The following letter from a Durham resident was received in the national office. "I am 100% behind your efforts to open eating and sleeping facilities along public highways. I have driven as far as 740 miles in one day without simple food and rest. Such driving is both physically exhausting for the driver, but it also makes him a treat to the safety of innocent riders in his and other automobiles who are prey to his faulty reactions. May God bless your efforts."

Interracial Action Institute

New York City: Applications are still being taken for the Interracial Action Institute in Houston, Texas, August 12-September 2. This is CORE's major training session. CORE is stone broke so we would appreciate receiving scholarship assistance for participants from the chapters.

Housing and Employment Workshop

Columbus, Ohio: One of the side effects of the Housing-Employment Workshop has been the eviction notices received by two couples active in Columbus, CORE.

The chairman of Columbus CORE, Mrs. Eugene Martin and her husband have been served eviction papers as have Kay and Bill Buchanan. Mrs. Martin is months pregnant.

Julia Lewis of Lexington CORE and Ben Sheerer of Columbus CORE were pulled out of a car and roughed up by a band of youths as they left the picket line at the Hilltop Swimming Pool in suburban Valley View. Julia was treated at Riverview Methodist Hospital.

The group is negotiating with the Kroger Company and with several apartment developers.

Any Summer Project

February 7, 1966

FEB 8 1966

To whom it may Concern,

I am most interested in working in one of CORE's volunteer programs in the south this summer. I would appreciate it very much if you might be able to mail to me the necessary materials needed for securing a position for this summer. Also I would appreciate a list of the various summer projects. Thank You.

James Silver

James Silver
320 W. 20th St.
NYC 10011 Apt.15

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct nonviolent methods

February 9, 1966

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Mr. Clyde E. DeBerry
University Office of Governmental
Relations
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. DeBerry:

As per our telephone conversation in reference to CORE summer projects, I am referring all inquiries from all Colleges and interested persons to the following address and telephone number as this is the office that will be handling this phase of our summer program.

At your conference this weekend I hope that you will pass on this information to the people there. We cannot handle recruitment for summer projects because the southern staff are the only ones that are presently able to handle summer project recruits and to process and send out applications to interested persons.

CORE Southern Office'
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.
Mr. Richard Haley (504) 523-7625

I have referred the matter of Mr. Mckissick speaking at the civil rights forum to his secretary and she will handle that end. of it.

Yours For Freedom,

Fran Cryaton
Secretary
Department of Organization

The University of Wisconsin
MADISON 53706

DIVISION OF STUDENT AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF STUDENT ORGANIZATION ADVISERS
COMMITTEE ON STUDENT LIFE AND INTERESTS
514 WISCONSIN UNION

APR 21 1966

April 15, 1966

Herb Callendar - (North)
Core Organizing Dept.
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Callendar:

The Student Volunteer Service Association is holding "Summer Opportunity Days" on April 27-28. The purpose of this is to expose as many students as we can to summer volunteer opportunities throughout the country. Even though it is quite late in the year, we feel the exposure of the student to various kinds of volunteer needs may stimulate him to participate either this summer or in the future.

We would like to gather as much material about summer opportunities in order to give a broad range of choice. If you have any printed material or brochures about summer projects, we would appreciate your sending them to us as soon as possible. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Jane M. Gottlieb

Jane M. Gottlieb
Project Assistant for Student
Volunteer Services

JG:blf

7/25/66

Summer Volunteers

APR 22 1966

Box 232
Reed College
Portland, Oregon 97202
April 18, 1966

Joyce Ware
Congress of Racial Equality
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Ware:

I am writing regarding the possibility of working for you during the coming summer in the field of programming and area research, in the National CORE office. I received your address from the SCOPE Directory of Community Service.

Sociology is my academic major at Reed College, and I have work experience in civil rights organization in the South, in addition to experience in certain aspects of welfare administration and political campaigns, as the attached resume indicates. If it is of any relevance to you, I have passed the Federal Service Entrance Examination.

Programming and area research interest me particularly, because of my experience last summer in Georgia. Poor planning and poor administration on the part of the central organization frequently hampered our local efforts in the community. I would really welcome the opportunity to investigate problems in the programming and administration of CORE projects.

For a reference as to my academic and personal qualifications I suggest either Mr. Howard Jolly or Dr. John C. Pock, both Professors of Sociology at Reed College. If you need more information, or I can help you in any other way, please let me know, as I am most eager to work for you this summer. I hope that at least some portion of subsistence will be taken care of by you, as I have no money of my own. Thank you.

Yours truly,

Susan K. Fasteau

Susan K. Fasteau

Résumé

NAME: Susan K. Fasteau

CURRENT OCCUPATION: Student at Reed College (Class of 1968).

MAJOR ACADEMIC FIELD: Sociology

WORK EXPERIENCE: * Co-chairman of Youth-for-Johnson, the Democratic youth organization supporting liberal Democrat Augustus C. Johnson in his 1962 Congressional campaign against incumbent Byrd Republican Joel T. Broyhill of the 10th District of Virginia. This work consisted of organizing high school students from all fourteen high schools in the 10th District for campaign work, i.e. leafletting, door-to-door work, accompanying the candidate on speaking tours, etc. Also started Democratic clubs in most of these high schools.

* Member and worker in Northern Virginia Open Housing Committee; work in picketing housing developers who enforced racially segregated communities and informing prospective Negro home buyers of open-housing possibilities in the Northern Virginia area.

* Worked as a volunteer at the District of Columbia Junior Village, the home for neglected children in Washington, D.C.

* Worked in the Division of Planning and Research of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, Labor Department Manpower Administration. Most of the work consisted of computation of need criteria which was used for equitable allocation of program funds by state and region.

* Worked as a volunteer for Southern Christian Leadership Conference Summer Project for Community Organization and Political Education in Monroe, Goergia, Summer, 1965; worked out in the field doing voter registration and community organization. As there were only four workers in the town, I had considerable opportunity to plan and institute programs in school integration (we brought two tight court cases against the Walton County Board of Education), neighborhood political education and "gripe" sessions, nursery schools. We also investigated hiring practices in local factories, tested integration of public accommodations. We recruited a considerable number of young adults and high school students to assist us and more importantly, to continue these activities after we left at the end of the summer.

Summer Volunteers

April 19, 1966

Mr. Leonard Steiller
92 Pinehurst Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10033

Dear Mr. Steiller:

This letter is in reply to your telephone conversation with us on or about the 15th of February. You inquired about the possibility of working with a summer project that our organization would be sponcering.

Because of CORE's dire financial situation, we are not recruiting persons from the North to work in the southern areas this year, however, we have an on goinggsummer project in Baltimore, Md. and would like you to consider the possibility of working with us on that.

As you no doubt know, Baltimore is considered as a border-line state. In some instances, however, you cannot tell the difference between Baltimore, Md. and Selma, Alabama. There are numerous eatinggplaces that sell drinks and because of a City ordiance, Negroes are not allowed to be served. They cannot go into a white owned bar that serves whites and sit at the bar and get served, they can buy a bottle and take it out. The thing that bothers us is that a large number of these seggegated bar are located in all Negro neighborhoods. Take my word for it when I say that great numbers of Negroes are working for retail stores and privately owned hospitals and nursing homes making 40¢ and hour. These people have to work 60 to 70 hours a week inorder to take home a living wage. There are many more problems in the city of Baltimore and we are making it our Northern summmer project this year.

The only thingg thing that we sequire is that you have at least the basic minimual expenses. We have acquired a house that will be used as an office and sleeping quarters for the project workers. It is equipped or I should say, will be equipped with all cooking facilities and sleeping facilities for our workers. The project has a total of three cars now and hopefully, we will be able to increase that amount in the very near future.

If you are interested, please contact me at the above address or telephone number as soon as possible.

Each volunteer will have to undergo several days of extensive training before they will become qualified to work on the project.

We sincerely hope that you will be interested in doing something along the lines I have mentioned. Although the glamour and excitement of the south seems to draw more willing volunteers, we feel that this project in Baltimore is just as important as any that we have engaged in in the south.

We await your prompt reply with interest.

Yours in freedom,

Fran Crayton
Secretary to
Herb Callender
Director of Organization

File
Summer
Volunteers

APR 2 5 1966

Laura Sanchez
407 West Johnson St.
Madison 3, Wisconsin

Dear Sir,

I am a junior at the University of Wisconsin, and I am interested in working on a voter registration project in the South this summer.

Is CORE operating these projects this summer? Are you recruiting people for them?

Please send me information about these projects, and about application procedures.

Sincerely,

Laura Sanchez

4/25/66

Summer Volunteer

April 28, 1966

Mr. Leonard Steiller
92 Pinehurst Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10033

Dear Mr. Steiller:

In reference to your inquiry about CORE summer projects, please be advised that because of our financial difficulties we are not able to recruit summer volunteers from the North. However, we have a Northern summer project ongoing in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Baltimore project has flavors of both the Northern and Southern type discrimination. It is geared toward the complete elimination of these two evils. We are going to work on voter registration and education, school segregation, obtaining a decent hourly wage for retail and nursing home employees who are now making from 35 to 60 cents an hour. We will also gear our program towards open occupancy and an end to slum conditions for 1/3 of Baltimore's citizens.

The project is just getting underway and we are looking for summer volunteers who are not only interested in the glamour and excitement of the southern movement, but for those in the north who are also interested in seeing some changes made right here at home (commonly referred to as up south).

If you are interested, please contact us at the above address when you are ready to go into Baltimore on a volunteer basis for the summer.

Thank you very much for your interest and concern and we await your reply with interest.

Yours in freedom,

Herbert Callender
Director of Organization

Summer Volunteers

April 29, 1966

Miss Susan K. Fasteau
Box 232
Reed College
Portland, Oregon

Dear Miss Fasteau:

In reply to your letter of April 18th, please be advised that at the present time CORE has no openings on its staff.

We are happy to hear that you are interested in wo5king with and for us. Although we have no paid staff positions open at this time we do have volunteer positions open for our summer project in Baltimore, Md.

The Baltimore summer project is geared to the elimination of all forms of discromination based on skin color and national origin. We plan to work on voter registration, employment, union organization and de-facto school segregation.

If you are interested, please contact us at the above address or telephone number.

Again, we thank yourfor yomm letter, and we look forward to hearing from you again.

Yours in freedom,

HEC;fcc

Herbert Callender
Director of Organization

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 1 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

August 24, 1964

James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

This is to inform you that Helen Henderson, a local resident of Quincy, has been hired on the task force as of yesterday, August 23, 1964. Her checks and other materials should be sent to:

Helen Henderson
Route 2 Box 355-B
Quincy, Florida

Also, James Harmeling, a volunteer member of the task force, resigned as of today to return home to prepare for school.

Enclosed is Helen's application form.

Very truly yours,
Judy Benninger
Judy Benninger
Task Force, Florida

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270 1964

APPLICATION FOR FIELD WORKER IN CORE TASK FORCE
(Please print. Answer all questions fully.)

1. Name Helen Henderson Telephone _____ Race C Sex F

2. Present Mailing Address Rte 2. Box 355B City Quincy State Florida

3. Permanent Address _____ City _____ State _____

4. Date of Birth _____ Marital Status _____ Social Security # 265-32-9063

5. High School Attended St. John Jr. High. Graduated 9Th Grade

6. Colleges No Degree No

7. Employer _____ Dates _____ Position _____

8. What Civil Rights groups do you belong to:
Local Core of Quincy, Fla. How long? 3 weeks
Civil Def Workew 60/oct/20.

9. If accepted, I prefer to work with the Task Force in the ____ North, or __L__ South

10. I will be available from 8/23/64 to 1/1/65 (give month, year)

11. I believe in CORE's program of nonviolent direct action against racism and hereby apply for participation in the Task Force. I understand that arrest or injury to me might result, and that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE - the Congress of Racial Equality, its directors, officers and all others in any way connected with the Task Force.

Signed Helen Henderson
(applicant)

Signed _____ (Parent or legal guardian must sign if applicant is under 21 years of age)

Address _____

_____ Phone _____ Date _____

12. On another sheet please state why you want to join the Task Force; give your previous experience with nonviolent direct action; and your experience in working with people and community organizations.

13. Do you have a car you can use on the project? no

14. On reverse side, list 4 references with full names, address and telephone numbers. List 2 personal and 2 professional -- employers or teachers.

15. Return to James T. McCain, Director of Organization, 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

Mrs. Annie M. Mitchell
Rte 2. Box 298_(627_3678)
Quincy, Fla.

Mr. Langster Shaw
Rte 2. Box 355_B
Quincy. Fla.

Mrs. Willie M. Frances
St John Jr High.
Quincy, Fla.

Mr. Steve McVoy

'All I want to do is help
the best I can.
I will be willing To do all
I can, I have had expeninee
working with The local core
of Quincy, and with The voters of
Regesteration. Helen Henderson

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

SUMMER TASK FORCE INFORMATION SHEET -- 1964

NAME Helen Henderson

FATHER's NAME AND ADDRESS: _____

_____

PHONE: _____

MOTHER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Mrs. Mattie Henderson
Rte 2. Box 355-B

PHONE: 627-3680

PERSON TO CONTACT IF ARRESTED: Mrs. Annie mae Mitchell
Rte 2. Box 298-

PHONE: 627 3678 Relationship to you: Sister

Please list below, previous arrests in connection with civil rights activities. Give place, date, charge and status of case.

_____

_____

_____

_____

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS. (list them all, with the names of specific contacts if possible.

_____

_____

_____

_____

LOCAL RADIO STATION(S). List names of specific contacts is possible.

_____

_____

_____

SUMMER TASK FORCE INFORMATION SHEET -- 1964
PAGE TWO

LOCAL TV STATION(S). List specific contact.

_____

_____

_____

U.S. SENATORS: _____ (address) _____

_____ (Address) _____

U.S. Congressman: _____ (Address) _____

Local CORE Chapter Contact: Name _____ Title _____

Address: _____

_____ Phone _____

APPLICATION FOR FIELD WORKER IN CORE SOUTHERN TASK FORCE
1965

Please print: answer all questions fully.

Name Alvin Evans Culpepper III race ~~American~~ Afro sex M marital status married

number of children 0 next of kin, address 386 E. 161st St.

Home address 386 E. 161st St. # 4A - N.Y. N.Y. phone 565-0276

School or business address _____ phone _____

Social security no. _____ date of birth 3-12-46

Educational background (high sch., colleges, dates, degrees):

High School Graud. 1964

Employment data (jobs held, kind of work, dates, employers):

CORE - Project Director, Freedom School Teacher & Scout

3-64 - 8-65

Past civil rights activity, experience with non violent direct action:

CORE

Community organizations you have belonged to or worked with:

Monroe Community Center

When will you be available? NOW to 1966

State you prefer to work in: Louisiana ✓ N. Carolina ___ S. Carolina ___

Florida ___

Arrests, convictions, charges during participation in civil rights wk:

- None

(over)

CORE

SEP 1 1964

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

August 30, 1964

James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New Y ork 38, New York

Dear Jim,

This is to let you know of some changes in staff which will be in effecti immediately.

Ira Simmons is resigning as of tomorrow, Monday, August 31. He is to be replaced by a volunteer who has been working with us, Scott McVoy, whose ap plication is in your office. Hiss checks should be sent to:

Scott McVoy
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

He will begin working tomorrow.

Elinor Lerner is resigning as of September 7. She is to be replaced by another volunteer, Steve McVoy. His checks should be sent to:

Steve McVoy
c/o Mount Moriah Church
302 S. 10th Street
Quincy, Florida

He will be added to the regular staff as of the 7th of September.

Bruce Huston is resigning as of the 8th of September. So far we do not have a replacement for him.

Very truly yours,

Patricia Stephens Due
by: Judy Bennenger

cc: Richard Haley

CORE

SEP 14 1964

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Route 3 Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
627-8458

9/3/64

Dear Mr. McCain,

This is to let you know that Sadie Jones has been hired to replace Bruce Huston in Madison. She is hired as of today, and her checks and other material should be sent to:

Miss Sadie Jones
c/o Ref. D.H. Jamison
518 S.W. Dade
Madison, Florida

Her application form will be sent to y ou immediately.

Very truly yours,

Judy

Judy Benninger

p.s. we need to have about 100 more expense forms. Is there any chance that we could have a fairly large quantity of CORE tee shirts to sell to staff and community people working with us? There has been some demand for them since a worker from La. came though wearing one.

Sadie Jones has received a $15 Salary Advance

September 14,1964

TO: Bookkeeping

FROM: James T. McCain

RE: Task force worker for Florida

The person whose name appear below should be placed on payroll for Florida as of September 3,1964

Sadie Jones
c/o Rev. D.H.Jamison
518 S. [illegible]. Dade
Madison, Florida

September 10, 1964

TO: Bookkeeping

FROM: James T. McCain

RE: Final checks

The following persons checks should be stopped as of Wednesday, September 9, 1964:

John Dunn
Rudolph Lombard
Danny Mitchell
Joe Louis
Judy Benninger

James T. McCain

SEP 23 1964

1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi
September 21, 1964

Mr. James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Jim,

Enclosed you will find a breakdown of our present Staff and where they are. Also you will find a list of these people working in Mississippi whom we are requesting to be hired by October 1st. This list may differ from others that you have. This list is the most up-to-date and supercedes all others.

The following people have resigned; their checks should be terminated: Ernest Kirkland, Pat Walker, and Lenora Thurman.

There are two people, Ray Robinson and Gunter Frentz, in Meridian who are being supported by Downtown CORE. There is a girl, Judy Nussbaum, working in Jackson who is being supported by New York CORE.

There is a feeling that in view of the proven success of the volunteer program during the summer the present field staff recruitment is too rigid. Instead of a field worker being taken on staff immediately and officially in all cases we suggest that an element of flexibility be used. We suggest the possibility of letting a prospective staff member pay his own way down and his living expenses for a month or two until it is determined how well he works out. Then he can be taken on staff at the end of the trial period. If no funds are available for new staff he can be carried at subsistence level by funds from the local project or by funds raised elsewhere.

The twenty names listed to be added to staff all meet the above requirements. They have been in Mississippi with the Summer Project.

More applications are coming in. There is a need for more field staff. We feel many of them can come on this trial basis.

Give our regards to everyone.

Yours,

Richard Jewett

cc James Farmer
Marvin Rich

Paid CORE Mississippi Staff as of September 21, 1964

1. David Dennis	Jackson	
2. Dick Jewett	Jackson	
3. Lois Chaffee	Jackson	Community Center Director
4. George Raymond	Canton	Project Director
5. Annie Devine	Canton	Political Program Director
6. Joe Lee Watts	Canton	Political Programs
7. C.O. Chinn	Canton	In jail
8. Theodis Hewitt	Leake Co.	Project Director
9. James Collier	Philadelphia	Project Director
10. Preston Ponder	Meridian	Project co-Director
11. Matteo Suarez	Meridian	Project co-Director
12. Alma Bosley	Jakkson	Field worker

People to be added to staff--presently being supported by a subsistence wage of $10 per week given from the Mississippi CORE budget.

1. Eric Morton	Jackson	Welfare Distribution Director
2. Elizabeth Fusco	Jackson	Director of Freedom Schools
3. Chris Rainone	Clarke Co.	Political Programs
4. Karen Duncan	Madison Co.	Political Programs
5. Mary Ann Shupenko	Madison Co.	Office Manager
6. Houston Howard	Rankin Co.	Field Organizer
7. Randy Glenn	Leake Co.	Field Organizer
8. Jennie Franklin	Clarke Co.	Field Organizer & Freedom Schools
9. Jo Ann Ooiman	Madison Co.	Freedom Schools
10. Gladys Freeman	Rankin Co.	Field Organizer
11. Marjorie Henderson	Meridian	Freedom Schools
12. Joe Morse	Meridian	Political Programs
13. Sandra Watts	Meridian	Office Manager
14. George Smith	Philadelphia	Field Organizer
15. Richard Tinsley	Philadelphia	Field Organizer
16. Alan Schiffman	Philadelphia	Freedom Schools
17. Connie Claywell	Leake Co.	Freedom Schools
18. Martha Wright	Madison Co.	Community Center
19. Eric Weinberger	Meridian	Community Center
20. Elaine Weinberger	Meridian	Community Center

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

REGIONAL OFFICE
2085 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 15, CALIFORNIA
JOrdon 7-5928

3430

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

September 24, 1964

Department of Orgranization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38 New York

Dear Jim:

Well here I go again.....about the task force.....these are the people I want:

Bennie Holmes
Bill Brown
Le Ann Faucetee

Drop Frank Glover.....didn't "pan out" has to return to his full time job as a school teacher.

The three listed above are ~~xxxxxx~~ beginning to "jell" into a smooth working unit, our problems in Bakersfield are still "grave" as their reports have indicated. Bennie and Bill will be working in Santa Monica this weekend, results of their ~~xxxxxxx~~ efforts will be forwarded shortly after their return.

Le just reported via phone that the voter registration in Kern County, (Bakersfield) with chapter support and other groups went as high as 94% of the total non-white community.

Latest California Polls indicate that Proposition #14 will now be defeated come November.....I can say this that the 23 Chapters in this state have done have of the job.....the balance will come in November - get out the vote.

thats it

Sincerely,

chet duncan
Western Regional Field Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality

October 7, 1964

Marv Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Mr. Rich:

I am returning Leonora Thurmond's checks. As I understand it she is no longer on staff, at least she is no longer working in Meridian.

Sandra Watts
Meridian COFO
2505½ 5th. Street
Meridian, Mississippi

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

October 7, 1954

Mary Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Mr. Rich:

I am returning Leonora Thurmond's checks. As I understand it she is no longer on staff, at least she is no longer working in Meridian.

Sandra Watts
Meridian COTC
2505½ 5th. Street
Meridian, Mississippi

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

October 10, 1964

OCT 13 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

Checks and other mail for Bruce Baines and Tom Valentine should be mailed to 2525 Forest Avenue, Dallas Texas. My check should be mailed to this office instead of the Baton Rouge office. Isaac Reynolds is requesting that his check and mail be sent to this office also,,

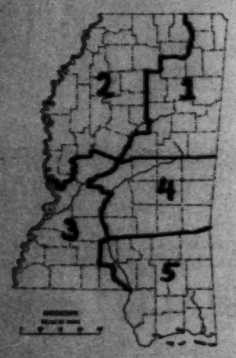
Thanks for any help you can give to this matter.

Sincerely,

Doratha Smith

Doratha Smith

ds



Council Of Federated Organizations

1017 Lynch Street

(601) 352-9605

Jackson, Mississippi 39203

DEC 10 1964

Aaron Henry
President

Robert Moses
Program Director

David Dennis
Assistant Program Director

Congressional District Coordinators

Frank Smith, 1st
Columbus

James Jones, 2nd
Greenwood

Jesse Harris, 3rd
Vicksburg

Matteo Suarez 4th
Meridian

Lawrence Guyot, 5th
Hattiesburg

State Office Coordinator
Charles Cobb, Jackson

Welfare and Relief Committee
Vera Pigee, Clarkdale
Annelle Ponder, Greenwood

Political Program Committee
Lawrence G Guyot, Hattiesburg

Finance Committee
Rev. R. L. T. Smith, Jackson

Federal Programs Committee
Jesse Morris, Jackson

Meridian Project.

Mr. McCain,

I am enclosing checks for Jennie Franklin. She has not been working in Mississippi for quite a while. One other check was sent down for her and was sent on to Philadelphia when it was thought she was coming back. I am enclosing three checks for her. I do not know where she is now but I understand that she is somewhere in New York.

I would also like to inform you that the address of our office has changed. The checks that are now sent to 2505½ 5th. Street can now be sent to X 513 25th. Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi. This is everyone except Eric Weinberger. His address is the same as the old address, 2505½ 5th. Street since that is where the Community Center is housed now. (The political office is the one that has moved to 513 25th. Avenue.

For Freedom,

Sandra Watts
Meridian Project
513 25th. Ave.
Meridian, Mississippi

DEC 14 1964

December 10, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Jim,

Almost a month ago I received a letter from you written by Frank Wright. He and his wife, you will remember, have been in Meridian. He wrote you to advise that he needs money. I am writing you--since the letter was forwarded to me--simply to acknowledge it. I need not say there is nothing I can do.

Sometime ago I wrote to Walter Riley in North Carolina. I explained CORE's financial situation, and told him we are presently only able to take him on as a Task Force worker. I have not heard from him since (it has not been very long since I wrote).

If this matter has been worked out through National Office, please let me know.

Concerning the people to be dropped from staff, you may remove the followingat once:they have already left, Eric Morton and Jennie Franklin. After this check remove Houston Howard, Gladys Freeman, Joe Lee Watts and Alma Bosley. There are several people who are returning to school at the end of January; several will extend their Christmas vacation until our staff meeting January 22, some others will extend their vacation longer. Of those remaining a number have pledged part of their subsistence to support the others. I will have more specific information on names after Dave retunnsfrom Meridian.

Jim, I believe that brings me up-to-date in correspondence. Oh yes, one more thing. I'll see that National Office gets copies of project reports in the future. Merry Christmas to you and all the staff.

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard Haley

RH/ds

December 11, 1964

TO: Bookkeeping

FROM: James, T. McCain, Organization Dept.

RE:

As of December 3, Helen Henderson should be taken off payroll. She Worked in Florida.

TO: Bookkeeping

FROM: James T. McCain

December 14, 1964

As of this pay period Houston Howard, Gladys Freeman, Joe Lee Watts and Alma Bosley are to be taken off payroll.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 9, 1965

JAN 14 1965

Mr. James McCain
National Office
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

As of Wednesday, December 30, 1964, Alvin Culpepper and Cathy Cortez have been on leave without pay. I shall inform you when they are back at work in Louisiana. Pay should resume only upon such notification. They are to return to Louisiana at their own expense.

Disregard all previous correspondence on this matter.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc.- Cathy Cortez
Alvin Culpepper
Mr. Richard Haley
Miss Oretha Castle

JAN 1 1 1965

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 5, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

The following persons have been releaved from duty on the Louisiana Task Force.

Cathy Cortez
Loria Davis
Verla Bell
Frank Battiste

Please take them off the payroll as of now.

To keep our present program going in North Louisiana particularly and to do scouting for the summer project, additional staff may be requested very soon.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc.- James T. McCain

JAN 11 1965

1714 Everett Avenue
Jackson, Mississippi
January 7, 1965

Dear Jim,

Below is a list of present paid staff workers in Mississippi:

Jewett	Fusco	Morse
Chaffee	Duncan	Watts, Sandra
Raymond	Shupenko	Smith, George
Devine	Glenn	Tinsley
Chinn	Ooiman	Schiffman
Hewitt	Wright, Martha	Weinberger, Eric
Collier	Wright, Frank	
Bosley	Wright, Judy	

The following people have been or should be removed from the payroll:

Morton	Weinberger, Elaine	Watts, Joe Lee
Freeman	✓Ponder -- leaving to go to school in the north	
Howard	Henderson -- leaving to return home	

I think that Eric Morton's name was actually removed through a misunderstanding, and I think that he should still be on if he is planning to actually come back to the state.

The staff at the last district meeting agreed to a cut in pay with the stipulation that the money saved be used to pay Mississippi project expenses. It was agreed that there would be exceptions to the pay cut, those exceptions to be worked out on an individual basis. The following people should have their salary cut to $10 a week:

Chaffee	Duncan	Wright, Martha	Weinberger, Eric
Raymond	Shupenko	Morse	Schiffman
Bosley	Glenn	Tinsley	
Fusco	Ooiman	Watts, Sandra	

That leaves 14 times $15 equals $210 a week to meet expenses. I would like to split the money in some way--use part of it to pay bills that come to the national office and use part of it to pay bills here in Mississippi. For instance we still have several good workers on subsistence here, and we have some local project back bills. Perhaps you can tell me how this splitting of the money might be worked out or else you can turn the letter over to the proper person to take care of that aspect of it.

One final note. I realize the financial bind of the national organization, but having just discovered that I am about to become a father I find myself thinking in financial terms, too. I think I was hired on a probationary period. Would you please send details on when the probation ends and on what the whole financial structure is as far as pay for field secretaries. Also please send me information on the union, medical benefits, credit union, and whatever other information of this sort you have. Many thanks.

Yours,
Dick
Dick Jewett

cc: Rich
Haley

Debora Bernstein TaskForce 1/11-65
Charles Fenton 1/11/65 T.F.

TO: Bookkeeping

FROM: James T. McCain January 18, 1965

This is to inform you that David McVoy, Florida Task Force, shall be taken off payroll as of January 15, 1965.

JAN 18 [illegible]

TO: Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director, CORE
Mr. Jim McCain, Director of Organization, CORE
Mr. Spiver Gordon, Field Secretary, CORE

FROM: David S. McVoy, task force, Florida

DATE: January 14, 1965

SUBJECT: My resignation from the task force effecive January 15, 1965

This has been an extremely difficult decision for me, but I have decided to resign from the task force effective Janaury 15, 1965. I will not go into great detail about the reasons for my resignation, but I will outline briefly what I consider to be the main reasons.

Because of staff disagreements and petty jealousies, I don't feel I can function with the present staff or leadership. Mr. Gordon is excluded from this, since I have a great deal of respect for him and feel I can successfully work under him. Because of many events, most of which are known by Mr. Gordon, staff friction is quite high at this time.

The pressures of having had too much responsibility in the last three months have severly drained me, both physically and mentally, and I need a rest.

Finally, I need to finish school. I have only two more semesters to go before getting my degree.

I hope to be able to return to the project later this year, if at that time I feel more able to function effectively. I have enjoyed working for CORE and with the North Florida project for the last six months, despite the many disputes and disagreements, and I am sorry that circumstances have forced me to leave CORE for the time being.

Yourw for freedom,

David S. McVoy

David S. McVoy
304 N.W. 25th St
Gainesville, Fla

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

MAY 14 1965

May 11, 1965

Mrs. Maxine Skurka
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

Charles Fenton is no longer working in Jonesboro. The person in that office is Willie Ellis, a volunteer who is to be placed on on the Task Force immediately. The recommendation for this placement, together with some other recommendations, will follow under separate cover.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Drew B.
c/o Mr. Amos
Jonesboro,

MAY 17 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 12, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

The following changes are recommended re Southern Staff.

Randy Glenn should be reinstated and his subsistence brought up to date from whatever point we stopped issuing his check. Randy Glenn is presently working with a student group in Alabama State Teachers College under the aegis of SNCC. I have discussed this with him on several occasions and feel that it is a "working" project, that our support is a practical gesture of interorganizational cooperation, that Randy is doing a workmanlike job. ok

I further recommend that: Walter Jenkins,--Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Willie Ellis-----Jonesboro, Louisiana
James Brown-------Bogaluza, Louisiana OR
Chris Sprowal-----Shreveport, Louisiana OR
Ann Early---------Baton Rouge, Louisiana
be added to the Task Force.

So there will be no further question, Charles Fenton shouldnot be on our payroll.

In Florida there is one person to be added to payroll. This is Cassandra Williams. She is a local person in the North Florida area, has worked with the North Florida project and is ready to begin work as a Task Force member as soon as her appointment is confirmed.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc Maxine Shurka
Jean Jones

Sarah Small
Task Force

April 28, 1966

Mrs. Sarah Small
408 Sycamore St.
Williamstown, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Small:

How are things going in North Carolina? We sincerely hope that they and you are fine.

The Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has set up a series of training conferences for movement people from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida. The first of these sessions was held on the weekend of April 23rd and 24th. We unnerstand from Mr. Ronnie Moore that he sent you a notice and letter requesting that you attend and bring several of the project people along with you. He was rather dissapointed when no one showed fromyyour area. We believe that these conferences would be very helpful to all of us in our daily movement work.

In the next three (3) months there will be three more of these sessions held for your area. The dates are as follows: May 21st and 22nd, June 25th and 26th, and July 23rd and 24th. The address for these three conferences is:

Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

We hope that you will be able to attend the above mentioned three sessions.

Please send to us a report on the activities of the N.C. project as soon as you possibly can, we need that information for our public relations work, our report to the NAC as to what our paid staff people are doing and our report to the 1966 National Convention.

We look forward to hearing from you very soon.

Yours in freedom,

Herbert Callender
Director of Organization

CORE, Congress of Racial Equalit.
38 Park Row, NYC 38, N.Y.

January 16, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FIELD SECRETARIES
FROM: DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION

REMINDER!

PLEASE SEND IN YOUR REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER. WE EXPECT TO RECEIVE THEM HERE IN THE OFFICE BY THE 10th OF EVERY MONTH, AND AS YET WE HAVE NOT RECEIVED THEM.

THOSE OF YOU WHO HAVE NOT RETURNED YOUR TELEPHONE CREDIT CARDS YET, PLEASE DO SO IMMEDIATELY. THANK YOU.

ALSO PLEASE REMEMBER THAT EXPENSE REPORTS ARE DUE IN EVERY WEEK.

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

January 18, 1962

MEMO TO: New York CORE Group Chairmen

FROM: Department of Organization

Enclosed you will find material on the program of the Citizens Committee for a $1.50 Minimum Hourly Wage in New York State. This group is planning a rally in Albany on February 12th, with James Farmer, CORE National Director, as a participant and speaker. The Committee would like the support and participation of the CORE groups in New York state. We are asking that you try to arrange to have a representative at this rally.

The rally will be held at DeWitt Clinton Hotel, State and Eagle streets, in Albany. There is be a briefing session promptly at 11:30 a.m.

The general schedule is 1) briefing session; 2) picket lines; 3) meetings with legislators (and Rockefeller if possible); and 4) Rally meeting.

Activities should be completed at approximately 4:30 p.m.

In the letter from Gus Sedares asking our participation he states: "Needless to say, the extent of participation will, to a large degree, determine the effectiveness of our action. It is important, too, that this participation be broad based; that is, from as many communities throughout the state as possible, and from as many groups within these communities as possible."

If there is any need for clarification on any detail, call Gus Sedares at LE 2-2634 in New York City.

* * * * *

- - - - -

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NY 38, NY
June 4, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FIELD STAFF

FROM: JAMES T. MC CAIN

June 1962

MEMO TO: Friends of CORE
FROM: Marvin Rich

The financial situation of CORE is serious. Staff members were urged not to cash last week's paychecks. The professional staff will not receive paychecks for this week. The Freedom Rides, excessive bail in Jackson and Baton Rouge, have all cost tremendous sums. To take advantage of greatly increased opportunities we have expanded our field staff to 14 workers.

The situation is not desperate -- it is serious. You can help by:

1.. Making a contribution if you have not already done so.

2. Listing the name and address of two friends who you believe will make a contribution to CORE if approached. Please use the form just below

... .

Name_____
Street_____
City _____

Name_____ _____
Street_____
City_____

The above is a copy of the fund appeal just sent out. As you can see funds are low. Those staff members whose salary comes from the Voter Education Fund will receive their checks. They are:

Dave Dennis
Ronnie Moore
Frank Robinson
Weldon Rougeau

Other staff should receive their checks early next week. (The week of June 7th.)

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270
December 6, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: NEW YORK AREA CONTACTS
FROM: DON WENDELL, EAST COAST FIELD SECRETARY

The Port Chester Action Committee for Human Rights (PAC) is sponsoring a picket line to be called "Four Corners to Liberty," from 3-4 p.m. on Saturday, December 22, 1962. It is hoped that at least 1,000 picketers, divided into four equal groups, will march from the four corners of the Village of Port Chester to Liberty Square bearing signs reflecting the deplorable housing conditions imposed on Negroes in the Village since the lifting of the rent controls in 1957. Such rents as $160.00 a month for coldwater flats are commonplace, and Negro families are forced to sacrifice all along the line to meet their unconscionable rents. As you may know, 250 Negroes recently marched on the Village Rooms in protest against these deplorable conditions.

The PAC is hoping that this picket line will be supported by the CORE contacts in the New York area. PAC urgently needs pickets who would be willing to come to Port Chester at 2 p.m. on December 22, 1962, march and disband at 4 p.m. after being served coffee and cake.

If you are interested, and for information about transportation, please contact Bill Kuntsler of the PAC at 511 Fifth Avenue, MU 2-8317. Your support is needed to insure that this venture will have far-reaching effects, not only in Port Chester, but also in neighboring communities which are now considering a repeal of rent control.

JOIN THE "FOUR CORNERS TO LIBERTY" MARCH ON DECEMBER 22nd! !

* * * * * *

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
October 2, 1963

Sent to T. F. 10-3-63

MEMORANDUM

TO: TASK FORCE WORKERS

FROM: JIM MC CAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

From now on, I will be in charge of both the field staff and the task force workers. I am looking forward to working with you, and know that with cooperation from you, and from me, that the task force will continue to be a valuable and integral part of CORE.

So that we can get things straight in our office, can each of you let us know where you are right now, if the address to which we sent this memo is not the correct one. Also let us know your phone number, what you are doing and how long you plan to be there. This information will help us if anything comes up and we need to transfer task force workers from one place to another for an emergency.

To facilitate communication, and to make things easier in the office, please contact me for all assistance, requests, advice, etc. Your expense reports (which must be sent weekly) should be filed through this department, and also requests for advances. You should let us know when you are going to a new city, your address and phone, why you are going there and for how long.

Enclosed are new copies of the memo on expense reporting. Please read it over again, and make sure you follow it correctly. Also enclosed is a supply of expense report forms, which are slightly different from the old ones. There is a covering memo explaining them.

Again, looking forward to working with you.

* * * * *

(revised from memo
from Gordon Carey's memo
of January 3, 1963)

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
October 2, 1963

MEMO TO: TASK FORCE WORKERS
FROM: JIM MC CAIN, ORGANIZATION DIRECTOR

RE: EXPENSE REPORTING

There appears to be some confusion about the proper reporting of expenses and also about which expenses are to paid for by CORE through the expense advances. Following are some guidelines which should be helpful. These regulations must be adhered to unless you have some special arrangements with me due to some peculiar situation.

Pay: Each field worker receives $25 per week gross, paid on a bi-weekly basis. The pay period starts on a Thursday and ends on a Wednesday. When you receive a paycheck it is for the two weeks preceding.

Expenses:

Field workers also get expense advances for reasonable expenses which they incur on behalf of CORE or which result from their CORE activities. All expenses must be accounted for on the regular forms which are provided you.

The following items may legitimately be reported on your expense accounts:

Lodging, in excess of $5.00 per week
Transportation between cities (You are expected to travel by bus unless other wise instructed.)
Local bus fare and (whenever essential) taxi fare.
Postage
Telephone calls. For long distance you must indicate who you called and in which city, and why.
Project expenses. (If you are working with a local group they would normally pay for picket signs, etc.

Expenses not to be charged:

Food
The first $5.00 for the lodging.

Receipts:

For lodging, transportation between cities, and most project expenses you must submit a receipt. In fact, in the list of allowable expenses, you should have receipts for everything except local bus and taxi fare. For telephone calls we should have a copy of the bill. For lodging receipts, please indicate the per diem rate, how many days you spent there, etc. And please get an official receipt from the owner of the lodging place, in the form of a regular bill.

Expense Reporting:

Your expense reports should be filed weekly, with documentation attached. You should send us the original and keep the copy for your own records. In filling out the form you should put your name and title (Field Worker) at the top; the dates in the left margin alongside the day; and the last date of the report also at the top right. For each day you should indicate which city of cities you were in. Expenses should be entered legibly

in the proper column.

Totals should be entered at the bottom of each column; the daily total should be entered in the column to the far right. By adding across the totals at the bottom and down the daily total column you should get two grand totals which are the same. If adding across and down do not give the same figure, you have made a mistake in addition.

Any notes of explanation should be indicated in the bos at the lower left. You should sign the completed report in the lower right box. Calculate your weekly balance in this box also. These calculations should read as follows:

Last week's balance:	$13.22
Advance (from Jerome)	20.00
New Balance:	33.22
Expenses this week	11.55
Current Balance:	$21.67

The next week you should enter the last figure as the first figure on your new calculation, as follows:

Last week's balance:	$21.67
Advance (Chk #7067, 9/30/63)	25.00
New Balance:	46.67
Expense this week:	5.15
Current Balance:	$41.52

When you expense money begins to run low you should write for a new advance. Unless you keep your expense reports up to date, you cannot expect us to send you new advances.

NOTE: Be sure to read enclosed memo on new expense report forms.

Also, re memo from Haley on August 20, 1963, there was a mistake made. You do not receive expense money for food when away from your home or operating base. In addition, if you are working in conjunction with a field secretary, then project or local expense of a group nature should be paid by him and handled through his expense reports, but if you are not near a field secretary, then obviously, you may incur some of these expenses. However, do your best to get the community to carry as much of the expenses as possible.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS AT ALL, PLEASE REFER THEM TO JIM MC CAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION.

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
September 30, 1963

MEMO

TO: FIELD SECRETARIES, TASK FORCE WORKERS

FROM: JAMES MC CAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

RE: EXPENSE REPORT FORMS.

Enclosed you will find a supply of expense report forms. As you can see, they are different from the ones you having been using, requiring more detailed information. Even though CORE will benefit from having this information on file, you should realize that these blanks (which are in the form required by the U.S. Government) when properly filled out, will protect you in case of an audit on your income taxes. For instance, if you do not list who you had lunch with and why, and we reimburse you, the IRS could conceivably charge you with being reimbursed for unreimbursable expenses, and then insist that you pay income tax on these expenses. (In any case, don't make a habit of taking people out to dinner and paying!)

So -- do your best. The blank is essentially the same, except that more detailed itemizing of expenses is required. Remember, that as before, we MUST HAVE RECEIPTS. for all expenses, except things like meals, short bus or taxi rides, etc.

Thanks.

* * * * *

cm c/Kenna

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Staff Members

February 3, 1964

FROM: Richard Haley

RE: Hard Times

During the week ending February 1st, the National Office was forced to withdraw $10,000 from its reserve fund. This withdrawal was necessary because of the overbalance of expenditures against income. The situation is worsened by the fact that during the week ending February 15th, we must meet both payroll and federal taxes. Certainly, all of us will agree that these last named obligations totaling $14,000 cannot be postponed. We cannot reasonably expect any alievation of this critical situation until after the returns of the February Brotherhood Appeal begin to come in. That will be March, at the earliest. However, income of the Brotherhood Appeal is the principal source for funds to carry CORE through the summer. So we cannot depend on that to solve current problems.

All the above points to the need for an austerity program. It must be put at once. I urge the following:

1 - Use letters instead of the telephone

2 - Limit travel to a minimum

3 - Be careful of incurring obligations for CORE even though you may sympathize with the problem.

4 - Initiate fund-raising in your community.

5 - Utilize fully your present local staff; additions are unlikely in the near future.

Friday, March 13, 1964

Memorandum

To: Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director

From: Benjamin A. Brown, CORE Southern Education Project

Subject: Formation of CORE Cultural Fundraising Group

Pursuant to informal talks with you several weeks ago, I have drafted a program, taking into account such cultural talents as have been grouped during the past six months of fundraising with the Mississippi Book Project. It is submitted for your consideration.

BACKGROUND FACTS: In our half dozen programs to raise funds to ship books, etc., we have developed enthusiastic working contacts with about two dozen singers, dancers, actors, artists and writers, most of whom have indicated a desire to work with a CORE cultural community group for fundraising and projecting the CORE living image. Included in this group is the Brooklyn Poetry & Drama actors which number about twelve or fifteen.

PURPOSE & FUNCTION: Directed from this center, the group would develop cultural programs of songs, dances, readings, etc., and present programs throughout the metropolitan area before public, CORE groups, etc. Funds would be used for SCEP here and in the South.

Unless you have reservations about any aspects of this project, or unless you disapprove, we should like to be able to announce plans for formation at Saturday's program.

Approved _____

Disapproved

_____

Changes:

June 4, 1964

MEE M O R A N D U M

TO: Arthur Williams

FROM: James T. McCain

RE: Status of Employment

As of this date, you are being assigned as a regular CORE field secretary under my supervision.

In light of your services with the organization since February 10, 1964, you will continue on a probationary status until August 10, 1964, at which time a determination will be made as to whether you should become permanent.

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

AS File

June 4, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wallace Murphy
Lorimann Rhodell

FROM: James T. Mc Cain

RE: Termination Employment

This notice is to inform you that your employment with CORE will be terminated on June 10, 1964. You will recall that you were originally hired on February 10, 1964 for a period of three months and that this period was extended for an additional month.

We are sorry that for financial reasons we are unable to make these positions permanent. This action has been taken following consultation with the National Director.

On June 10th you will receive in addition to your regular pay, an additional week's severance pay.

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

1

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

7/29/61

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: FIELD STAFF AND TASK FORCE

FROM: JAMES T. MC CAIN

RE: FIELD REPORTING; EXPENSE REPORTING; TRAVELING

I want to impress upon you the importance of sending in field reports at least once a month. These reports must be in my office no later than the 10th of each month. The field secretary is responsible for field reports when task force workers are working under him or her in a given area or situation. If the task force worker is working alone, then he or she must send in the report. Your reports should keep us informed as to your schedule and your whereabouts.

Before advances of money are allocated from this office, you will have to submit your expense report blanks showing how money has been spent or is being spent. If you will keep your expense report up to date and send them into the office, I will try to keep you supplied with expense money.

If you are traveling within a range of 500 miles or less, or unless there is an emergency for you to reach your destination, we are requiring that you travel by bus or train. Air travel MUST be cut down.

As part of your continuing employment with CORE, the above requirements must be kept.

I shall be happy to answer any questions you may have in relation to this memo or any other questions you may have of this department.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: James T. McCain, Director of Organization

FROM: Velma Hill

17/8/64

Re: Resignation

This will formally confirm my oral statement of resignation effective Tuesday, August 11, 1964.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Ralph Abernathy
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Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 1,1964

TO: Bookkeeping

FROM: James T. McCain(Organization Department)

RE: CORE Chicago Project

Mr. James Farmer has approved of the Chicago Project with the allocation of money from the National Office, on the following basis.

$ 1,800.00 for October, 1964

$ 1,800.00 for November,1964

$ 1,200.00 for December,1964

$ 1,200.00 for January,1965

$ 600.00 for February,1965

$ 600.00 for March,1965

This amount of money is to sent to Eugene Tournour in Chicago by the 1st of each month.

James T. McCain

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program director
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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 1,1964

TO: Bookkeeping

FROM: James T. McCain(Organization Department)

RE: Final checks for the following:

Lawrence Mitchell-----9/23/64

Joe Weiner---10/7/64

Janet Weiner--10/7/64

James T. McCain

TO: Bookkeeping Departmentm October 6, 1964

FROM: Mr. J. McCain Organization

Sidney Daniels should receive his last salary check tomorrow, October 7, 1964.

M E M O R A N D U M TO: BOOKKEEPING

FROM : Carey

RE : Annie Devine

Effective immediately Mrs. Devine's Task Force salary is to be increased to $40.00 per week.

3/5/64

CC: Haley

M E M O R A N D U M TO: BOOKKEEPING

FROM : Carey

RE : Annie Devine

Effective immediately Mrs. Devine's Task Force salary is to be increased to $40.00 per week.

J K C

James T. McClain

[redacted]-64

CC: Haley

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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

PROGRAM
AND TRAINING
DEPARTMENT
Gordon R. Carey
director
Norman Hill
assistant to the director

Memorandum to: Bookkeeping

From: Carey

Re: Annie Devine

Effective immediately Mrs. Devine's Task Force salary is to be increased to $40.00 per week.

J. T. McLain

G. R. Carey

cc: Haley

10-14-64

December 8, 1964

TO: Bookkeeping

FROM: James T. McCain

Please put Frank and Judy Wright on payroll as Taskforce workers in Meridian, Mississippi as of December 2, 1964.

December 21, 1964

TO: BOOKKEEPING

FROM: ORGANIZATION DEPT., MAXINE SKURKA

As of Wednesday, December 16, 1964 Robert Weaver is off of the Louisiana Task Force payroll.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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associate
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assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

DEC 21 1964

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
December 15, 1964

Mr. James McCain
National Office
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New Y ork

Dear Mr. McCain:

As of Wednesday, December 16, 1964, kindly take Robert Weaver off the Louisiana Task Force pay roll.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc. - Mr. Richard Haley

A national organization with affiliated local groups working

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program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 15,1965

Bookkeeping

Please take Kenneth Rice off payroll and replace him with

Paul Heinegg---Pual's pay period starts January 13,1965.

Paul Heinegg
352 Nostrand Avenue
Brooklyn 16, New York

Thanks,

James T. McCain

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

JAN 2 1 1965

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 16, 1965

Mr. James McCain
National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38½ New York

Dear Jim:

Dave Kramer and Marian Bernard have been relieved from duty on Louisiana Task Force. They departed the state on Friday, January 15, 1965. Please discontinue their pay.

These person had to leade due to illness.

Additional staff is essential. At present our staff consists of the following ten persons:

Charles Fenton
Henry Brown
Sharon Burger
Claudia Edwards
Alvin Culpepper
Cathy Cortez
Kenny Johnson
Joyce Johnson
Bill Yates
Christine Wright

Wm Lombard
Judy Rollins

Please put Alvin Culpepper and Cathy Cortez back on the task force as of Monday, January 18, 1965.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
cc. - Richard Haley
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Orotha Castle
Monroe, La.

775 4754

TO: BOOKKEEPING

FROM: Organization Dept. January 21, 1965

As of Friday, January 15, 1965 Dave Kramer and Marian Bernard are no longer on Task Force. They were working in Louisiana. This is per Ronnie Moore.

January 20, 1965

FILE COPY

Congress of Racial Equality - CORE
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

April 22, 1965

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

TO : Bookkeeping

FROM: Robert B. Gore, Organization Department

Please remove Frank and Judy Wright from payroll as of this pay period, per letter from Judy Wright dated April 20k 1965 postmarked Boston, Massachusetts.

cc: Southern Office
Dick Jarrett

~~Mrs. Philip Frieze~~
~~31 Tamworth Road~~
~~Waban, Massachusetts 02168~~

April 20, 1965

APR 22 1965

Dear Marvin,

As you can see by the postmark, I'm no longer in Mississippi. The climate there got to be too much for me, asthma-wise, and it came to the point where I could hardly do any work. I tried coming home to get better, and then going back; but as soon as I returned it started up again, so I had to leave for good. Frank is still there, and will probably stay another couple of weeks to tie a few ends up as much as possible.

Since Joe Morse left, and Eric

and Elaine will probably be leaving soon, This leaves the project in Meridian without anyone but the local people. Unfortunately, I don't think any of them have enough sophistocation to keep it going on more than a very superficial level — but maybe other staff people will go in — at least during the summer if not before.

Right now a suit to desegregate the schools is being prepared. Frank got about 30 people in whose names the suit will be filed. Marion Wright feels this will be more effective than a pledge by the school board to HEW even if the pledge is made. Also, the suit against the restaurants is in the offing. The Justice Dept. has been investigating this through the FBI, but I think Henry Aronson will sue anyway. Other than this, things are quiet, to say the least.

~~Mrs. Philip Frieze~~
~~31 Tamworth Road~~
~~Waban, Massachusetts 02168~~

Will you please take Frank and me off the payroll. If any checks have already gone through, we will just deposit them in the Meridian COFO account - or would you rather have them returned to you? If the latter, please let Frank know in Meridian.

I hope you are well. Please let me know if there is anything I can do for you from Boston (besides try to raise some money - which I will do anyway.)

Warmest regards.
Judy Wright

M E M O R A N D U M

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 8, 1965

TO: Bookkeeping Department
FROM: George Wiley

Rudy Lombard is to be added to the Task Force effective June 9th, assigned to the Louisiana staff.

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 22, 1965

TO: Bookkeeping Department
cc: Organization Department
Southern Office
Baton Rouge Office

FROM: George Wiley

RE: Louisiana Task Force

Rudy Lombard is not to be added to the Louisiana Task Force as I had indicated in an earlier memorandum. I have arranged for him to be supported by an SEDF fellowship. Chris Sprowal's name should be removed also, effective immediately, and no further checks issued until we can determine whether he plans to return to the Louisiana project.

10

File memos to ~~Task Force~~ Field Secys

MEMO

TO: FIELD SECRETARIES, TASK FORCE

FROM: JAMES MC CAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

RE: EXPENSE REPORT FORMS

Enclosed you will find a supply of ~~this~~ expense reports. As you can see, they are ~~quite~~ different from the ones you have been using, requiring more detailed information. Even though we will benefit CORE from having this information on file, you should realize that these blanks, which ~~were made~~ are in the form required by the U.S. Government, when properly filled out, will protect you, in case of an audit of your income taxes. For instance, if you do not list who you had lunch with and why, and we reimburse you, the IRS could conceivably charge you with being reimbursed for unreimbursable expenses, and then charge you for not paying income tax on those expenses, since they then could be counted as income.

(Though please do not make a point of buying lunches for anyone!)

So - do your best. The blank is essentially the same, except that more detailed itemizing of expenses is required. ~~A sample report is enclosed.~~ Remember, that as before -- we must have receipts for all expenses, except things like meals, short bus or taxi rides, etc.

Fuel Forage Records
Inventory 1984

Fuel ETX Field Sub

LOOSE LEAF
ORGANIZER

AELONY

SCHEDULE

PERIOD OR TIME								
COURSE MON. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE TUE. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE WED. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE THU. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE FRI. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE SAT. INSTRUCTOR								

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL _____ TELEPHONE _____

PS 209 AIGNER INDEX CO., Inc. L. I. C. 1, N. Y.

4350 Garfield Ave S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

TA 4-3810

For Felony

c/o KOINONIA FARMS
AMERICUS, GEORGIA

c/o Pat Stephens Inc
~~Tallahassee~~, Florida
c/o ~~John Doe~~
Box 565
Florida A&M Univ

10-63 Jail
Americus, Ga.

11-14-63 Americus, Ga.
Koinonia Farms

11-18-63 NYC

12-23 Hospital
in Albany 924-5863

Has the car { Don Harris
SNCC office
Americus, Ga.

× Mennonite House
540 Houston St.
Atlanta, Ga.

1-29-64 home in Minneapolis
4350 Garfield Ave S.
Minneapolis, Minn.

b-6 Americas

Jer Allowy

6/5	May 8		4359
	Pay Checks		
	June 5		4359
	Expense Adv.		25—

EDWARDS

OK
10-1-03

Claudia Edwards

Dec 7
RPR.

12/10/62 — c/o Mrs. Byers
536 S. Green
Statesville, N.C.

1/63 — c/o Bill Thomas
1933 E. Market St
Greensboro, NC

1/63 — (as per Jerome's letter 1/22)
Oxford — c/o McKissick
213½ W. Main St.
Durham, N.C.
(with Isaac Reynolds)

May 8 — c/o Sloane
615 E. 5 St.
Chatanooga, Tenn.

---

c/o McKissick

Danville, Virginia
(See Banks)

Sent check
7-2

6-26 c/o McKissick

7-3-63 % Waller
129 Chatelaine Ave
Danville, Virginia
(703) SW-2-8364 → SW 2-6088
7-11-62 in jail - Danville

St Louis - % Tournour

10-16-63 Danville, Ga.
office address: 226 N. Union St.

10-25-63 going to St. Louis
c/o Tournour
5780 Westminster Pl.
St. Louis 12, Mo.

5064 Wells St.
St. Louis, Mo.
FO 7-0826

12/29
St. Louis
c/o Tournour

c/o McKissick
213½ W. Main St.
Durham, NC

(2)

Dunn, N.C.

405 E. Colen St.
892-2264

Chapel Hell N/C
Box 382
Chapel Hell COLE
929-2360

to Louisiana
306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine La.

Claudia Edwards

Expense Reports

rec'd	PE		Balance
10-11	10-5	+	3260
	10-12 not rec'd		
	10-19		2779
	10-26		2434
	11-2		2154
	11-9		
	11-16		
	11-23		
	11-30		
	12-7		
	12-14	-	542
	12-21		
	12-26		
	1-4		
	1-11		3899
	1-18		
	1-25		3131
	2-8		2261
	2-15		1115
	2-22		1445
	2-29		3210

Expense Advances

entered		
	10-1-63	25—
	12-26-63	50—
~~2-13-64~~		
	2-13-64 (from mck)	20—

Claudia Edwards

1/30	Salary	43 59		
1/31	Advance	25—		
2/13	Salary	4359		
3/13	"		3/14 Exp. Adv.	25—
			3/17 "	75—
			(Chatanooga	
6/5	Salary			
	May 22	4359		
	June 5	4359		

Judy Howell
c/o Bronx CORE
801 Boston Rd.
Bronx, N.Y.

Pat Walker
702 Wall St.
McComb, Miss.

684-9414

601

Mississippi Task Force

Canton - 859-9982
859-2230 (Claude Weaver)
SNCC worker → George Washington's Grocery Market

Jackson - COFO office
352-9605
Lois Chaffee

Canton, Miss.
838 Lutz St.

Marcellus Byrd
319 N.W. Street
Canton, Miss.

Mary Loveless -
Advance $50.00

started in Miss 11/6

(8) Lois Chaffee

✓ c/o Dave Dennis
1129 Maple St. #80
Jackson, Miss

* (1017 Lynch St)
COFO office

(Home address:
135 Presley Ave.
Kellogg, Idaho
SU 6-6161)

Soc Sec (519) 44-0107

Lois Chaffee

started 11-25-63

Maureen Murphy

* c/o Dave
1129 Maple St #80
Jackson, Miss.

1-20-64 2505½ 5th St.
Meridian, Miss.

* ~~Jackson~~ 1017 Lynch St
Jackson, Miss.

7/64 Maureen Murphy CORE
c/o Los Angeles CORE
1115 West Venice Blvd.
Los Angeles 15, Calif.

c/o Hunt
1010 W. 21st St.
Los Angeles, Calif

Maureen Murphy

	advance	
6/3		50 —
8/3		100 —

started 11-25-63

& Leonora Thurmond

~~838 Lutz St~~ ~~313 Franklin St~~
~~Canton, Miss~~
Meridian, Miss 2505 ½ 5th St.

⊗ Alma Bosley, started 11-29
838 Lutz St ~~313 Franklin St.~~
Canton, Miss.

4-8-64 * 2505 ½ FIFTH STREET
MERIDIAN, MISS.

Leonora Thurmond

		Advance	
		11-28	20 —

~~Dorothy Erskine~~
~~313 Bradley St.~~
~~Canton, Miss.~~
~~Jackson~~
~~C/o Dave~~
~~off payroll~~ ~~1122 Maple St #8~~
~~Jackson~~
1-20-64 ~~250 1/2~~ Fifth St.
Meridian, Miss.

✓ Pat Walker - ~~2505 1/2 5th St~~
~~Meridian, Miss.~~
COFO
1017 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

Pat Walker - McComb
~~684-9212~~
702 Wall Street
McComb, Miss.

684-2110

Dorothy Erskine

~~Mike~~ + Rita Schwerner

Meridian, Miss
2505 1/2 5th St (center)

staying at: 306 44th Ave *
Meridian, Miss.
(don't send mail here)

485-9286

UL 8-5871

send check to
steve schwerner
319 court street
Brooklyn, N.Y

Rita -

Richard Jewett

(wife in NYC - TR 4-0123

~~Canton, Miss.~~

Jackson office

1017 Lynch St.

Jackson,

Joe Lee Watts age 20, married
323 N. West St.
Canton

Theodis Hewitt, age 25
414 Frey St
Canton, Miss

C O Chenn 43, married (car
325 Owens
Canton

Bob Jare

7/24	ad	100 -
7/28	ad.	100 -

Mary Lovelace
929 W. Pearl St.
Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Preston Ponder
c/o COFO
2505 1/2 5th St
Meridian, Miss.

Pulice

① Matthew Suarez Regular 10-1-63

~~Robert Deaton~~ ~~Reg 10-1-63~~

②

c/o Dennis
313 Franklin
Canton, Miss.

③ ~~Annie Moody~~ - Reg 10-1-63
Dorothy Eskine

Meridian Miss.

~~240 5th St~~

1-20-64 ~~250~~ 252½ 5th St

1017 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

Mathes - report wk ending 11/2
reimbursed $34.29

587-9134
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, La.

Louisiana Task Force

Spiver Gordon ✓
Mike Lesser ✓
Bill [redacted] ✓ →
Tom Valentine ✓
Mimi Feingold ✓
Laria Davis ✓ Soc Sec: 439-70-4601
Howard Messing ✓
[redacted] ✓
Claudia Edwards ✓
LAWRENCE MITCHELL
Henry Brown
Danney Mitchell — summer '64
DORATHA SMITH
(Should have been added same at Mike Lesser)

Send NR Marked } c/o Dr. Reddix
103 N. 10th St.
Call here } Monroe, La.
during day } (FA2-6360)

Emergency Only: Dr. Reddix (FA 55733)

Monroe 322-9103 Office

Claudia - Clinton 863-5401

#

Bill Brown
1004 N. 9th Ave
Tucson, Ariz.

$60 - approx 5.1
5-19-64
21.67

Serial # on Nikis car:

Req # 41069

1037 McALLISTER
TEMPE, Arizona

William Brown

Exhibit		Advance	
5 30	-32.74		139 —
		Balance 6/27	60.69
		7/24 ad	100 —

OLD

LOUISIANA TASK FORCE

306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, La.

total of 10

(Spiver Gordon (off until 12/9/63)
Mike Lesser
~~Edgar Vickery~~ in Cal.
Bill Brown
Tom Valentine
~~Ruthie Wells~~ — left in New Orleans w. the Mary
Mimi Feingold
~~Shirley Thompson~~ left
~~Alice Thompson~~ - left 1/31-64
~~Brandan Sexton~~ (left 12-25-63)

Tom Valentine
Mike Lesser
~~Brandan Sexton~~
} (Ouachita Parish)
Monroe, La

Living quarters:
Miss Jackson's
1907 Adams St
Monroe, La
FA 2-5897.

Call here evenings:

Project office: 1001 DeSoard St.
Monroe, La.
2nd fl
(no phone)

Send UNMARKED

Call here during day:

Mail: c/o Dr. Reddix
103 North 10th St.
Monroe La
(FA 2-6360)

Send mail here - seal carefully as it is opened. Send 1st class only

Emergency only: Dr Reddix FA 5-5733 (home)
or Town House Restaurant DeSoard St

Mike Lesser
Gas reimbursement
4-10 $47.63

Project Report

Financial Report

Winston Schedule

Chicago staff must be checked with Nat. Office

Written recommendation on Wilson Junior College

Chicago, Ill.

Eugene Tournour ----204 West North Ave.-664-7083

North Side Center-317 ~~Evergreene~~ W. Ave.--642-6719

West Side Center- 638-6845 - 3505 W. ~~to~~ 5th. Ave.

385
770

Over

Plaquemine Task Force
as of 10/25/63

up to 11/1/63

SPIVER GORDON (Reg)
IDA CALLOWAY
MIMI FEINGOLD ×
MIKE LESSER ×
RUTHIE WELLS
SHIRLEY THOMPSON
ALICE THOMPSON ×
LOIS CHAFFEE
BRENDAN SEXTON ×
BOB BROWN
TOM VALENTINE ×
BILL BROWN ×
ED VICKERY ×
GALWAY KINNELL ×
JOAN BUNCHE

Spencer Jordan
103 North 10th St
Monroe, La

John Dunne

PO Box 382
Chapel Hill, N.C.

(Chapel Hill Freedom Committee)

(919) 929-2360

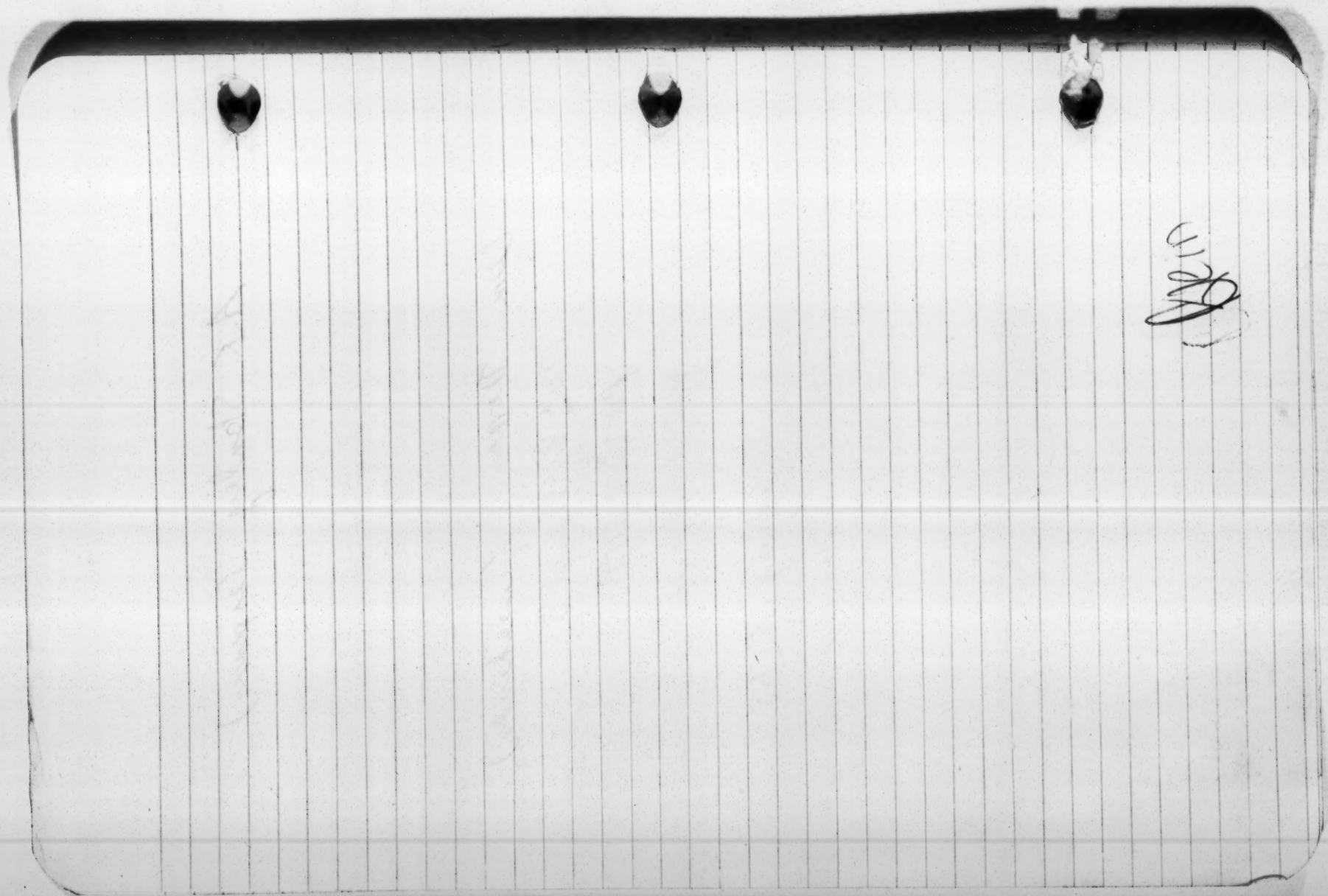
Send check to:
Mechanic + Farmers Bank
Parrish St
Durham NC

Jail

A.K. Stanley (expenses)

Wm. Thomas (weekends)
1933 E. Market St
PO Box 219
Greensboro, N.C.

Leaving 8-67



~~Sycamore Dairy~~

not interesting

x William Thomas
1933 E. Market St.
Greensboro, N.C., BR 2-3384

Winston Salem, 723-4822 7/12/63

~~Thomas Gaither~~ don't send
~~Rt. 1 Box 737~~
~~Great Falls, S.C.~~ (Home)

213 4th Street (work)
Clarksdale, Miss.
624-9167 40 4th St. Drug Store
send her checks to
Doris Cantle Gaither

F. B. McKissick
~~685~~ 682-8106 office
682-6576 home

11-63 Task force
(works weekends)

started
10-1-63

Buddy Teeger

Joseph Harold Tiger
213½ W. Main St.
Durham, N.C.

X Route #1 Box 107-A
Durham, NC

3-2 46.35
travel expense
to NC
reimbursed

P/E 3-14 6.64
3-21 21.36

32 S. Munn Ave. #408
E. Orange, N.J.

REPORT (EXPENSES) 1964

RECD	AMOUNT
4-15-64	14.25

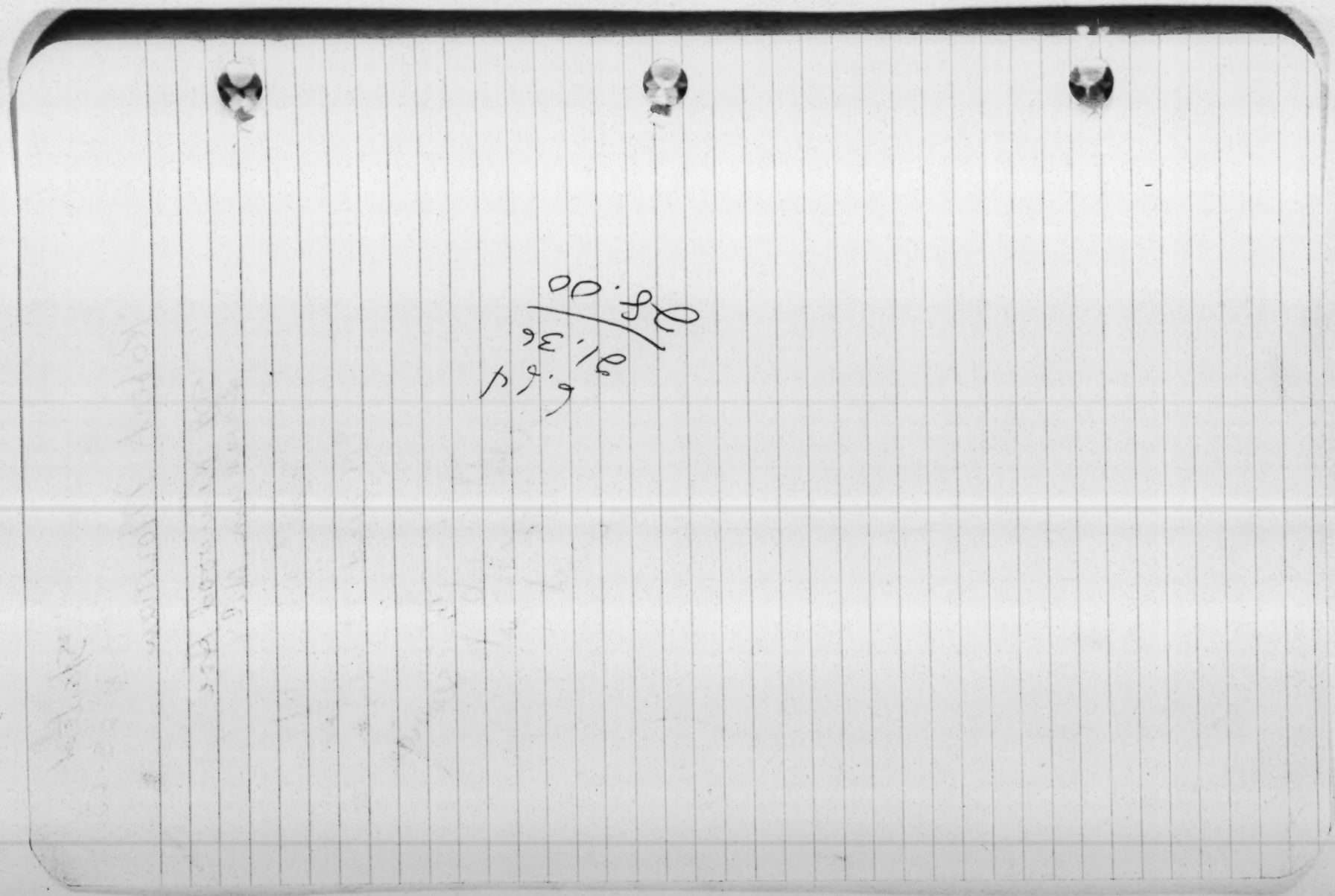
Started
10-23-63

Robert Morman

509 Linwood Ave
Durham, N.C.

Sent $50. - 11/7
" 11/22
E17 recd 13 wks on 11/22

left 12-4-63
went into service



6.64
91.36
98.00

Virginia Erection
c/o McKitrick
213½ W. Main St.
Durham, N.C.

Reimbursement

2-15	46.35
2-29	6.95
3-14	8.15
3-21	9.70
	$71.15

paid
5-10-64

requested 5-19 $7.94

5-8-64

-Working for Brooklyn Rent Strike Committee

Kenneth Rice
~~193 Grafton Street~~ 425 Rockaway Pkwy Apt 6D
Brooklyn ~~2~~, N.Y.
HY 6-9414

Starts Work-6-9-64
S.S.-105-32-0851
Salary-$35.00 Per week

FLORIDA TASK FORCE

Elinor Lerner
c/o Mr. E.K. Bass
P.O. Box 396
Live Oak, Florida

Steve McVoy
c/o Mount Moriah Church
302 S. 10th St
Quincy, Fla

Doris Rutledge
c/o Mr. E.K. Bass
P.O. Box 396
Live Oak, Florida

,ol

Mike Geison
c/o Rev. D.H. Jamison
518 S.W. Dade St.
Madison, Florida

- out as of 8/12/64

Bruce Huston
c/o Rev D.H. Jamison
518 S.W. Dade St.
Madison, Florida

Ira Simmons
c/o J.T. Crutcher
302 S. 10th St.
Quincy, Florida

Scott McVoy
Rte 3. Box 428-F
Quincy, Fla.

Stuart Wechsler
Box 338
River Junction Station
Chattahoochee, Florida

Pat Due
Judy Benninger
c/o Mrs. Frank Jones
~~Route 2, Box 37~~ Route 3 Box 428-1=
Quincy, Florida

David Dykes
505 S. Passmore St
Madison, Fla 32340
as of Aug 12th

c/o N. Florida Cotton Project
Sidney Daniels
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Fla.

Helen Henderson
Route 2 Box 305-B
Quincy, Fla.

Franklin W. Glover
P.O. Box 364
Mt. Baldy, California

(714) 982-5597

AD 4- 7274 Bob

AD 4- 2819 McCain

Ed Hollander
2501 Talbot Rd.
Baltimore, 16, Md.
(301) FO 7-2181

1-

IKE

	Reports			Advances	
Rec'd	P/E	Balance			
10-22	10/19	90.32	10-30	Advance	75—
	10/26	36.81		" 11-7	75—
	11/2	25.92	Advance 11-21		100—
	11/9	+ 28.58			
12-2	11-23	+ 91.19			
12-3	11-30	+ 57.80			
12-9	12-7	+ 84.50	Expense adv.		50—
	12-14	+ 49.29	1-2		150—
	12-21	+ 9.41	2-22		100—
	12-28	- 64.89	(3-2		108.18
	1-11	+ 52.81	Check for Brewster)		
	1-18	39.14	3-3		100—
	1-25	98.48	Reimburse. Expense		
	2-8	- 143.41	3/23		193.50
	2-15	- 173.53	3-[illegible]?		900—
	2-22	- 149.57	4-10		100—
	2-29	- 150.60	5-7		100—
	3-7	- 69.46			
	3-14	+ 75.46			
	3-21				
	3-28	- 30.52			
	4-4	- 30.52	30.52		
	4-11	57.96			
	4-18	27.62			
	4-25	- 51.89			
	5-2	- 53.82			
	5-9	+			
	5-16	+ 57.18			

IKE

REPORTS			ADVANCES		
REC'D	P/E	Balance	advances		
	6/6	-4236	6-3-64		$100.00
	5-23				
	5-30		reim.	6/29	$65.42
			reim	7/16	$122.84
			adv.	7/27	100 -

Isaac Reynolds

	11/15	Bus Fare	75—		
	26		100—		
	1/30	Salary	4359		
				Balance brought forward 2/6/63	6616
	2/13	Salary	4359		
	2/28	"		3/1 Expense Report	
				3/19 Exp. Adv.	25—
	4/11	Salary		4/11 " "	75—
				4/20 Grand Larceny Jail	75—
				5/6 M.O. Exp. Adv.	50—
	8/12		25—		
				5/7 (SRC) Wired	30—

EXPENSE REPORT

REC'D	BALANCE AMOUNT
9-24-63	58.80
9-30-63	-60.97
11-9-63	-90.15
(1964)	
1-14-64	-215.66
1-31-64	-267.15
2-17-64	-356.43
3-10-64	-414.31
3-22-64	-489.89
3-30-64	-540.67
4-12-64	-579.92

AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES
SEPT-63 - MARCH-64
342.80

BALANCE
9-4-63-200.00

Jerome

Reports Rec'd	P/E	Balance	Advances	
	9/29			
	10/5		9.30.63	75 —
	10/~~11~~ 12		10-18-63	100 —
	10-19		10-22-63	100 —
	10-26		11-1-63	100 —
	11-2		12-2-63	150 —
	~~12-9~~		12-13-63	75 —
	11-9		11-12	75 —
	11-16		1-2	100 —
	11-23		2-6	75 —
	11-30		2-24	75 —
	12-7		3-3	50 —
	12-14	H 101 95	3-25	30 —
	12-21	+ 20 62	4-1 Reimb + SD Exp.	87 51
	12-28			
	2-4		4-13	50 00
	2-11	42 41	reim	139 —
	2-15	16 98	reim 6/29	140 —
	3-15	6 46	adv. 6/29	100
	3-22	- ~~4~~ 69	Csend exp forth	
	3-29	- 37 29	7/24 adv	50 —
	4-5	- .52		
	4-12	- 44.09		

Jerome Smith

1/2# Advance (Re going home to New Orleans Sat.)	50—		
1/30 Salary			
2/11 Exp Adv	100—		
2/13 "			
2/18 Exp. Adv.	50—	(Home To N.O. - + Open Ticket To Greensboro N.C.	
		3-29	50—

Spiner Gordon

5/31	Exp. Dr sale.	25—
6/5	"	4359

Mike Lesser
Gas reimbursement

5-10 25.66
100 –

Patricia Due

Expense Reports			Advances		
Rec'd	P/E	Balance	4 10	Reimbursed (for Feb.)	27934
	2-1	3525			
	2-8	1069			
	2-15	35—			
	2-22	1036	✓	Reimbursed	150 00
		24730			
	2-29	3204			
		27934			
	3-7	2490			
	3-14	2405			
	3-21	2540			
	3-28	2200			
	4-4	2192			
	4-11	9163			
	5-9	Reimbursed ✓			
	5-16				
	5-23			reim	6/29 45 94
	6/29	2		Advance	6/29 2906

Judy Benninger

Reports	P/E	Balance		
2-16		20.20		
2-22		-6.78		
2-29				
3-14				
(3-7 ??)			Reimbursed	26.09
3-28		-28.38		
4-4		[illegible] 42.89		
4-11		-56.00		
4-11		-60.34		
4-25		78.04		
6-6		-6.24	Reimbursed	52.19

Allowance — Ronnie

			Allowance	Reid	Expense Reports	Balance
10-15	Reimb		17 10		O/E	
11-7	Advance		100 —		10-26	13 22
11 27	"		100 —		11-2	- 96
12 3	Reimb		89.08	11-14	11-9	41 74
12 ~~10~~	"		+ 13 59		11-20 reimbursed	
30	"		~~6~~ 52			
31	"		64 29		11-16	- 2271
1-13	"		76 69		11-23	- 6055
1 20	"		53 58		11-30 ?	- 8908
2 7	"		54 ?		12-	
3 3	(wkly LaCoke)		150 —		12-21	+ 56 71
4 10			100 —		12-28	- 7.58
4 14			100 —		1-4	+ 3154
,					~~1-20~~	
					2-1	44 71
					1-18	
					1-25	
					~~2-7~~	
					2-8	39 16
					2-15	+ 15 78
					2-19	+ 5378
				Reimbu	3/23	- 289.50
					4-4	- 16974
					4-11	- 12798
					4-18	- 95.86
				Reimbursement	4-24	- 3290
					5-2	75.00
					5-15	87 47
					5-23	- 5698
					5-30	- 1943

Weldon

Expense Reports	Balance
11/27 P/E	12026
11/16	
11/23	10854
11-30	4164
~~12-9-63~~	
12-7	
12-21	
12-14	
12-28	
1-4	
1-11	-261
1-18	7170
1-25	5065
2-1	6810
2-8	11029
2-15	17954
~~2-21~~	~~8199~~
2-22	9519
2-29	1387
3-21	8199

Advances	
10-17-63	100-
10-22 63	1868
	(reimbursement)
12-3-63	6690 reimb.
12-9-63	100.
1-13-64	100 -
1-29-64	100 -
2-15-64	100 -
2-6	50 -
2-6	56 74
~~2~~-3-3	150 -
3-19	100 -
"	18650 (printing field)
5-18(?)	150 -
6/29	
reim	$22400
7/24 ad -	100

Ronnie

remboursement 6/24		2×400
~~Le Bd ②~~	~~4/7~~	~~104 30~~
Remboursement		84 87
Le Avance		19 43
8/3 emp Bd		100 —

Emerson Brown

Expense Report			Reimbursements	
Rec'd	PE	Balance	10-11	24 23
10-11	10-4	2923		
10-24	10-18	1506 —	reimbursed 10-24	
28		792		
26		2129		
222		2058		
		4979		

WINSTON LOCKETT

Expense Rec'd	Expense P/E	Reports Balance	Advances	
10-11	9-22		10-2	50—
	9-29		[redacted]	[redacted]
	10-6	1320	10-11	50—
10-15	10-13	325	10-30	75—
	10-20	-4594	11-7	75—
	10-27	-5389	1-10	50—
	11-3	-8951	2-7	100—
	11-10	-1451	3-3	50—
	11-17	+10049	3/20/64	50—
12-2	11-24	11049	4-24-64	100—
	12-1	9222	5-7	100—
	12-8			
	12-15			
	12-22			
	12-29			
	1-5			
	1-11	1686	1-11-64	
	1-12	(transp)		
	1-19	4837		
	1-2			
	2-9			
	2-16			
	2-23	5562		
	3-15	6642		
	3-17	1717		
	3-29	914		
	4-5	-4849		

Thurston Docket

1/30 Salary	$43.59	3/11 Exp. Adv.	50 —
2/13 Salary	43.59	2/20 Exp Adv	50 —
		3/11 Exp Adv (C. Haley)	25 —
3/27 Sal	43.59	3/27 Exp Adv	25 —
		4/22	25 —
		4/10	100 —
6/5 Salary			
may 8	43.59		
June 5	43.54		
8/12 Expense Adv.	50 —		
		7/27 Adv.	100 —

Chel

Expense Advances

P/E	Balance	Date	Reason	Amt
10/26	- 378 19	10-29	Advance	100 —
10-5		" "	Imp Acct	300 —
10-12		"	Telephone	209 59
		10/30	Advance	100 —
11-9	+ 69 37	11/	Imp Acct	150 —
11-16	+ 10.08	11/20	Advance	100 —
11-23	+ 98 78	12 4	"	100 —
11-30	+ 27 38	12 12	"	100 —
12-7	+ 66 62	12 12	(Impres)	310 —
12-21	+ 74 06	1/4	Advance	100 —
12-14-64	+ 39 51	1-20	"	100 —
12-28 V				
1-11	33 41			
1-18	- 5 54	1/24/67	Impres	200 —
2-1	- 2 61			
2-15	89 14	2 7		100 —
2-22	29 99	2 15		50 —
2-29	+ 13 85	3 2		100 —
3-7	+ 79 80	3/10	(Impres)	150 —
3-14	- 20 77			
3-21	- 36 17		Advance	
3-28			5-3-67	150 —
4-4	- 151 60			
4-11	- 237 71			100
4-18	- 242 26			
5-2 -1.6	- 247 97			
5-23	Bal 107 34	6/24	Reim	$ 14.00

Sal 7/16/54	reimbursement	$13427
7/24	Advance	$ 6537
	cd	100
8/3	Impress	300-

Dave Dennis

Expense Reports			Expense Advances		
Rec'd	PE	Balance			
	9/23				
	9/30		10-15	Car Insurance	208 —
	10/7		12-6	Advance	100 —
	10/14	29.09		Gas bill	
	Adj. Balance	41.26 (12.17)	12-11	(Farrier)	84.30
	10/19	11.51	~~12-6~~		~~100~~
	(did not adjust		12-10		100
	balance - so	should	11.26		100 —
	read	23.68	11-14		50
			12.3		50 —
			~~1 24 64~~		200 —
			2-7-64		100 —
			2-7-64	New Onl.	75 —
			2-17-64		75 —
			2-21-64		25 —
			3 2	Monthly exp.	100 —
			3-18	COFO (½ of monthly)	250 —
			4 14		100 —
			5-3		50 —
				(NYC)	101.50
					125 —

Rev. B Elton Corp

Expense Reports			Advances	
rec'd	DE	Balance		
	9-28-63	- 218 15	9-25	100 —
	10-5-63		10-17	100 —
	10-12-63	- 224 83	11-7	250 —
	10-19	- 225 14	12-3	100 —
	10-26	- 273 32	12-18	100 —
	11-2	- 383 29	1-7	100 —
	11-9	- 138 —	1-22	100 —
	11-16	- 164 34	2-7	100 —
12-2	11-23	+ 9 41	2-21	100 —
	11-30	- 13 16		
	12-7			
	12-14	17 28		
	12-21	+ 57 05		
	12-28	+ 57 05		
	vacation week			
	1-4	+ 33 67		
	1-11	49 90		
	1-18	15 72		
	1-25	30 06		
	2-1	- 16 90		
	2-8	+ 60 20		
	2-15	- 26 13		
	2-22	- 21 46		
3-4	3-7	- 48 20		
	3-28	- 113 20		
	4-4	- 126 40		
	4-11	- 174 06		
	4-18	- 184 22		

EXPENSE REPORT [REC'D] ADVANCE

4-25-64 — -273.86
5-16-64 -293.14 Reimbursed $300

8/3 rem → advance 200

Lorrigan Rhodell
255 E. 10th St
NYC apt#3

Sp. 7-9567

Pat Due
~~Box 565~~ FAMU
Tall~~ahassee~~, Fla.

11-14-63 $50.-
12-19-63 $75.-
1/6/64 *50 - Exp. Adv.

× 3108 ~~G~~Allimore Dr.
TALLA~~HASSEE~~, Fla.
(305) ~~525-0595~~

Report - 1-18-64

✓ Big Bend Voter Education Project
403 N. Macomb
Tallahassee, Fla.

~~Office 224-9255~~ discontinued

Quincy MA 7-7244

is Atlanta to see Dr.
401 Simpson Terrace
Atlanta Ga.
SY 4-0887

(and 40+)

25.01
72.04
100.05

Priscilla
in NYC YU 9-5171

→ Route 2, Box 37
Quincy, Fla.

Judy Benninger

Reports
2-1
1-25

Sent $25.-
21.73 1-6-64

Residence (Tallahassee) - 224-0219 (305)
office ~~disconnected 224-9255~~
?

Quincy - MA 7-7244

reimbursement - 3/23/64 $30.91

(Priscilla Stephens
2 Bethune St Apt 3B
New York 14, N.Y.)
YU 9-5171

424 N. Calhoun
Tallahassee, Fla.

Mt. Moriah Baptist Church
Quincy, Fla. MA 7-7244
MA 7-3378

Pat - Route 2, Box 37
~~Tallahassee~~

North Fla. Citizens Ed. Proj.
Route 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Fla 627-8458

Pat Due

Route 2, Box 31
Quincy, Fla.
627-8458 (305)

401 Simpson Terrace N.W
Atlanta 3, Ga.

started 4/8/63 $ 5. I
as of 10-25-63 - $4600.-

Telephone Credit Card #170-2720-H73

Home address: 4/27

1247 E. 19th St.
Oakland, Cal.
KE 5-1538
send pay checks here

Jo 7-3430

Lois (home)

Ma 6-1337

Shirley Mercker

Richard Jewett
(ORG S. Regional Office
2211 Dauphine St
New Orleans La.

Dick Jewett
1714 Everett St.
Jackson, Miss.

354-4474

Chet Duncan
~~FEP~~ c/o ~~S.F. Core~~
2085 Sutter St. ✓
S.F. 15, Cal
~~JO 7-3229~~
JO 7-3420 (415)

home: 1182 ~~64th St.~~ (?)
Oakland 8, Cal
OL ~~3~~ 4106
~~Addison St.~~
1426 ~~Hearst Avenue~~, Apt B
Berkeley
~~TH 3-3158~~ TH 3-3158

1 - 6 thru 9 Santa Monica CORE
49½ A Sunset Ave.
Venice, Cal.
EX 6-1558 or LA Core

1/9 - San Diego (am)
1/10 - Santa Monica
1/11 - San Diego
1/13 - San Fernando Valley CORE
1/14 - S.F.

2-24 to 2-30 in Los Angeles
c/o 1115 W. Venice Blvd

hired 9-30-63 f.s. I
as of 10-25-63 4300.-

Telephone Credit Card-#170-2730-H73

Insurance Policy# 298514

Home:
4421 ~~Mc~~ Pherson
St. ~~Louis~~, Mo.
4511 A Cottage
St. Louis, Mo
JE 5-5887

1-29-64 c/o Tournour
5780 Westminster Pl. ✓
St. Louis 12, Mo.

Davenport, Iowa

Des Moines, Iowa
(515) CR 4-0273
244-2906 (Con office)
c/o Mrs Griffin/1115 High St/
will return to St Louis before staff meeting
4421 McPherson
St. Louis, Mo
JE 1-3270

2/24 c/o YMCA
30 N. 9th St.
Minneapolis, Minn.

3-3 St. Louis,
~~#421 McPherson~~

47 St. Louis, Mo.
4511A Cottage
~~FO 7-7776~~ (314)
JE-5-5887

changed
4-27

over →

Chicago, Illinois
3444 W. Congress
Chicago, Ill.

West Side Freedom Center

204 West North
Chicago, IL

Home

Chicago, Illinois

3444 W. Congress
Chicago, Ill.

3503 W. 5th Ave.
Chicago, Ill.
826-5192

Weston schedule

from April 19 - St. Louis
Indianapolis
Muncie
Detroit
Park college

In Chicago - between 8 am +
~~8:30 pm~~

call cleaners - ~~8:30 - 9:30~~

876-5192

Reports	Advances
~~0~~ 1	~~127 55~~
1 25	190 65
21	127 55
530	- 43.56
66	

Eric Mann
1820 Harrison Ave.
Bronx, N.J.
TR 2-2658

John McDonnell
181-34 144th Ave
Springfield Gardens, N.Y.

From 10/29/41/2 - Newark - c/o CORE

From 11/2 - 11/4 - Asbury "
" 11/4 - 11/5 - Jersey City "
" 11/5 - 11/9 - Englewood "
" 11/9 - 11/12 - Trenton "

Advance

10.5		100 -
10.24		75 -

Ronnie Moore
(Home) 10185 ~~Avenue~~ B
Baton ~~Rouge~~, La.
(504) 775-1715

* Send all mail to above

11/29 ~~Iberville Parish~~
~~c/o Mr. WW Harleaux~~
~~1918 Haase St.~~
~~Plaquemine, La~~

7/10/63 PLAQUEMINE, LA.
(MU 7-3720)
~~687-6284~~
(504) 306 Ezy St. Plaque
x 687-9131 mine, La.
(day phone in office)

7/14/63 747 Flicker St. - BATON ROUGE
775-9072 OR 775-1715

reimbursed at .07 per mile for
the car
Tel. Credit Card # 170-2734-H73
Insurance Policy: 403651

11/63 at x 10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge
504-775-1715
Ronnie Moore
(348-3572)

Louisiana Street Branch P.O.
1501½ E. Blvd
Butler Bldg. - Rm. 207
Baton Rouge, La.

(504) 342-8388

Eugene Tournour

~~Home~~ X Feb '62

5780 → ~~4516~~ Westminster Pl
St. Louis, Mo.

Parkview 7-5641

314

10/31 - 11/3 c/o Mr. Glion Taylor
3547 Agnes Ave.
K.C., Mo
HI 4-5612

11/3-4 c/o Jack Rogsdon
1509 University, Columbia, Mo
61 2-4896

11/4 - St. Louis or
~~De~~ DeSoto, Mo.
c/o Mrs Jamie Simpson
807 Blow
GI 6-3477

11/23 - Detroit
c/o Mr. Daryl Bem
907 Sybil
Ann Arbor
Tel # 662-6305

Dec. (home)

1/2/63 to receive $100.-
($200) to f.s. II

6/5/63 - 6/11 GENE
c/o Rev. R.E. McNair
1924 Evans St.
Omaha, Nebraska

9-18-63 (probably until Mon 9-23)
c/o Tom Jacobson
928 Meinecke
Milwaukee Wisc.
CO 4-9400

OCN

Minneapolis
c/o James White
4525 4th Ave South

week previous to 9th - in Milw. at AFL conf.
Now 9th - to attend Labor Conf in Chic.

10/4/63 Home
c/o Hyde Park Hotel Rm 406
5316 S. ~~Dorchester~~ Harper
Chicago, Illinois
(312) NY 2-3500

7/12/64 Gene Taurman
312 Evergreene Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Rita Schwerner
364 Henry St.
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
UL 8-6545

Steve Schwerner
UL 8-5871

Steven Schwerner
319 ~~St~~ Court St
BKlyn ny

Ed Hollander

Expense Reports		Advances	
		32	50 —
2-8	45 86		
2-15 (no report, jailed)			
2-22	64		
2-29			
3-7			
3-14	- 92 19		
3-28	- 231 80	411 100 = +	rein 92-19
4-4	296 47		
4-11	- 124 03		
4-18	- 200.80		
4-25	- 306.24		
5-2	- 423 47		
5-9	- 504.71		
~~6=1~~		6 - 1	73 —
		(check never sent	
~~5/16~~	533 22	from 2-6)	
reimbursed		7/16/64	300 —
		rein 7/24	300

Wallace Murphy

263 E. 10th St. #12

no phone

Wallace Murphy

E.R.

2-15
2-22
2-29
3-7 — 10
? 3-14 — 111
3-21
3-28
~~4-18~~ ~~3145~~
4-18 42.51
4-25 3145

3-30-64 25 —
4-16-64

Arthur Williams

1317 Prospect Ave
Bronx
LU 9-3359

EXPENSE REPORTS

Rec'd	Balance	Advance
4-4	14.41	
4-11	1.81	

Arthur Williams

P	E		Balance		
	4	4	1	14	25
	4	11	1	5	55

Lori Rhodell

	RECD	BALANCE
	4/4/64	19.65
	4/11/64	7.20
	4/13/64	- 50
P/E	4/18/64	+ 71.55
	4/25/64	44.55
	5/2/64	22.05
	5/4	7.05
	5 9	~~21.35~~
	5 16	
	5 22	+14 89
	5 30	
	6 6	20.97
	6 10	

4/3 Advance during March	25 —
	25 —

Wilson Rougeau
~~4519~~ 4519 N.W. 15th Avenue
Miami ~~Fla~~, Fla
(42)
Miami 634-4846

NOTICE
4-28-64
WALUHAJE APTS.
239 WEST LAKE AVE. N.W.
ATLANTA, GA.
PH # SY 4-3431

601 Julia St
~~Baton Rouge~~ Rouge, La

Hammond La.
609 N. Holly St.
345-3625
DI 3-5675
wntd 3/29

1964 - Credit Card #170-2735-H73

4/5 Miami ~~40~~ 33142 ✓
4519 N.W. 15th Avenue
(305) 634-4846

11-7 $100.-
11-14 22.45
12-3 66.90 reimburse

12-17 c/o Pat Dye
3108 Gallenne Dr. phone
Tallahassee, Fla. ~~Pl~~ 3-9[illegible]
left staff 5-29 c/o Cleo Vaughan
1/10 Miami 116 E. 60th St.
Chicago, Ill 60643

PIE 10/26, 11/2
sent $75.-

ADV. 4-16-64 —$100.00

EXPENSE R'PORT — BAL — ADVANCE
4-18-64 - $40.74
4-25-64 - 21.32

Benjamin T. ~~Cottons~~
Cowans
Ira T. Simmons
c/o ME Cox
1901 S. Blood St.
Tallahassee,
Fla.

~~T. F.~~

Ron Corwin
1600 E. Genesee St.
~~Syracuse 10, NY~~
(315) 474-3074

S. Side Center, Chicago

4601 S. Vincennes Ave.,
(312) 924-7370

~~NOW~~ Dem. Cong. Challenge

Ron Corwin
P.O. Box 237
Atlantic City N.J.
or
2414 Atlantic Ave
(609) 344-9183

Ron -
reimbursed thru 2-22 $26.25

Ron Corwin

E.R. Mc'd

2-9	9 90		
2-15	9 50		
2-22	6 85	4-14-64 Reimbursed	26 25
3-7	9 45	"	
3-14	30 44	5-4-64	47 34
3-21	7 45		
3-31	13 25		
4-22	39 91		
5-30	14 47		
6-6	35 70		
Balance	103 33		
6/10 requested 50.00		sent 6/11/64 returned	150 — 103 33
		Balance +	
		8/7/16/64 travel expenses	85 38 to con.

Taylor Jones

	Reimbursement	4641

Mary Hamilton

S-64 on expense basis only
Send mail to

Mrs Clyde Buchanan
3085 Jackson St
Denver
until further notice
(getting married)

Mary Hamilton

2/14/63 Jackson Tn
Arkansas
501 VN-1-2394

4/10/63 541 Vance Ave.
Memphis, Tenn.
(901) 525-6032

9/3/63 Plaquemine, La

1-11- Atlanta, Ga.
220 Sunset Ave, N.W
Apt #4
Atlanta
525-3160 (404)

12/1/63 ✓ 917 N. Tonti St.
N.O.

2/5/64 2210 Bienville Ave. Apt. F ✓
N.O.
phone # 524-9297

3-7-64 Hint. Goodridge Hospital
Rm 489
2425 Louisiana Ave
New Orleans, La.

120.63
117.65
238.28

75.37
45.26
120.63

Mary Hamilton

	Expense Reports			Advances	
Rec'd	P/E	Balance			
	9/28				
	10/5				
	10/12	1267			
	(we owe her	117.65)	10-16		#100 —
	10-19	- 45.26			
	10-26	- 120.88			
	(owe her	238.28)		11-7-63	250 —
12 3	11-2	- 324.45		11-12-63	100 —
"	11-9	"		11-14-63	50.—
	11-16	+ 25.55		(Travel expenses	
	11-23	+ 27.34		to N.O for	
	11-30	+ 62.64		task force)	
12 9	12-7-63	+ 97.68		12-3	100 —
	12-14-63	+ 47.65		12-26	100 —
	12-21			1-7	50 —
	12-28			1-14	120 —
	1-4	+ 5.85		2-17	50 —
	1-11	- 8.85		2-28	100 —
	1-18	- 14.32		3-3	100 —
?	1-25	- 51.03		4-24	100 —
	2-15			5-10?	961 —
	2-22			"closed	
	2-29	- 168.20		out"	
	~~2-7~~	~~115.23~~			
	3-7	115 03			
	3-14	186 31			
	3-21	276 05			

EXPENSE REPORTS

RECD	BALANCE	ADVANCE
3-28	211.88	

1/15/63 - Lebanon, Penn.

2/4/63 H. Smith ?

4/17/63

~~To~~ Rev. Sloan
615 E. 5th
Chattanooga, Tenn

phone: Gadsen, Ala
(Office of Gadsen Movement)
~~1110-8941~~
→ 11 6-8941

5/22/63 Marine Hotel
550 E Meighan Blvd.
Gadsen, Ala.

NOTE: Pay checks will be made out and sent to:
(mother) Mrs. Clyde Buchanan
3085 Jackson St.
Denver, Colo.

~~Plan to go to Tallahassee~~ OKC
5-31

6/7/63 Des Moines, Iowa
1154 14th St
AT 2-7277

Mary
home phone
AL 5-1281 NY

Cleveland
Phyllis Wheatley YWCA
4450 Cedar Ave
Cleveland
Ex 14443

5/28/62 Jackson, Tenn.
c/o Mrs. Coleman
Lane College
Jackson, Tennessee

5/31/62
c/o Miss Julia Lewis
405 Robertson St.
Lexington, Ky
can be reached at 52252
(not Julia)

6/13) Louisville — ~~of~~ Manager
Peggy Tucker
(6/18 send mail to Lexington)
Tel # 775-6235 502

7/5 c/o Mrs Cathy White
620 Cleveland Ave
Lebanon, Tenn.

~~MI~~ or HI 40362

SEND "UNMARKED ENV
WITH MAIN'S NY Address as return
403 W 21st

8/20/62 ~~HI 40368~~

9/62 618 Cleveland Ave (allow 615)
HI 4-6890 Lebanon, Tenn.

~~Mr~~ c/o Reginald Watson
9/24 2011 N. 29th St.
Ft. Smith, Arkansas (782-8775 (501)

10/25 Lebanon ? (area 419)

12/11 Toledo, c/o Boyd 531-1514
705 Moran Ave
(Joseph Jr.)

12/14 Lexington
then to Dawes

Phone: 52252

Expenses

	William E. Brown	$21.35
10/10/62	Ronnie Moore	$60 —
	Weldon Longcar	25. —

Mary Hamilton

Reports		Advances	
thru 9-28-63		10 10-63	200 —
rec'd 10-7-63			

Gene Moody Avo ad 6/2p
Gene Young " " "

Allan Hoffman v
204 Spring St.
NYC 12
~~WA 5-6129~~

140 Suffolk St.
apt. 13
NYC
228-6931

Expense Reports			Advances		
Rec'd	P/E	Balance	approx 11-20	Advance	50 —
11-26	11-23	40.95	12-2	"	30 84
12-2	11-30	19.16	12-16	"	38 47
	12-14	11 53	12-13	"	15 —
	12-7		1-13	"	42 38
	12-21	+ 31 00	~~12-28~~		
	12-29	+ 27 36	2-10	"	48 57
	1-4		2-21		50 —
	1-11	+ 7 62	4-9		26 86
	1-18	35 18			
	1-25				
	2-1	$1.43			
	2-8	- 15 12			
	2-15	+ 18 40			
(spec.	2-17	he owes us 94.74)			
	2-22	43 55			
	2-29	19.60			
	3-7	80			
	3-14	- 20.60	(starting to pay us the 94.74 ↑ toward)		
	3-21	29.40			
	3-28	23 15			
		73.15			
	4-4	23.45			
	4-11	24.35		4-16	58.00
	4-18	15.68		May/June/ March	25 —
	4-25	- 4.93			
	5-2	- 6 22		5-10	~~25~~
	5-9	- 41 05			
	5-16	- 20 08			

Eq. Reports — Advances

5/23	4744	6-10	25 -	
		rem.	# 9633	

Velma Hill ✓
2075 1st Ave
N4C

FI 8-6125

c/o Fran Jones
928 E. Hyde Pk #202
Chicago, Ill.

Expense Reports			Advances		
Rec'd	P/E	Balance	11-20	Advance	50—
11-27	11/~~22~~	~~5 90~~	~~2 40~~		~~50~~
		4 00	2 10		50 —
	12-9	4	4 3		25 —
			6 3		50 —

Norman Hill

December, 1961

home:

Phone: AU-1-3849

Dec 28 – Jan 2
Beirut, Lebanon

Jan 3 - N.Y.C.

Jan 15 - Rochester

Jan 16 - N.Y.C.

Feb: 8 Cincinnati Ohio - Council

Houston Texas
2412 Blodgett
Algiers Hotel
Houston

Possible #'s
JA 8-6913 (Hotel)
JA 9-6912
JA 3-6200 (Inn)

Dec. '62

c/o Jackson
19 Hamilton Terrace
New York, NY.

WA6-1828

2075-1st Ave.
New York

Richard Haley

Dec 5

c/o Harper
1421 22nd St. South
St Petersburg, Florida

Dec. 16 - Albany, Ga - Jail
Released from jail Dec. 19

DEC 27 Portsmouth Ohio EL 35-601
Vacation - 1 week
Jan 2 - New York

Jan 5 c/o Ezekiel Bell 539-5345
101 Whitney
Huntsville, Alabama
(same place as Henry Thomas) ~~EL 4-2441~~
Church office in Huntsville 5360922

Jan 19 - Arrested - Bonded out

Jan 24 - Sloane House 411 A New York
OX 5-5133

FEB 16 Louisville Ky
Rm 408 Chestnut St ymca
Corner 10th & Chestnut
JU 2-9294

2/5 ~~Biltmore Hotel - NY~~
~~Rm #1230~~ BA 3-2161

February 19 Room 408
Chestnut St. YMCA
Cor 10th + Chestnut
Louisville Ky.
JU 2-9294

March 5 New Orleans
~~%~~ Atty Eli
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.
Dryades St YMCA
2222 Dryades Street

April 17 ~~Central YMCA~~
~~2200 Prospect~~
~~Cleveland~~
~~PR 1-2200~~
~~April 19~~ NYC

Sept 4 ~~Pantlind Hotel, Rm 659~~
~~Grand Rapids~~ Mich.

10/19 c/o Hudson
912 Gamble St.
Tallahassee, Fla.

day: 222-4469
(Speed's Grocery)
eve: 224-7275
(Hudson's)

3/22 Toledo Ohio
~~Rm 701, Toledo YMCA~~

3/28 ~~Rm 428~~, Dayton YMCA

4/2-3 c/o Linwood Walker
1430 Bryden Road
Columbus, O
CL 2-1864

2211 Dryades St.
~~CORE~~ Southern Office Regional Office
New Orlean, La.
504
523-7204

7/24 — Adv. 500

Credit card # 170-2724-H73

#1704

Judy Hamell
850 E. 168th St.
Bronx, N.Y
TU 7- 2953

Morris High
8:30 AM to 2:00 pm

Oretha
Jonesboro 9989

Debbie
c/o J. Lenn
57 W. 93rd St.
NYC apt 1F

Stu Wechsler
Box 331
Kingstree, SC.

LOOSE LEAF
ORGANIZER

ROBINSON, M.

SCHEDULE

PERIOD OR TIME								
COURSE MON. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE TUE. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE WED. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE THU. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE FRI. INSTRUCTOR								
COURSE SAT. INSTRUCTOR								

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL _____ TELEPHONE _____

PS 209 AIGNER INDEX CO., Inc. L. I. C. 1, N. Y.

f.s. II Started 4/2/62
as of 10-25-62 $6240.-

Send check to wife at: 2802 Dante St.
New Orleans, La.
866-3859

area 504

3594 Virgil Blvd
New Orleans, La
288-1278

Insurance Policy # [redacted] 403654

Ja[redacted]

Credit Card # 170-2723-H73

Marvin Robinson
Feb '62

4173a Enright
St. Louis 8, Missouri
Phone JE 3-6588

April 17: ~~2222 Dryades St~~
~~Dryades St YMCA~~ YMCA
New Orleans, La. 523-7392 X

Home - ~~1851 Constance St~~
~~New Orleans~~

CORE Office - 2511 Dryades St. Rm 203
N.O., La. 822-5870

Send mail to Office
X. Check to: 504

Home: 2802 Dante St.
N.O.
866-3859

11/1/62 Flint Hotel
13th St Rm 17
Ft. Worth, Texas
ED 2-0041

11/26 West Way Motel
5619 Camp Bowie
Ft. Worth, Texas

area 817 PE 7-3169
PE 7-0407

11/29 New Orleans

1/12
2412 Bledgett
Houston Texas

San Centonio
Ritz Motel
295/8 E. Commerce

24 New Orleans - home

3-(13)-63 c/o Sloane
615 E. 5 St.
Chatanooga, Tenn;
(Claudia Edwards Lure. 700). (82)

5510 C. Meighan Blvd.
Gadsden Ala
Phone: LI 6-8941 (205)
5/10 9970 (office of Gadsen movement)
546-9920 (hotel)

Rev. Speed 9-21-63.
803 Floral St.
Tallahassee, Fla.

Hy Adams
FA 4-4445 — Marvin
3rd Flr
Solitaire

New home address 3594 Virgil Blvd —
New Orleans, La.
(Sat Check) (288-1278) unlisted

1/10/64

Windsor Hotel
Wheeling W. Va
Rm # 810 ?

Charleston, W. Va.
% Elizabeth Gilmore
514 Broad St.
Charleston 1, W. Va.

[304]
342-3141

Kanawha Hotel, Rm #304
Charleston, W. Va.

2-1 ##

Windsor Hotel
Wheeling, W. Va
Rm 902
352-4600

2-6 Kanawha Hotel
Rm 402
Charleston, W. Va

until 2-9
then to New Orleans

to Cairton Mississippi
trial on 2-28 in Gadsden

3-17 Cincinnati 221-2048
(Vinegar)

4-16-64 PHONE #
(304) CHARLESTON W. VA.
Di 2-0615
DI 3-2128

Marvin Robinson

		Balance		Advances	
	9-21			JMc 10-11-63	100 —
	5-28			wired 11-2-63	50 —
	10-5			by Note 11-19-63	50 —
	10-19			12-12-63	50 —
	10-26			1-1-64	100 —
	12-14			1-20-64	100 —
	12-21			att 1-10-64	75 —
	1-15	— 14 19		2-7-64	75 —
	1-4			3-2-64	50 —
	2-18			3-18-64	100 —
	1-25			3-26-64	100 —
	2-1			4-10-64	100 —
	?			4-24-64	150 —
	?	Spent		5-10 approx	150 —
	2-29	5239			
	3-7	4715			
	3-14	3805			
	3-21	8856			
	3-28	5392			
	4-11	6864			

Jim McCain OK

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtland 7-0035

REQUEST FOR SPEAKER

Name of Organization: League For Opportunity & Equality Address: 46 Arden Avenue Trenton, N.J. 08638

Area Code 609

Day telephone: TU2-6278 Chairman: Ruth Lewis Date of meeting: Wed. 13th May 1964

Place of meeting: 46 Arden Avenue Trenton, N.J. Time: 8:00 PM

Directions: _____

_____

_____

Lecture Subject: CORE - goals, purpose, program Length of speech: _____

Question Period: _____ Approximate size and character of audience 25-30

Can you pay a fee? _____ Can you pay expenses? Yes

Should CORE provide literature? Yes

Remarks:

(Signed) _____

Date: May 4, 1964

THE TRENTON PROJECT

What is the Project?

The Trenton Project for Equality and Opportunity seeks to mobilize community resources for direct and indirect popular action to achieve social justice in the fields of housing, employment, and education. It operates under the supervision of the League for Equality and Opportunity in Trenton and in co-operation with the South Ward Civic Association. The League is a direct-action Negro civil rights group which seeks to end unfair employment practices, substandard housing, and inadequate schools.

Why Trenton?

The city of Trenton faces a grim future if her municiapl needs aren't met. In its 1957 "Central District Plan" the city projected a Negro population of 17% by 1975. It had reached 22.5% in 1960. The Plan projected a steady growth of population and industry. In fact, both have stagnated. The central city is decaying, the number of low-cost housing units is declining, rents are rising, and the schools suffer heavy de facto segregation.
The South Ward area in which we will be working is predominantly Negro. In this census tract, 46% of the Units were deteriorating or dilapidated, 15% had housing code violations in plumbing, nonwhite unemployment was 16%, median education 8.2 years, income for nonwhites $3,529. Recreation facilities, educational programs, housing, employment chances - there is almost nothing to which South Ward citizens can look with hope.

What will be done?

The Project will seek to help the South Ward community with their problems through the Civic Association and its own flexible program of action.

1. We will continue the Trenton Tutorial Project and expand it in the South Ward area.
2. We will conduct a housing survey and seek to promote community consideration of this problem.
3. We will seek to build up indigenous community organization for political problems.
4. We will act on the discriminatory hiring practices of several specific downtown firms.
5. We will seek school redistricting and a concrete plan for diminution of segregation.
6. We will seek full enforcement of the housing code.
7. We will seek to ensure that Fitch Way Renewal Area tenants are accorded their full rights and that the Coalport Situation is not repeated.
8. We will seek concrete plans for low-cost housing construction and fair rent policies.
9. We will seek to help the South Ward Civic Association organize recreation facilities and self-help projects.

What can you do?

We need people - your time and talent are essential. Whoever you are or whatever you do, there is a place for you, full or part time, in the Project, which will begin full operation June 10.
We need materials - building materials and paints, paper and office materials, books, food, furniture (especially beds), sports equipment and other supplies, new or used, donated or loaned.
We need money - to buy food and to support the expenses of the Project.

Won't you do something?

F I N D I N G A N D M A K I N G L E A D E R S

By

Nicholas von Hoffman

Distributed by the
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Originally prepared for
Students for a Democratic Society

FINDING AND MAKING LEADERS

by Nicholas von Hoffman

Leaders are found by organizing, and leaders are developed through organization.

The statement is so self-evident and so simple-minded that it is usually uttered only to be assented to and forgotten.

Instead of acting on the assumptions implicit in the observation, we begin the great hunt for the "natural leader", "the indigenous leader"; he is the great organizational nugget, whom we could find by panning for him if we only knew what the hell he looked like, and how he differed from the silt washed into our tin.

It's worth noting that practically everybody is looking for him. The civil rights movement, big business, big social work, church organizations, everybody finds it handy to blame their problems on expressions like the "dearth of leadership", the "problem we're having finding leaders", etc.

He does not exist. If he were there--that wonderous all-purpose leader that every organizer dreams about in his moments of exasperation with and anger at his would-be constituency, you would not be necessary. The all-purpose indigenous leader with the sharp tactical mind of Lenin, the forensic abilities of Demosthenes or F.D.R., and the general loveableness of your mother would have long since asserted himself.

The quest for the natural leader---the quest as it is actually carried on is like the quest for the natural man. There is no natural man; there is no natural leader. The ideas are important because they remind us in any group of men some can come to live by certain ethics and some can become leaders---given the occasion.

I am hammering at this point because I have seen so many ardent young people run into communities, zoom around frantically for eight or ten months, and then say they can't find any indigenous leadership. Now when it is put to them in so many words that this is what they are doing, they deny it. Nevertheless it is obvious that they are acting on notions of leadership that are wholly unrealistic.

Let's try and see why. Bear in mind, I am now speaking of the lower class Negro ghetto. In the main the same observations would hold for any community but in white areas there are certain differences in application.

The first objective in the ghetto is building an organization that wields power. That is in marked contrast to the flash-flood demonstration kind of thing that northern big-shots quickly get blase about. An organization that wields power as opposed to the kind that throws an intermittent stick-bomb, must be big, must be broad, must be quasi-institutionalized.

The kinds of leadership it must have to operate successfully are the kinds that cannot exist in the community because no one or almost no one in the community has had the chance to gain any experience with big organizations. Most of the community's people will not even have been in the army. The few that have will have served in such a low echelon that they will not have had the opportunity to acquire a sense or a feel for the big organization, how it is put together, how it stays together, and what you have to do to run it.

A few people in the community may work for a large corporation or the government but here again they are cut off from gaining experience with the big organization. For another few the church may begin to supply the experience, but most people aren't church members or are very passively so, and most churches aren't very big, and most big churches are not very organizationally run.

The long and short of it is we are speaking of people whose organizations are mostly small, and, consequently, whose leaders are schooled in techniques which work for small groups, but seldom for large ones. If they had the large enduring organizations they would have the leaders to run them, and you would be superfluous.

However, it is also true that every community has a few naturals, that is a few people who by accident of life experience, an exceptional intelligence and some other qualities can begin to move to the forefront almost as soon as the first organizational beginnings are under way. But who are they? How do you find them, and how do you make sure that they actually do begin to assume the major roles they are capable of? It would be so much easier if we could spot these people in advance---unfortunately that is impossible. At the beginning of organization you are the leader-natural or otherwise---because at least theoretically you know more about what you are doing--building an organization---than anyone else around. If any of these three conditions doesn't hold, by-the-by, get out and give the job over to somebody else.

Recognize the fact that the organizer who comes into the community for the first time is internally in a precarious position. He is afraid---or at least he should be if he has got any brains which he doesn't want beaten out.

He is afraid because he doesn't know the people, and we are all vaguely afraid of people we don't know. If he is white and he is going to work in a Negro community he is doubly afraid. If he is a middle class Negro, he is afraid too, for similar but not quite identical reasons.

He is afraid because he is the bearer of a new idea. Mankind does not cotton to new ideas in general, but especially not to the new ideas that organizers bring. This is so because they may mean trouble and because the organizer's mere presence in the community is a tacit insult. The organizer, merely by his presence, is saying effect to the people, "You are so dumb that you need me to think your way out of this mess you are in." Don't kid yourself about this. I shouldn't have to remind you here-who have actually organized-of this reaction. (Nor I might add does blaming the white man or the status quo or anything else absolve the organizer of the sin.)

The organizer is also afraid because a failure is a crashing blow to his ego or his self-respect. Even a bad organizer puts a tremendous part of himself on the line when he goes into a community. In his own eyes, he is being tried as a person, as a huge test of his own worth. To fail is to be adjudged a capon, a sexless, impotent thing by one's self, or so I always found it.

These fears work on most organizers to make them very susceptible to thinking that people they meet in the community who are sympathetic are the people to listen to and work with. I can't count the number of times I have wandered into communities to find the people who were supposed to be building a mass organization mucking around with pious, middle class clergyman or teenagers.

Or, of course, there is the organizer who sees the weakness in himself, and overcompensates by finding a bunch of social outcasts, usually winos, addicts or semi-criminal types, the kind that talk a good fight but lack the self-discipline to make hard-core organizational material. This kind of organizer may also be playing to a gallery of middle class friends (often white) who will be mightily impressed by his acquaintance in the demi-monde. It's nice to have one's outside friends think you are "in", but the question is, in what?

For the organizer who gets beyond acting as a reaction to himself--in my experience, few do--plucking out "natural leaders" by dint of casual observation and conversation is very chancy. I recall having picked a number of these on-first sight gems and I also recall spending months kicking myself for having done so.

The guy who is indeed the natural small group leader may turn out to be the guy who gets hopelessly and permanently confused by committees or simply by having to keep in mind that now instead of dealing with ten old faithfuls in the block club he's got to worry about what 400 people think. The guy you met at the barber shop, who seemed so articulate and understanding, may turn out at second meeting to be a dogmatist of the first order or a flannel-mouthed idiot. The guy with the big line about how "its about time the black man showed those "m-f's" can turn out to be one great big chicken, or what can be worse yet, a lazy bum who only comes to meetings to make long theatrical monologues.

Those of you who may recognize your own experiences in some of these words will say, "Don't tell us what won't work, tell us what will."

To you I repeat, leaders are found by organizing and leaders are developed through organizations. So let's discuss organizing and organizations.

But before we get to that, I want to set down two of the observations I have made where leadership has developed. They are: the leaders in the third month of an organization's life are seldom the leaders in the third year; a few leaders, ourselves included, are really all-purpose; and the best organizations create a "collective leadership".

Why should so few of the leaders in an organization's infancy be around as it grows to maturity?

The first leadership is usually the closest leadership at hand. It is selected usually in the enthusiasm of the first campaign, because it is available. You don't have a choice and you have to go with what you've got.

It may be a rent strike, a school demonstration or what have you. Reverend So-and-So says he'll be the spokesman, and you want him because he's a clergyman and you figure he'll cut more ice because he's respectable. Maybe it's Mrs. Jones, because she's the only one of the tenants who shows signs of being able to speak out in front of a judge. Or, perhaps, it's So-and-So else because he has a reputation (with you anyhow) as a regular freedom fighter.

Note that all these people were picked on the basis of what they could do in a one-shot affair. And the beginning of every viable organization smacks of being a one-shot affair, for the simple reason that theorists who fiddle around waiting and delaying until they've got a full blown across-the-board organizational program set are never ready to commence swinging into action.

But you will notice, too, that the reasons for your picking the first leaders (and you know it's you who pick them) say nothing about how they will wear over a period of time. That respectable clergyman can turn out to be a timid jerk; the lady who was so good at sounding off in front of the judge may be good for nothing else, and that big freedom fighter can look like a vain egomaniac living off the reputation of the deed done many years ago.

The lesson I draw from this is that at the beginning keep the organization very loose, spread the responsibilities and the conspicuous places around. This permits you and the new membership which you are supposed to be recruiting to judge the talent, and it keeps things sufficiently porous so that new talent isn't blocked off. Nothing is more absurd than an organization that's six months old, without a dime in the treasury and a membership that can fit in a Volkswagen, having a cemented-in, piggy leadership. Vested interests are only tolerable when they are protecting something of value, not fancy organizational charts, letterheads and research programs.

Don't laugh. This kind of thing is a clear and present danger. Vain men frequently prefer to be members of obscure executive committees where they can spend years expounding doctrine. It is safer and easier than the realities of making and using power.

Men with the most to lose or men with the most to give in talent, money and experience are often not the first to join an organization. They will never join if they see there is no room for them in the top leadership.

Why should some of the most talented people hang back? One reason, of course, is that they want to check you and the incipient organization out. If they are worth having, they won't be the kind who must bet on a guaranteed winner, but also, by the same token, they don't want any part of a born loser.

A big northern city is not like the south. In one sense the people are all in the same boat thanks to skin pigmentation, but not quite. People can and do make a variety of deals with life. In the north there are a lot of Negroes who may have cause to think that they have more to lose than to gain by signing on with you. They will be those who fear loss of jobs, prestige, business or such - and many will fall into that category. But there will also be those who think they can make a better deal by joining with somebody or something else, and those who just may not think what you're driving at is worth it OR that you can deliver the goods.

The varieties of reactions have to be tackled in a variety of ways, but all the people who fall into these groupings - your potential second generation of leaders - must not be driven away gratuitously. They must not be allowed to dismiss the organization out of hand at the very beginning.

Yet in fact many organizations are killed off by their organizers even before they get close to a second leadership generation. It is pure charity of course, to speak of such preliminary groupings as organizations at all. Most of these endeavors never grow to look like much more than an aborted six-month foetus. They have been murdered by their own parents, the organizers who were supposed to give them life.

In the case of young organizers, their youth is enough to do it. People may admire youth, they may praise, they may believe that youth is showing the way in which age should follow, but they are very, very reluctant to trust youth with anything of immediate value. Youth is not an insuperable handicap, I rush to add. I have known top-notch organizers in their twenties.

The good ones know, however, that they must pick up more in the way of membership than the people with the least to lose, the people who are willing to put themselves under guidance to unreliable appearing strangers. Beware of the groups lead by a couple of college students, composed of a membership of teenagers, ministers without serious institutional responsibilities and a few desperate mothers, driven to trying anything to get their kids into a decent school. Anyone who has been around knows the type of enterprise I am talking about. Yet such is the look of the organizational endeavor which has failed to bud a second generation of leadership; it is also the characteristic profile of the collegiate organizer's botched job. It is as recognizable as the insulated, dessicated organizational product put out by the professional social worker.

At the risk of sounding like mother, may I say that impressions do count. I'll mention. clothes. It is one thing to wear overalls in Mississippi where many of the people actually do wear them - it is another to wear them as an occasional stunt in a big northern city, but to indulge

in peculiarities of dress and speech simply makes you look like faddists. I apologize for saying this to those of you who know better, but those will also know it has to be said. Faddism makes you look like a horse's ass. White middle class girls from Des Moines, to be extreme about it, did not grow up referring to males as "cats" and when they do it on the south side of Chicago they sound either patronizing or idiotic - take your pick.

Nothing is so reassuring as a person who acts like himself. If you don't know who you are, stay out of organizing until you do and are willing to accept yourself as yourself. When you do, you will find that other people will.

Next, may I urge you to drop as much of your excess ideological baggage as you can outside the place where you are organizing. You are building a power group, a mass organization to serve a particular constituency, one that has certain paramount demands to be met. The demands are remote from "peace" or from any number of other, perhaps laudable, but irrelevant interests.

In other words, don't act like cultists. If you are a vegetarian, keep it to yourself, hide it, because there are a certain number of butchers in the community and you want them in the organization too.

This work demands self-discipline in every way. It means you either get your rest or hide the fact that you haven't because people who arrive at sixes and sevens and announce they haven't slept for 26 consecutive hours give the impression of being unstable. It also means that you recognize that you have no private life, or put differently, you do not offend against the public morals of the community. Why? Not because the morals are necessarily correct, but because organizers who do not seem to be observing them alienate potential members for no good reason.

Some people may read what I have just said and think, "Ah Ha! White man's conventional middle class values - ethnocentrism, etc., etc. " To which I reply, these are the public values held by substantial portions of the people you hope to organize.

Whether they practice them is as beside the point as whether middle class whites do. The cultist will say that there can be no surrender and that freedom of the individual is involved. Perhaps it is, but he who wastes time debating such abstractions, or, worse, insists on making it clear by his behavior that he believes otherwise is enjoying a luxury that is organizationally ruinous.

As organizers, apostolic vegetarians can only organize and inspire confidence among other vegetarians.

The best organizers have single track minds. They care only for building the organization. When they alienate a potential member, they do so out of organizational need, not out of the egotism of irrelevant personal values. The best organizers stifle their tastes, their opinions, their private obsessions.

Now at least we have taken a few preliminary precautions to prevent killing off the leadership before it even arrives and we can turn back to the question of finding and developing it.

From what I have seen, most of the organizational life in the ghetto is the small group, usually no bigger than the number of people that make up an extended circle of acquaintance. This usually figures out to twenty-five or less and rarely more than fifty. Numbers that get larger than that have to be held together by different, written, systems of bookkeeping and communication.

Two conclusions can be drawn from this: 1) Building a mass organization in the ghetto is the tedious job of stringing beads on a necklace, and 2) self-evidently, most of the available indigenous leadership will only be practiced in the arts of the small organization.

I have in mind the block club, the local janitors' association, the multitudinous sororities, the choirs, the teenage groupings, the local political and business associations, the perennial members of the local pool tournament. I am sure you can name many more. Everyone of these groupings has some kind of leadership. So the quest for leadership is abruptly over. There is, for practical purposes, no other leadership to be found, because there exist no vehicles for leadership to drive.

What this boils down to, then, is your discontent with what the leadership can do - namely, lead the groupings you find in the community. Your dissatisfaction with the leadership has real enough basis in fact. It is a narrow leadership mostly interested in what concerns the small group; it has little save only the most conventional understanding of the great issues which brought you into the community in the first place.

Great issues absorb the interest either of small highly specialized groups, as for instance many a chapter of SANE or CORE or the NAACP, or of a great organization. The small group can make mischief and propagandize in a diffuse way, but power, power is the property of the big organization. All this you know, for it again is what brings you to the community.

At every turn the leadership is unsuited for your purposes. And so it will remain, changing only as the big organization emerges. The same holds true for the leadership you "find", that is, people who enter the organization without a following, but create one in and by means of the organization. The character of leadership, to put it in other words, is determined by the character of the organization that trains it and which it leads. The making of an organization and the making of leadership are inseparable.

The proposition is not presented to you as a new great truth. It is no more than another application of the ancient observation that a man finds both his limits and his growth in his own personal experience. I have the temerity to advance this old bromide yet one more time, because it is often ignored. The fact that you are still thinking of leadership as

an isolated category, one meriting its own workshop, shows how far people are from treating the leadership question as integral to the making of an organization.

This said, we can now spend some time talking about organizing as it fits into leadership.

The organizer's first job is to organize, not right wrongs, not avenge injustice, not to win the battle for freedom. That is the task of people who will accomplish it through the organization if it ever gets built. When things are looked at through the glass of organizational calculation, they assume new shapes.

A couple of examples may help to explain my meaning:

1. When the cops pick up a whore, shake her down and beat up her pimp, they have done wrong. Both the whore and pimp have rights, which have been grossly violated, but a thinking organizer may wonder how good an idea it is to commit his new group to their defense. What will the public at large say? More important, what will the different segments of the community say?

The caballeros on the street hustling will love you, but what about the solid family types? Should the solid family types be taught the relativity of all human values, and will they consent to learn? Six months from now, will the caballeros think enough of the organization to support it by coming to one meeting, by contributing one dollar?

2. Rent strikes. They are very popular now, but as with leadership they are seen as something that is good to do merely if you can do them. However, as anybody who has ever run one can tell you, they gobble up an organizer's time - which should be a valued asset - and may produce very few organizational dividends.

How might an organizer look at a rent strike proposition? (I am spinning this example out to illustrate the mentality which we might call organizational calculation.)

Of course he looks at the building. He does this for two reasons -the first is defensive; he wants to make sure the tenants aren't lying to him. Who doesn't think his landlord is a louse? Nothing is worse than getting into a fight in which the enemy can publicly prove your facts are wrong - note I said publicly prove.

The second reason he looks is to see how the building will photograph and will strike the eye of the often not very sympathetic press. I recall once having an arguement with a photographer from the Saturday Evening Post as to whether a dead rodent in a slum building was a rat or a mouse. In short, the rats should look like rats.

If it still appears that a strike is feasible, he must ask what it will do for the organization. I will list a few possible things it might do, again by way of illustrating the organizational mentality.

1. If the political climate is right and you know local government is with you it may provide a quickie victory - something every organization needs on occasion.

2. It can be a device to show people via face to face confrontation that a big, important white man like a slum landlord can be humiliated and beaten.

3. It may be a way to force a municipal government to begin rigorous enforcement of minimal housing standards.

4. It may be useful in building up general organizational cohesion. I recall one rent strike during which the landlord retaliated by such tactics as failing to buy coal for the building. The organization responded in its turn by taking a portion of the sequestered rents to buy coal. The coal truck was decorated with appropriate signs; the gentleman from the teamsters union who customarily drove the truck was replaced by several local leaders in the cab, while other people from the organization surrounded it as it paraded around the neighborhood before finally coming to its destination. Humor, color, the relish of a small triumph and greater organizational solidity came out of the little episode.

5. The strike may also be a useful method for organizing the people in the immediate locals around the building in question. Unless you have all of officialdom on your side, a rent strike is liable to be a protracted contest of nasty little surprises which each side springs on the other. The landlord's surprises are usually legal ones, bailiffs, court orders, etc. If the whole area is mobilized and organized into a big warning system, the landlord can't pull off much.

But if the fight is really you and a few tenants versus the landlord in the midst of an indifferent populace, you are likely to invest hundreds of hours of time keeping the tenants morale up, with little to show for it but some publicity.

There are other reasons, good organizational reasons, for having rent strikes, but the point to bear in mind is having some reason other than the pure injustice of it all. It is, of course, very hard for an organizer to know when he has a valid reason for doing something, and when he is conning himself.

By nature most organizers are optimists - they have to be or they wouldn't be doing what they do. Optimists tend to be credulous. They get so fascinated by the putative advantages of a proposed line of action they never seriously examine either its drawbacks, or - and this is just as important - how they might be better spending their time.

I found in my own experience that my ego was incessantly trying to sabotage my judgment. For instance, I would argue in favor of striking a slum on the basis of organizational advantage without ever realizing that actually I was in a rage over the conditions the people in the building were living in. A good organizer cannot afford to vent his anger, anymore than he can use his position to push miscellaneously irrelevant pet social beliefs.

The ego works in other ways to deform the organizer's powers of judgment. Promising young organizers are prone to come up with clever ideas - and in their pride of invention, or in the egotism of mischief-making, to attempt to carry them out in circumstances that are neither propitious no even apropos.

The calculating organizer is forever suspicious of himself, forever mistrusting his analysis of the situation, and his plan of action. He is always asking himself questions like, "What am I doing? Why am I doing it? What if I succeed in doing what I am trying to do, will we really have gained anything worth gaining?" However, the organizer with a calculating mentality shall assuredly fail if he is trying to do the undoable.

What is an attainable organization in the working class ghetto? It is an organization of perhaps two percent of the people. Those who talk about organizing "all the people" or "the masses" or "the great majority of the people" are talking unrealizable balderdash.

In the first place it cannot be done. The only way all the people or most of the people can be organized is by drafting them into the army. On the rare occasions when large percentages of a population are directly "participating" in the affairs of the community, they are probably having a riot. But this form of mass participation - I use the word that is fashionable - hardly gains much. Moreover, if you stop and reflect a second, you will see that any non-governmental organization comprising huge portions of the population would be so completely unwieldy that it could never achieve anything.

The purpose of organizations is, I remind you, at least in this discussion, power. As a practical matter the organizing of two percent of the population is more than sufficient for the purpose of power. This you know from the history of modern revolutions - or if you look around, from the composition of the most effective present-day political machines. Indeed, even two percent of a population actively in an organization is an immensely formidable number. With two percent of a district's population closely organized, the organization should have an unbreakable control over things.

When the problem is viewed this way, it becomes more manageable intellectually and actually. To begin with, it now becomes possible to see where are the plausible places to start organizing and to sort out what elements in the community demand organizational attention and which are purely optional, to be courted provided the occasion arises and you have the time.

An organization needs three things: 1) a network of people spread out and in position to reach and mobilize the inert majority; 2) continuity, and 3) money.

The majority of small groups in the ghetto districts I am familiar with turn out to be potentially strongest in one of these three qualities. Thus a block club adds a good deal to the mobilization network, has some money potential, but is usually quite low in supplying

continuity. The same can be said of the sorority or the poolroom gang, while a business group scores higher on the money and may bolster an organization's continuity.

Obviously what is needed is the right mix of groupings to make up the sinews of organization. Sometimes this is accomplished by finding what the textbooks call the most common denominator. But the catch is, the most common denominator evokes the least general interest. Everybcdy is against juvenile delinquency, but who cares enough about it to do anything? An issue which lines a whole community up on one side is most often so innocuous as to be organizaticnally useless.

There is an exception to this, and that is the outrage, the atrocity, the bad slum fire, rat-bites-child, bombing the Sunday school. However, such crises are of limited organizational value. The shock and anger they cause are soon dissipated. Furthermore, they are of much greater value to an existing organization than they are to building an organization.

Where an organization exists, the emotion the momentary crisis causes to be released can be harnessed to well-thought out political maneuvers and demonstrations; it can also be exploited for money raising and recruiting in sections of the district where you are organizationally weak. But where there is no organization, there is no way to capitalize on the opportunity. There may be a few indignation meetings, or even a riot, and then all collapses back into its previous shape.

The foregoing should suggest that the right balance of network, continuity and money is engendered by an organizational program containing a balance or mix of goals or would-be pay-offs (which organizationally is all that a goal is) for the various groupings you need to recruit. For homeowners the program may be defense against venal building inspectors, for the unemployed it may be pressure on some well-known local firm that discriminates, for the church group or local civil rights sentiment it may be some sort of an assault on the local educational system. Hence, it has been said that organizing of this nature is, at least in part, building up a community-wide set of interlocking log-rolling agreements: "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours, but if we don't combine, nobody's back'll get scratched."

Purists may find such a procedure intolerable. For example you don't put pressure on the white small store owner past a certain point - even if he can hire an extra Negro clerk. The reason is you need his money which you will get if he fears you, but not if he hates you. You will also get his money, I hasten to add, if the organization's program includes objectives that are worth something to him. Purists will find many, many of the things the individuals and groups which you are courting want, to be picayune. Yet these "picayune" wants are the stuff of which organizations are built. They are the things that must of necessity most occupy people and which move people to action as great abstractions seldom do. Moreover, it is by meeting through organizational

conquest the picayune demands that the great issues are made immediate and divested of their abstract distance. The mother learns about segregated education by fighting for school books for her child, the homeowner struggling with urban renewal learns about the society's huge engine of residential segregation by battling to save his property - the people learn these lessons and the most important lesson about how the world that bears down on them actually functions. However, the organizer is there to draw the lesson, to make the experience valuable, to lead on into the next and larger round in this match which will only be won by those adaptable enough to use victorious methods.

The organizer who merely sees the people's day-to-day problems as the proof that oppression demeans men, and not as the chance to be exploited, lacks the patience, the ingenuity and the opportunism that makes success. The I-can't-be-bothered-with-that attitude is self-important, and the organizer who is mostly concerned with "big issues" will never meet success outside the debate room.

Again I am speaking of the ability to see with calculation and act with calculation. It is not easy, particularly once you have sensitized yourself to the importance of little favors, little worries, little preoccupations, to know which are the organizationally useful ones and which are heart-rending but profitless. I remember a newly founded organization that was offered several thousand dollars worth of Christmas baskets by a group of terrified local businessmen hoping to placate the popular wrath. First we battled with the local sufferers-for-humanity about putting whiskey in the baskets. They wanted the mondey spent on extras for the children. After that we argued over who should get the baskets. They wanted to give them to the needy! The organizers wanted to give them to the strategic, the flat janitors and other key people whom it is good to have obligated to the organization.

If I may, I would like to advert to the stringing of beads on the necklace one more time. The beads, it turns out, are not all of one shape and color. They are a variety, and as you pick them out and string them, the necklace will have a correspondingly different pattern.

The bead pattern analogy holds with leadership also. Too many money beads - that is organizations brought in primarily for the dough they can contribute - and you will find yourself with a lot of money, but a soggy, conservative leadership. Too little money, too many youth groups, and you will get an organization that's always broke, that's short on continuity, and always undertaking more that its organizational base can carry out.

A big organization demands a variety of leadership talents. Money raising leadership, oratorical leadership, tactical leadership, leadership for routine, leadership that can measure community sentiment, that knows when to move and when to stay put. The different kinds of groups that come into your organization train up their natural leaders with greater skills in one area than in another. You need them all, and

for that reason, I spoke earlier about collective leadership. It is just unrealistic to expect a big organization to produce more than a few all-purpose leaders who can perform most of the various leadership tasks exceptionally well.

When you do find the all-purpose leader, you would do well to beware of him. More often than not his domination leads to organizational despotism. And it is nice to think that social change can be more than the replacement of undesirable despots with more commodious ones. I confess, though, this may not be the lesson which history teaches.

I have an addendum. It concerns the use of white organizers, and I bring it up because it is obvious to you and to me that the growth of black nationalist sentiment has put a lot of them on the hot seat.

Like it or not, white men have their uses. Organizationally, an astute pretty white boy with an ivy league manner can run circles around anybody else in certain kinds of highly proper middle class situations. White organizers can be useful in dampening the often destructive battle for prominence that has wrecked many a promising Negro endeavor. Remember, your white organizer has no political future in the ghetto, therefore he can be used as neutral absorbent material for out-of-control ambitions which are emitting dangerous rays. The white organizer sometimes can be a reassurance when making deals with outside white groups -- and I hope there is no one here in such retarded political babyhood as to think such deals are not necessary.

On the other hand it grates in this time of rising independence to see the old dependence on whites -- to see the old razzamatazz of whites leading Negroes. But for the good organizer this should be no problem because the good organizer should never -- or virtually never -- make a public speech, never get his name in the paper, never enjoy any formal authority in the organization. The big deal organizer who becomes a figure in his own right was never serious about developing leadership. He is the man who always meant to be the leader himself; when this type asks how do we find an indigenous leadership you can translate his words to mean, "How do I get myself a personal following?"

The good organizer is the self-effacing mentor who judges his work a success when he can leave the organization without even being missed. He is rare, rarer than first-rate leadership, but he exists and he comes in a variety of colors and he can work in almost any situation.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

C. Coleman

CORE

Note: Please note the following list of projects. These numbers must be used in connection with any fiscal records for these projects. Assignment of new numbers shall be made upon approval of Lula Farmer.

8502 Freedom Ride

8507 South Carolina

8508 Mississippi (exclusive of the Meridan Center)

8509 Meridan Community Center

8510

8511

8512 Louisiana

8513 Florida

8514 North Carolina

8515 Northern Summer Project -- Chicago

8530 World's Fair

10/2/64

COMPLAINTS, VOTER REGISTRATION
FILED WITH JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 4, 1962

ST. HELENA PARISH, LOUISIANA

October 5, 1962:
Margaret Spears Tickles
Mrs. Lillie Lee Stewart

IBERVILLE PARISH, LOUISIANA

November 13, 1962:

Mrs. Deloris Lago Evans

November 14, 1962:

Allretha Anderson
Lillian Pierre

November 20, 1962

Earl Hamilton, Jr.
Spindr Gordon
Mrs. Rebecca Johnson
Mrs. Lovenia Mitchell
Mrs. Louise Parker
Albert Provo
Mrs. Lydia Ruffin
Rev. Samuel Singlet
Henry Smith, Jr.
Mrs. Ora Lee Williams

November 26, 1962:

Edward Armstead, Jr.
Francis Eddie Green
Robert Kelly
Sam J. Milligan, Jr.
Noble Sparrow
Maudria Steward
Mrs. Girlie Mae Stewart
Mr. Herman Wilkerson
James Williams

file

amount received
$8,625.00
MAY 7 1962
K

Copy to Rich, Marvin

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

May 4, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress on Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: VEP 2-3

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I plan to put into writing in this letter most of the things which Mr. Marvin Rich and I discussed in a telephone conversation on May 2, 1962, regarding the immediate participation by CORE in the voter registration program. Because of the fact that we do not have sufficient funds to enable us to give all of the participating agencies the full amounts which they have requested for their voter registration programs, and the further fact that we are currently negotiating with other foundations for financial assistance to our Project, we have decided to concentrate all of our efforts for the next 90 days in the following six states where registration deadlines have not yet passed: Louisiana (June 27), Tennessee (July 3), Mississippi, South Carolina (May 12), North Carolina (May 12), Virginia (June 9).

We are making a grant to CORE in the amount of $8,625 to carry on a 90-day program in the following assigned areas:

Louisiana
Baton Rouge (in cooperation with NAACP)

Mississippi
Jackson (in cooperation with NAACP and SNCC)

South Carolina
6th Congressional District
Clarendon County (1st Congressional District)
Sumter County (2nd Congressional District)
York County (5th Congressional District).

We leave it entirely to the discretion of CORE to determine the manner in which they will work in any of the assigned areas, as well as the amount which will be spent in any particular area. We do request that you work out a cooperative program with NAACP in the Baton Rouge program and with NAACP and SNCC in the Jackson, Mississippi program. CORE will have sole responsibility for the South Carolina areas which have been assigned to it. During the next 90 days we will be working on a long range program for the eleven southern states in which we intend to operate, and we will notify you at the earliest possible date as to our decision regarding the participation of your organization in the long range program.

In keeping with certain legal requirements which we are obligated to follow, it will be necessary that the proceeds of this grant be deposited in a separate bank account and all expenditures be supported by vouchers and proper records maintained and available to our staff for auditing at all reasonable times. Within the next few days we will furnish you with a statement of the statistical information which we shall expect you to furnish the Voter Education Project regarding your activities in the voter registration program.

We are enclosing a statement containing the conditions under which this grant has been made to your organization. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter and your understanding of the conditions of the grant as stated on the enclosure by signing the carbon copy of this letter enclosed herewith and returning the same to us at once.

Our check in the amount of $8,625 is enclosed. $7,500 of this amount must be spent on your voter registration program in the areas assigned to you herein, and we have added an additional 15% for your administrative overhead. You are free to use this additional $1,125 in any manner that you deem proper in connection with your total registration efforts.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

Wiley A. Branton
Project Director

Enclosures

WAB/mr

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Conditions Governing Grants

1. Programs will not be approved unless they provide that the applicant, its employees and agents will refrain from any partisan political propaganda or activity aimed at influencing legislation, or supporting any political party or the campaign of any candidate for election to public office. Such restrictions are limited to the applicants expenditure of funds granted by the Voter Education Project, and is not intended to limit the general program of the applicants.

2. Applicants for grants are to provide the Project with names of their key personnel and what their duties are and in what geographical areas.

3. Applicants for grants, if from a particular geographical area, should include in the request for a grant any knowledge or information that they may have as to other voter education projects being carried on in the area in which they propose to operate, and the status of such projects.

4. The applicant should also express a willingness to cooperate with the Project in the gathering of statistical data for the purpose of research. Such cooperation should be in the form of an undertaking on the part of the applicant to provide the Project with whatever forms, reports or data the Project may require from time to time of the progress of the program.

5. Applicants for the funds must be able to give reasonable assurance to the Project that the activities carried on by the applicant, as a result of the grant from the Project will be separate and apart from any other activities being carried on by the applicant.

6. Periodic detailed accounts, and reports of expenditures of the budget supported by vouchers, will be required. In addition the applicant for grants agrees that the Project staff may at any time have the right to examine the pertinent accounting records dealing with the grant.

7. All funds from the Project shall be deposited in separate bank accounts. All expenditure of Project funds shall be supported by properly executed vouchers.

8. Grants may be made on a yearly basis, but will be disbursed on a quarterly basis. Disbursements, despite a commitment for a longer period, will be quarterly and

contingent upon the applicants providing the Project with financial reports as to the expenditure of funds already received from the Project for the previous quarter.

Wiley A. Branton
Director
Voter Education Project

VEP: May, 1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 24, 1962

PERSONAL

Mr. Clarence Coleman

To: Mr. Roy Wilkins
Mr. Wyatt Walker
Mr. Whitney Young
Mr. James Farmer
Mr. James Forman

From: Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

Enclosed herein is a copy (number 26) of a confidential First Status Report of the Voter Education Project, dated September 20, 1962.

Since preparing the report we have received a formal report from American Friends Service Committee describing their summer student project in Jackson, Tennessee, in which they report an increase in Negro registration of 969.

You are requested to keep the information contained in this first report as confidential, for several reasons which I am sure all of you can readily understand.

A 16.

Enclosure

WAB/mr

Copy No. 26

CONFIDENTIAL

FIRST STATUS REPORT

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

September 20, 1962

I.

The Project began April 1, 1962, following receipt of the Treasury Department's favorable decision on our request for an advance ruling regarding tax exemption.

Funds granted to the Project as of this date are: *

Taconic Foundation -	$250,000	for	two year period
Field Foundation -	75,000	"	one " "
Stern Family Fund -	124,000	"	two " "
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America -	200		
	$449,200		

Since April 1, two program series have been launched:

1. programs ending July 31, 1962 limited to areas where registration of voters eligible for the 1962 primaries was still possible;
2. programs for the period August, 1962-March, 1963.

II.

It is now possible to appraise the results of the first program, both as to the quantity of increased Negro registration, and as to the information provided about Negro political participation in the South.

As a first step in dealing with the initial program, it seems appropriate to remark upon the criteria used in selecting areas and in allocating funds.

Political scientists and political sociologists, for the past 20 years or so, have increasingly concerned them-

*VEP was instrumental in persuading the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education to commit $5,000 to registration work in New Orleans, through the Coordinating Council.

selves with studies of voting behavior and political participation. There have been community studies of presidential elections from which inferences could be drawn about the meaning to the voter of the act of voting; there have been studies which attempted to delineate community political power and how it works through its various elements; there have been studies of presidential voting using nation-wide samples in which the attitudes and motivations of the U.S. electorate were, to some extent, clarified; there have been studies of the correlations between the attitudes on various issues of Congressmen and their constituents; there have been studies of community attitudes on various issues and the effect of those attitudes on the electorate's perception of and feelings toward politics and political participation; there have been studies of Negro political leadership and Negro political participation; there have studies, some of them from the Southern Regional Council, descriptive of the patterns of Negro voting in the South and the obstacles placed before it. In short, the literature of political science and political sociology provides a valuable reservoir of hypotheses and data concerning voting behavior and political participation.

This past research gave some guidance to VEP. Given, however, the need to move quickly, dictated both by the exigencies of the election calendar for 1962 and the pent-up eagerness of the agencies interested in going to work, there was little time for full analysis of the area selection. Moreover, political science research is, it was determined,

of least practical value precisely at this point of choosing target areas. Where to work can be determined only by looking for the places in which problems, opportunities, and personnel combine or can be made to combine. How to work can be determined only by reference to the same factors. VEP was not established to study or to work within ideal situations.

Accordingly, VEP thought that its research interests would best be served by using the initial programs as experiments upon which could be based principles of area selection, fund allocation, and registration methods for the long-term programs which would follow.

The first programs served another purpose than experimentation. Within the proposed life of VEP, there will fall two major elections: the 1962 Congressional and state elections; and the 1964 elections. Thus it is possible to conduct programs under three different sets of political circumstances: during a Congressional election year; during an off-election year; and during a presidential election year. However, the primaries of 1962 were the important elections in the southern states, and registration or poll tax payment for these closed in the spring and early summer, and in Arkansas and Texas even earlier. Since VEP did not get under way until April, speed in the approving of programs was necessary, if these test conditions were to be maintained.

Given, then, the timing for the initial projects, the next step was to determine the areas within which programs would be supported. There were only eight states in which

registration for the 1962 primaries was feasible after April. Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Statewide programs would have profitlessly diffused resources; common sense dictated that funds and effort be concentrated. The availability of personnel and organization largely decided where, within each state, registration work would be supported. As it turned out, these locations suited well a research interest; i.e., they included areas in which resistance to Negro registration would be relatively slight, and areas in which it would be severe; areas in which the elections would be transparently important to Negroes, and areas in which Negroes had little practical interest in the outcome. VEP assumed that resistance would be maximum in Alabama, rural Georgia, northern Louisiana, Mississippi, and rural South Carolina; and that it would be relatively slight in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Two Congressional districts in Tennessee were being contested by liberals and two Negroes were contesting for Congressional seats in Mississippi.

Total funds allocated for these first programs, ending July 31, 1962, were $64,240. Table 1 below shows distribution of the money.

TABLE 1.

Schedule of Initial VEP Grants for Programs Between May 1 and July 31, 1962.

All Citizens Registration Committee Atlanta, Ga.	$ 3,600
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs Durham, N.C.	2,500
Congress of Racial Equality Baton Rouge, La. Jackson, Miss. 6th Congressional District, Clarendon, Sumter and York Counties, S.C.	8,625
Southern Christian Leadership Conference Waycross, Liberty County, Macon, Washington County, Ga. Shreveport, La. Chowan County, Elizabeth City, N.C. Charleston, S.C. Knoxville, Chattanooga, Tenn. 4th Congressional District, Va.	11,500
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee Jackson, Marshall County, 3rd and 4th Congressional Districts, Hattiesburg, Miss. Orangeburg County, S.C.	6,375
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Shreveport, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Monroe, La. Jackson, Miss. High Point, Fayetteville, Charlotte, Rocky Mount, Wilmington, Edenton, N.C. Beaufort, Columbia, Greenville, Charleston, S.C. Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Clarkesville, Fayette County, Haywood County, Tenn.	17,250
National Urban League Winston-Salem, N.C. Richmond, Va.	5,750
Davidson County Independent Political Council Davidson County and 3 contiguous counties, Tenn.	3,000
National Student Association Raleigh, N.C.	1,140
American Friends Service Committee Jackson, Tenn.	2,000

TABLE 1. (Cont'd)

Federated Organization for the Cause of Unlimited Self-Development Baton Rouge, La.	1,000
Alabama State Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting	1,500
Total	$64,240

Table 2 shows the quantitative results of the initial series of programs upon which reporting is complete at this time. The number of voters registered was 27,839 and the money actually expended was $41,149.79. The programs have been ranked on the table in the order of their quantitative results. The last column indicates the proportion of unregistered Negro voting age population which was registered during each program. Table 2 naturally breaks down into three more or less well-defined groups as indicated by the broken horizontal lines. This breakdown suggests that the areas within each of the three groups represent examples of slight, moderate, and heavy resistance.

Table 2 shows an expenditure of $41,149.79 from grants totaling $53,490. The remainder has been either called back or authorizations for its re-investment have been made.

VEP has not succeeded in obtaining acceptable reports as yet from the following agencies:

Agency	Amount of Grant
National Urban League	$ 5,750
American Friends Service Committee	2,000
Davidson County Independent Political Council	3,000

No further participation of VEP with these agencies can be undertaken until reports are in and reviewed. (This does

not, however, apply to the National Urban League, whose programs in Winston-Salem and Richmond were, with permission, deferred.)

TABLE 2.

Summary of results of VEP Crash Programs

Organization	Location	Expended	Reg'd.	%UNVAP[1] Reg'd.
NAACP	Clarksville, Tenn.	$1,406.88	1,162	29.9
NAACP-SCLC	Knoxville, Tenn.	(	1,123	28.5
NAACP-SCLC	Chattanooga, Tenn.	(4,923.66	1,800	28.1
Durham Committee on Negro Affairs	Durham, N.C.	873.46	3,700	28.0
SCLC	4th Cong. Dist., Va.	1,743.77	3,190	18.5
Nat'l Student Assn[2]	Raleigh, N.C.	1,140.00	1,641	09.2
NAACP	Memphis, Tenn.	1,669.89	4,154	08.9
CORE	Sumter, S.C.	4,294.95[3]	1,099	08.5
NAACP	Beaufort, S.C.	378.26	423	08.3
All Citizens Registration Committee	Atlanta, Ga.	3,600.00	5,015	06.7
CORE	Bishopville, S.C.	(see[3] note)	293	06.1
SCLC	Chowan & Pasquotank Counties, N.C.	1,252.33	250	04.5
NAACP-SCLC	Charleston, S.C.	1,448.43	1,135	03.7
NAACP	Columbia, S.C.	824.38	349	01.3
NAACP	Greenville, S.C.	569.25	150	01.1
Federated Organization for the Cause of Unlimited Self-Development	Baton Rouge, La., 2nd Ward	966.56	297	01.0
NAACP	Fayette/Haywood Counties, Tenn.	648.23	63	00.5
Alabama Coordinating Association	40 Alabama counties	1,334.05	1,742	00.5

TABLE 2. (Cont'd.)

Organization	Location	Expended	Req'd.	%UNVAP[1] Req'd.
CORE-NAACP	Baton Rouge, La., 1st Ward	3,893.70	104	00.4
SCLC	Shreveport, La.	1,726.98	137	00.3
CORE-NAACP	Jackson, Miss.	1,159.14	61	00.2
SNCC	Jackson, Miss., and the Delta	5,865.00	41	00.1
SCLC	Ware, Liberty, Noxubee and Wilkes Counties, Ga.	1,430.87	0	0
		$41,149.79	27,839	

[1]Unregistered Negro Voting Age Population

[2]This program also received $2,731.17 from Field Foundation.

[3]This figure represents CORE expenditures in both Sumter and Bishopville.

Some remarks about these various programs may be of interest.

Clarksville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga had, prior to the VEP sponsored programs, proportions of 44%, 75% and 79% of the Negro voting age population registered. Thus it was predictable that the programs in those cities would show good quantitative results. The question that arises, however, is whether or not registration drives alone are likely to bring about increased Negro political participation in such areas. One supposes that, as modes of racial discrimination become less gross, less visible, and thus provocative of less direct emotional involvement for Negroes, their political behavior patterns will tend to

correlate with patterns characteristic of whites who are in similar socio-economically deprived circumstances. This is a consideration which should weigh heavily in future area selection and fund allocation decisions by VEP. [What does this mean?]

Durham County, N. C., was in the process of purging its registration rolls in order to eliminate cumulative inaccuracies. (This was the official reason given for the purge and we have no contrary information.) The program in Durham was actually a re-registration drive, in which only those who had been registered prior to the purge were eligible to register. Thus, the persons with whom the program was dealing were highly selected, in that the only persons who could register were those who had previously had the experience of registering successfully.

The only other initial program the quantitative results of which were comparably high was that in the 4th Congressional District of Virginia. The results there seem due to a combination of a relatively temperate racial climate and efforts over a period of years by NAACP and SCLC to arouse Negroes to interest in politics. However, the proportion of NVAP registered remains far enough below that of the whites that VEP believes further efforts in Virginia would be well worth while, both as a means of increasing our knowledge about Negro political efforts under these particular circumstances and as a means of encouraging further political involvement by Negroes.

Elsewhere in the Carolinas and in Atlanta, discrimination does not usually extend to Negro voting; indeed, registration policies, according to our reports, would easily permit a much greater volume of registration than the programs were able to stimulate in these places. Registration workers in these areas do report encountering difficulty in convincing prospective registrants that they would meet with fair treatment at the registrar's hands. Apparently Negroes in these areas simply cannot conceive of relatively permissive policies at the courthouse in the face of heavy and intensive social and economic deprivation in other areas of activity.

The All Citizens Registration Committee of Atlanta, which conducted the VEP sponsored program in that city, was able to secure the cooperation of the Fulton County registrar's office to the extent that ACRC was permitted to station workers in the courthouse to solicit registration of individuals who came to the courthouse on other business. This elicited no evidence of resentment from whites. Indeed, a number of persons, both Negro and white, mistook the program workers for county employees who had been stationed there as a convenience for citizens having business in the courthouse. In addition, ACRC was able to place a worker in the registration office in order to enumerate registrations and to observe registration practices. Again, this elicited no evidence of resentment from whites, many of whom apparently took this worker to be a courthouse employee.

This suggests that racial aversion in some areas may not be as spontaneous as surface appearances might indicate.

The results of the Carolina and Atlanta programs suggest that increased and meaningful political participation for Negroes can only be effected through arduous efforts to eliminate social, cultural, and economic disadvantages, as well as hard work on the voting front.

Though there is no sharp differentiation between the quantitative results of the last areas in group two and the first in group three, reports indicate that low registration in the two South Carolina cities is due more to Negro apathy than to white resistance.

Quantitatively, the lightest results were achieved in the programs in Alabama, rural Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Here, Negro registration confronts, as opponents, the local police officers, county sheriffs and state policement, the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils. The local and state judiciary frequently play a part by affording judicial process to clearly unjustified prosecution and conviction on such charges as "vagrancy," "loitering," "distributing literature without a permit," and many and varied "traffic offenses."

One municipal judge in a Mississippi delta town warned a young registration worker, brought before him on a charge of "distributing literature without a permit," that if caught doing registration work again in that town he would be sent to the county juvenile farm. This court, a week or so later, was to try companions of

the youngster on the same charge. One of the defendants, director of voter registration work in the area, showed up at the appointed hour, but felt that the white mob which had gathered for the trial made it unsafe for him to appear to receive his modicum of justice. The other defendants arrived with their lawyer, but when he saw the mob which had assembled the lawyer judged it expedient to plead his clients guilty. This occurred in the home town of Senator Eastland, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

These incidents are typical of the reaction of the dominant whites to Negro registration efforts in many areas of hard-core states. Statutes and local ordinances, innocuous on their face, are regularly and systematically used to impose what amounts to political criminality on Negroes seeking to exercise the franchise.

The technically simple process of making bail for registration workers charged with violations of local ordinances becomes a study in the delaying tactics by which constitutional guarantees can be scorned. State statutes governing voter registration, especially literacy tests, are specifically designed to make registration difficult and are in many cases administered in flagrantly discriminatory fashion. Daily newspapers in these areas have leveled charges of "communist conspiracy" against VEP's programs. In one industrial city, organized labor will have nothing to do with voter registration programs because of fear of the "red" tag. Negroes have lost their jobs because whites suspected that they were working in voter registration.

Negro churches have been deprived of tax exemption because they were used for voter registration meetings. Rural Negro churches have burned to the ground after having been used on several occasions for registration meetings, and arsonists have unsuccessfully attacked others. Gunfire has seriously wounded registration workers in Georgia and Mississippi.

Most, if not all, of these resistance tactics are vulnerable to attack in the federal courts. Federal injunctive action is possible against political, economic, and "legal" discrimination, intimidation, and harassment. It can likewise provide Negroes with some confidence that their rights under the U.S. Constitution will be enforced. However, such injunctive action, as it has been implemented in the past, has been feeble; and evidence is growing that throughout the Black Belt Negro confidence in the federal government's protective arm has become critically thin.

The sanction of contempt must be relatively meaningless without adequate supervision of the conduct of those enjoined. Such supervision requires a complement of impartial personnel whose attention will automatically and immediately be drawn to violations of the injunctions, and a vigorous and efficient machinery of contempt enforcement. It is commonplace to observe that these requirements have not been met in the South. Illustrative of the ineffectiveness of past federal injunctive action is the case of Terrell County, Georgia.

On September 13, 1960, a federal district court in Americus, Georgia, enjoined discriminatory operation of the registrar's office in Terrell County. On November 16, 1960, M. E. Mathews was appointed chief registrar of Terrell County. He is the nephew of Terrell County Sheriff E. T. Mathews, whose racial attitude was quoted in the 1961 Civil Rights Commission Report on Justice: "there's nothing like fear to keep niggers in line." M. E. Mathews was then and is now serving as deputy sheriff of Terrell County, as well as chief registrar. He was appointed to the registrar's office by Superior Court Judge W. I. Geer--known to Terrell County Negroes as "W. I.-don't-want-a-nigger-vote Geer." Judge Geer is the uncle of a state political leader who is widely regarded as one of Georgia's champion segregationists, a man who openly and strongly commended the student rioters at the University of Georgia in January, 1961. Under circumstances such as these, injunctions against discrimination are probably meaningless without effective contempt or other enforcement procedures.

Abundant evidence exists that the registrar's office in Terrell County has practiced discrimination regularly and systematically during the past two years. There has been no attempt to bring Terrell County officials to account under the two-year-old injunction. The Justice Department has recently asked in federal court that the same individuals and others be enjoined from various kinds of intimidation in connection with Negro registration activity. Assuming that such an injunction may be granted,

it may well be as meaningless as the first without the necessary enforcement machinery.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the principal enforcement and investigatory arm of the U.S. Government in the civil rights field. FBI agents work in close harmony with local law enforcement officers as a necessary part of the FBI's criminal enforcement responsibilities. Experience has been that these FBI agents are extremely reluctant to act in civil rights cases in ways that will estrange local police. An example of the close relationship which exists between local police and the FBI is a letter displayed on the bulletin board of the City Police Department in Clarksdale, Mississippi. The letter is addressed to Clarksdale police chief, Ben C. Collins. It is signed by K. W. Dissly, special-agent-in-charge of the FBI's Memphis office. The letter is dated August 16, 1962. It compliments Collins on his apprehension of individuals charged with a recent bank robbery. In closing the letter, Dissly writes, "It is a pleasure to be associated with such fine law enforcement officers." This letter was observed by VEP staff members who were in the Clarksdale Police Department helping to arrange bail for six registration workers who had been arrested in Clarksdale for "loitering" in a moving automobile as they made their way out of town after a voter registration meeting on August 22, 1962.

The results of VEP's initial programs in Alabama, rural Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi are quantitatively disappointing. However, if measured by the amount of resistance these programs have faced, and by the light the programs have shed on the measures which must be taken to alleviate

political discrimination against Negroes in the South, VEP believes these programs have been successful.

III.

Programs running through March 196[illegible] are now being authorized and are under way. To date, grants have been made as follows:

TABLE 3.

Schedule of VEP Grants for the period August 1, 1962 through March 1, 1963.

Organization	Location		
Congress of Racial Equality	Miami and Dade County, Fla.	$2,800	
	Pointe Coupee, Iberville, W. Baton Rouge, Washington, W. Feliciana, E. Feliciana, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, E. Baton Rouge (1st Ward Only) Parishes, La.	4,000	
	6th Cong. Dist., York, Sumter, Spartanburg, Clarendon, Fairfield Counties, S.C.	6,000	
			$12,800
Woman Power Unlimited	Miss.		1,000
Dougherty County Voter Education League	Albany, Ga.		4,000
Council of Federated Organizations	Miss. - primarily the Delta		14,000
Greater Little Rock* Voter Registration Campaign	Little Rock, Ark.		2,000
Southern Christian Leadership Conference	Caddo, Claiborne, DeSoto, Bienville, Webster Parishes, La.	3,400	
	Etowah, Calhoun, Montgomery Counties, Ala.	2,000	
	Tallahassee, Fla.	600	
	Chattanooga, Tenn.	700	
	Chowan, Pasquotank, Northampton, Bertie, Hertford Counties, N.C.	2,000	

* This program is a joint effort of National Urban League and Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

TABLE 3. (Cont'd.)

Organization	Location		
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (cont'd.)	Amelia, Appomattox, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince George, Southampton Counties and Petersburg and Hopewell, Va.	$3,000	
	Liberty, Screven, Tatnall, Bulloch, Emanuel, Bryan, Mitchell, Sumter, Spaulding, DeKalb, Rockdale, Telfair, Hall, Greene, Morgan, Wilkes Counties and Columbus, Rome, and Waycross, Ga.	4,000	
			$15,700
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee	Terrell, Peach, Marion, Lee, Early, Baker, Worth, Randolph, Calhoun Counties, Ga.		4,000
National Urban League	Fort Worth, Tex.		4,382
Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting (9th Cong. Dist. Committee)	Birmingham and Jefferson Counties, Ala.		9,000
			$66,882

These programs were selected in the following manner:

Tables 4a. and 4b. show the present status of voter participation in the South, according to best estimates. The last column of Table 4a. shows the unregistered Negroes of voting age in each state as a percent of the same category for the whole South. This is the factor which principally determined allocation of resources. On the basis of it, funds were divided among the states. Within each state, areas were selected on the basis of a similar determination and on the basis of availability of organizations and personnel. After allocating resources on this formula, a discretionary supplement has, in some cases, been added either because of (1) known intensity of resistance; or (2) known opportunities for high results.

In addition to the above grants, which total $66,882, VEP has set aside approximately $66,503 for other programs proposed or prospective for this period. This will exhaust the funds available for operations during VEP's first year of April 1962 through March 1963.

IV.

Research data has come to VEP from the field. Some agencies (e.g. SNCC) have provided excellent cooperation and have furnished extremely valuable data; in some other cases, the task of data gathering has not yet been wholly licked, though experience gained from the initial programs will insure that data will be flowing consistently.

VEP is completing a research project in certain agricultural counties of South Carolina.

TABLE 4a

State	Total Voting-Age Population	% of South-wide Total	No. Non-White VAP
Alabama	1,924,936	8.2	509,731
Arkansas	1,089,358	4.0	202,593
Florida	3,207,238	14.7	495,420
Georgia	2,549,352	11.4	656,047
Louisiana	1,892,402	8.2	544,997
Mississippi	1,235,072	5.1	449,296
Nortn Carolina	2,700,778	11.9	586,219
South Carolina	1,344,466	5.9	396,848
Tennessee	2,193,799	9.7	329,630
Texas*	2,010,034	8.8	414,233
Virginia	2,437,328	10.7	460,081
	22,584,763		5,045,095

*All Texas figures include only those 65 counties in which have more than 15% non-white population.

**Statistical Estimate

i2 4a.

. n- ite P	% of South- wide Total	No. Negroes Reg.	% of South- wide Total	No. Negro VAP Not Reg.	% of South- wide Total
,731	10.1	68,317	5.1	441,414	11.9
,593	4.0	68,970	5.1	133,623	3.6
,420	9.8	182,456	13.5	312,964	8.4
,047	13.0	175,573	13.0	480,474	13.0
,997	10.8	151,663	11.3	393,334	10.6
,296	8.9	23,920	1.8	425,376	11.5
,219	11.6	210,450	15.6	375,769	10.1
,848	7.8	90,901	6.7	305,947	8.3
,630	6.5	150,869	11.2	178,761	4.8
,233	8.2	111,014**	8.2	303,219	8.2
,081	9.1	110,113	8.2	349,968	9.4
,095		1,344,519		3,700,849	

ies in East Texas

Data Sources for Tables 4a. and 4b.

Population: 1960 U.S. Census Reports

Registration: Alabama - Compilation made by the Birmingham News, June 10, 1962, from various sources. Chilton County not included.

Arkansas - Report of Arkansas State Auditor, 1962

Florida - Report of Secretary of State, April 19, 1962

Georgia - Atlanta Journal, April 16, 1962

Louisiana - New Orleans Times Picayune, May 5, 1962

Mississippi - CRC Report, 1961 (69 of 82 counties)

North Carolina - North Carolina Advisory Committee, 1960

South Carolina - Negro: Report of South Carolina Progressive Democrats, April, 1962; White: Washington Post, July, 1961

Tennessee - CRC Report, 1961 (63 of 95 counties)

Texas - Compiled by Robert S. Calvert, Comptroller of Public Accounts; Racial breakdown estimated statistically by VEP

Virginia - Letter from Levin Nock Davis, Secretary, Virginia State Board of Elections, August 3, 1962

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director

B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

October 16,1962

TO: Staff Personnel in Voter Registration
FROM; James T. McCain
RE: Reporting of results in Voter Registration

In order that we may conform with the requirements of the Voter Education Project, when you make your reports for October, it will be necessary for each person working in voter registration to report his result of each area or county, parish, etc., on a seperate VEP-2 form, which you have in your possession. ~~If you spent a few days in one area~~ For each ~~one~~ area worked, a form must be sent in for that area.

If there is any doubt in your mind what I am asking you to do in this memo, please call me at the National Office before you submit your reports ..

Copies of this memo sent to Ronnie, Weldon, Robinson,F., and Brown(10-16-62)

Mr. James Farmer
Mr. James T. McCain

NOV 5 1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

November 1, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

To: All participating VEP agencies

From: Wiley A. Branton

It has come to our attention that in some rare instances the VEP funds may have been used for the payment of poll taxes.

These funds should not be used, in any manner whatsoever, for poll tax payment, even in the form of loans.

WAB:jl

Mr. James Farmer
Mr. James McCain

NOV 1 3 1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 205 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

November 12, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Participating Agencies

FROM: Wiley A. Branton

Enclosed is a schedule of all voter education projects which were being supported by VEP as of November 1, 1962. Some of these projects have not yet started, but should begin prior to March 31, 1963, the end of our first fiscal year.

In addition to these projects, VEP will work very closely with a Greater New Orleans project which is under the sponsorship of the Coordinating Council and which is to receive some continued financial support from the AFL-CIO COPE.

We also have an unfinished program in Davidson, Giles, Maury, and Williamson counties in Tennessee, under the sponsorship of the Nashville branch NAACP and the Davidson County Independent Political Council in cooperation with the Social Science Department at Fisk University. This latter program was delayed because of the departure of Dr. Vivian Henderson from Nashville, but is now getting under way again under a new director.

We welcome, at all times, any comments which you might have regarding these projects.

WAB:jl
attach.

VOTER EDUCATIO
Participating
As of November

Agencies working with VEP support	State	City	County
Jefferson County Voters Campaign 1630 4th Ave., Room 622 Birmingham, Alabama (Mrs. Louphenia Thomas)	ALABAMA***	Birmingham	Jeffers
Madison County Committee for Reg. & Voting 234 Church St., N.W. Huntsville, Alabama (Rev. H. P. Snodgrass)	"	Huntsville	Madison
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) 334 Auburn Ave., N.E. Atlanta 3, Georgia (Rev. Andrew Young)	"	Anniston Gadsden Montgomery	Calhoun Etowah Montgom

*Code for Statistics: (These figures are county-wide.)
WReg - white registered voters
NReg - Negro registered voters
UNVAP - Unregistered Negro voting age population
%WVAPReg - Percent of white voting age population registered
%NVAPReg - Percent of Negro voting age population registered

**Code for Sources:
CR - County Registrar's Office
BN - Birmingham News
SA - State Auditor
SS - Secretary of State
CRC - Civil Rights Commissi
BR - Board of Registration
SCPD - South Carolina Progr
subtracted from Secr
CHR - Local Councils on Hum

CATION PROJECT
ting Programs
ember 1, 1962

unty	WReg*	NReg*	UN VAP*	%W VAP Reg*	%N VAP Reg*	Source**
fferson	113,500	13,500	110,425	44.0	11.6	CR
dison	22,000	1,500	9,166	40.3	14.1	BN
lhoun	27,423	2,209	6,827	61.3	24.4	BN
owah	34,219	2,126	5,535	70.5	27.7	CR
ntgomery	29,515	3,182	29,874	46.9	9.6	BN

***These are poll tax states. In these states prospective voters must first qualify under the registration statutes and then pay poll tax in order to vote. The figures above represent registered voters.

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mmission
ation
Progressive Democrats reported 1962 Negro registration. These were
m Secretary of State's total registration figures.
on Human Relations SRC - Southern Regional Council estimate

Agencies working with VEP support	State	City	County
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 38 Park Row New York 38, N.Y. (Mr. James T. McCain)	FLORIDA	Miami	Dade
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) 20 West 40th St. New York 18, N.Y. (Dr. John Morsell)	"	Daytona Beach	Volusia
		Fort Lauderdale	Broward
		Gainesville	Alachua
		Haines City	Polk
		Jacksonville	Duval
		Lake City	Columbia
		Orlando	Orange
		Panama City	Bay
		Pensacola	Escambia
		Tampa-St. Petersburg	Hillsboro Pinella
		Winterhaven	Polk
SCLC (See above)	"	Tallahassee	Leon
"	GEORGIA	Americus	Sumter
		Camilla	Mitchell
		Columbus	Muscogee
		Conyers	Rockdale
		Decatur	DeKalb
		Gainesville	Hall
		Greensboro	Greene
		Griffin	Spalding
		Hinesville	Liberty
		Madison	Morgan
		McRae	Telfair
		Pembroke	Bryan

ty	WReg	NReg	UN VAP	%W VAP Reg	%N VAP Reg	Source
	363,608	30,519	45,054	67.6	40.4	SS,'62
sia	52,910	5,395	6,220	71.3	46.4	SS, 62
ard	136,073	11,461	15,548	71.8	42.4	"
hua	22,693	3,289	6,609	74.3	33.2	"
	65,205	6,113	13,111	67.0	31.8	"
l	113,616	26,874	31,556	55.7	46.0	"
mbia	7,435	1,739	1,383	91.9	55.7	"
ge	79,394	4,328	17,443	57.6	19.9	"
	22,681	3,177	1,787	71.0	36.0	"
mbia	53,044	9,201	8,840	69.2	51.0	"
sborough-	(127,967-	16,175-	14,939-	59.8-	52.0-)	"
nellas	(182,140	6,009	12,112	71.3	33.2)	"
	65,205	6,113	13,111	67.0	31.8	"
	18,573	4,906	7,416	65.8	39.8	"
er	5,534	501	6,209	71.6	07.5	CR,'60
hell	7,928	375	4,596	130.9	07.5	SS,'58
ogee	22,859	3,729	18,820	30.6	16.5	"
dale	4,641	731	781	98.6	48.3	SS,'60
lb	64,450	2,153	10,254	43.5	17.3	SS,'58
	13,772	811	1,978	49.8	29.1	CR,'62
ne	2,665	1,538	1,460	74.7	51.3	SS,'62
ding	9,370	1,391	3,861	56.2	26.5	"
rty	2,346	2,448	728	44.2	77.1	SS,'58
an	4,588	55	934	76.9	05.6	"
air	3,959	325	1,762	80.2	15.6	CR,'62
n	2,523	1,105	6	110.2	99.4	CR,'62

Agencies working with VEP support	State	City	Cou
SCLC (cont'd)	GEORGIA (cont'd)	Reidsville	Tat
		Statesboro	Bul
		Swainsboro	Ema
		Sylvania	Scr
		Washington	Wil
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) 6 Raymond St., N.W. Atlanta, Georgia (Mr. James Forman)	"	Blakely	Ear
		Buena Vista	Mar
		Cuthbert	Ran
		Dawson	Ter
		Fort Valley	Pea
		Leesburg	Lee
		Morgan	Cal
		Newton	Bak
		Sylvester	Wor
CORE (See above)	LOUISIANA	Amite	Tan
		Baton Rouge	Eas
		Clinton	Eas
		Covington	St.
		Donaldsonville	Asc
		Franklinton	Was
		Greensburg	St.
		Livingston	Liv
		New Roads	Poi
		Plaquemine	Ibe
		Port Allen	Wes
		Saint Francisville	Wes
NAACP (See above)	"	Lake Providence	Eas
		Monroe	Ouac
		Ruston	Lin
		Saint Joseph	Ten

County	Wreg	NReg	UN VAP	%W VAP Reg	%N VAP Reg	Source
Tattnall	6,630	1,310	1,825	89.9	41.8	CR,'62
Bulloch	8,318	1,045	3,292	82.3	24.1	"
Emanuel	7,864	2,098	907	103.1	69.8	SS,'62
Screven	3,530	863	2,866	77.5	23.1	SS,'62
Wilkes	3,529	493	2,608	97.4	15.9	"
Early	3,729	261	3,016	92.9	08.0	SS,'62
Marion	1,508	55	1,554	111.4	03.4	CR,'60
Randolph	2,495	423	3,240	86.7	11.5	SS,'62
Terrell	2,894	51	4,006	95.3	1.2	CR,'60
Peach	2,539	679	3,883	69.6	14.9	SS,'58
Lee	1,210	29	1,766	84.8	1.6	CRC,'61
Calhoun	1,685	145	2,248	101.9	6.0	SS,'62
Baker	1,649	6	1,279	144.8	0.5	SRC,'62
Worth	5,855	296	3,480	110.0	7.8	SS,'58
Tangipahoa parish	18,787	3,141	6,260	84.2	33.4	BR,'62
East Baton Rouge"	63,932	10,200	26,708	72.6	27.6	"
East Feliciana "	2,481	82	4,020	59.0	1.0	"
St. Tammany "	14,182	2,543	2,495	88.4	50.4	"
Ascension "	8,574	2,460	1,711	84.8	58.7	"
Washington "	15,316	1,711	5,110	91.1	25.0	"
St. Helena "	1,461	111	1,971	61.8	5.3	"
Livingston "	11,831	1,203	615	96.1	66.2	"
Pointe Coupee "	2,522	821	4,452	41.4	11.7	"
Iberville "	7,237	2,484	4,576	82.8	35.1	"
West Baton Rouge"	3,362	1,203	2,299	84.6	34.3	"
West Feliciana "	876	0	2,235	53.6	0.0	"
East Carroll "	423	0	4,183	14.1	0.0	"
Ouachita "	24,068	725	15,652	59.8	4.4	"
Lincoln "	1,642	476	5,247	17.1	8.3	"
Tensas "	792	0	3,533	34.6	0.0	"

Agencies working with VEP support	State	City	County
NAACP (cont'd)	LOUISIANA (cont'd)	Tallulah	Madison
SCLC (See above)	"	Acadia	Bienville
		Benton	Bossier
		Coushatta	Red River
		Homer	Claiborne
		Mansfield	DeSoto
		Minden	Webster
		Shreveport	Caddo
Council of Federated Organizations# 213 Fourth Street Clarksdale, Mississippi (Dr. Aaron Henry)	MISSISSIPPI***	Clarksdale	Coahoma
		Greenwood	Leflore
		Hattiesburg	Forrest
		Holly Springs	Marshall
		Indianola	Sunflower
Womanpower Unlimited 1072 Lynch Street Jackson, Mississippi (Mrs. C. Collins Harvey)	"	Jackson	Hinds
NAACP (See above)	NORTH CAROLINA	Charlotte	Mecklenburg
		Rocky Mount	Edgecombe-Nash
		Wilmington	New Hanover
SCLC (See above)	"	Edenton	Chowan
		Elizabeth City	Pasquotank
		Jackson	Northampton
		Windsor	Bertie
		Winton	Hertford

#This agency will eventually work in the entire Delta region.

y	Wreg	NReg	UN VAP	%W VAP Reg	%N VAP Reg	Source
on	500	0	5,181	15.0	0.0	BR,'62
ille parish	5,154	25	4,052	91.8	0.6	"
er "	12,754	548	6,299	53.8	8.0	"
iver "	3,416	30	2,151	103.7	1.4	"
orne "	5,492	31	5,001	85.6	0.6	"
o "	5,780	594	6,159	88.3	8.8	"
er "	5,083	80	6,965	32.3	1.1	"
"	58,324	4,692	37,057	66.4	11.2	"
ma	Unavail-able	1,960	13,505	Unavail-able	12.7	CRC,'61
re	"	472	14,050	"	3.2	"
st	"	12	7,848	"	.1	"
all	"	17	7,853	"	.2	"
ower	"	161	14,280	"	1.1	"
	28,715	5,000	31,138	42.3	13.8	"

enburg	96,074	14,729	19,421	77.6	43.1	CRC,'60
ombe-	(11,129-	1,787-	10,543-	71.7-	14.5-)	"
sh	(25,914	2,015	8,558	119.0	19.1)	"
anover	31,421	7,353	3,216	99.3	69.6	"
n	3,465	550	1,957	90.1	22.0	CRC,'60
otank	7,527	1,894	3,042	80.0	38.4	"
ampton	6,700	1,300	6,004	108.44	17.8	"
e	6,242	713	5,548	101.4	11.4	"
ord	6,415	537	5,565	114.43	8.8	"

Agencies working with VEP support	State	City	County
CORE (See above)	SOUTH CAROLINA	Bennettsville	Marlboro
		Bishopville	Lee
		Conway	Horry
		Darlington	Darlingt
		Dillon	Dillon
		Florence	Florence
		Georgetown	Georgeto
		Kingstree	Williams
		Manning	Clarendo
		Marion	Marion
		Spartanburg	Spartanb
		Sumter	Sumter
		Winnsboro	Fairfiel
		York	York
NAACP (See above)	"	Columbia	Richland
NAACP (See above)	TENNESSEE	Bolivar	Hardeman
		Brownsville	Haywood
		Clarksville	Montgome
		Covington	Tipton
		Knoxville	Knox
		Memphis	Shelby
		Ripley	Lauderda
		Somerville	Fayette
SCLC (See above)	"	Chattanooga	Hamilton
National Urban League 14 East 48th Street New York 17, N.Y. (Mr. Whitney Young)	TEXAS***	Fort Worth	Tarrant

rty	WReg	NReg	UN VAP	%W VAP Reg	%N VAP Reg	Source
lboro	7,167	1,450	4,482	87.1	24.4	SCPD,'62
	4,168	1,150	4,286	94.8	21.3	"
ry	15,127	1,890	5,539	55.0	25.4	"
lington	11,099	3,318	6,582	66.4	33.5	"
lon	6,496	1,031	4,498	74.4	18.6	"
rence	20,051	3,181	12,770	74.5	19.9	"
rgetown	6,745	3,621	3,552	76.2	50.5	"
liamsburg	7,347	480	10,055	97.2	4.5	"
rendon	4,211	525	7,210	80.6	6.8	"
ion	5,166	2,550	5,134	63.7	33.2	"
rtanburg	47,638	4,419	12,628	65.0	25.9	
ter	7,773	3,690	11,690	35.3	24.0	"
rfield	4,422	900	4,636	88.9	16.2	"
k	19,191	3,500	6,696	60.3	34.3	"
hland	41,884	8,850	23,820	53.0	27.1	"
deman	No breakdown available - Total Population 7,298					
wood	5,619	2,000	4,295	97.8	31.8	CHR,'62
tgomery	No breakdown available - Total Population 15,909					
ton	No breakdown available - Total Population 11,983					
x	115,000	10,000	3,275	82.9	75.3	CR,'62
lby	163,388	76,129	42,904	67.9	63.9	"
derdale	No breakdown available - Total Population 12,000					
ette	3,200	2,800	4,415	72.1	38.8	CHR,'62
ilton	No breakdown available - Total Population, 104,441					
rant	145,447	9,940	23,055	50.6	30.1	CRC,'61

Agencies working with VEP support	State	City	County
All Citizens Registration Committee 307 W. Fairfax St. Falls Church, Va. (Mr. E. B. Henderson)	VIRGINIA***	Alexandria	(Independ
		Arlington	Arlington
		Berryville	Clarke
		Fairfax	Fairfax
		Front Royal	Warren
		Leesburg	Loudon
		Manassas	Prince Wi
		Warrenton	Fauquier
NAACP (See above)	"	Buckingham	Buckingha
		Cumberland	Cumberlan
		Emporia	Greensvil
		Farmville	Prince Ed
		Fredericksburg	(Independ
		Isle of Wight	Isle of W
		Lynchburg	(Independ
		Portsmouth	(Independ
		Roanoke	(Independ
		Suffolk	Nansemond
		Suffolk City	(Independ
		Surry	Surry
		Sussex	Sussex
National Urban League (See above)	"	Richmond	(Independ
SCLC (See above)	"	Amelia	Amelia
		Appomattox	Appomatto
		Boydton & Radcliffe	Mecklenbu
		Courtland	Southampt
		Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie
		Hopewell	(Independ

...ty	WReg	NReg	UN VAP	%W VAP Reg	%N VAP Reg	Source
...dependent city)	24,507	1,495	4,530	48.5	24.8	SS,'62
...ington	48,806	1,307	3,907	47.7	25.1	SS,'62
...rke	2,722	221	565	67.8	28.1	"
...rfax	59,772	1,036	8,074	42.5	11.4	"
...ren	3,722	132	455	45.3	22.5	"
...don	7,963	401	1,838	66.3	17.9	"
...ce William	5,479	519	1,698	22.4	23.4	"
...quier	4,340	500	2,593	40.5	16.2	"
...tingham	1,500	355	1,853	39.7	16.1	"
...berland	1,540	300	1,347	84.7	18.2	"
...nsville	3,290	1,034	2,851	73.1	26.6	"
...ce Edward	2,765	665	2,231	53.9	23.0	"
...dependent city)	4,059	573	898	60.4	38.9	CR,'62
... of Wight	3,647	1,164	3,153	73.1	27.0	"
...dependent city)	13,779	2,042	4,532	49.7	31.1	"
...dependent city)	23,109	5,623	15,432	52.2	26.7	"
...dependent city)	31,939	2,860	6,659	60.8	30.0	SS,'62
...emond	4,063	2,090	7,716	58.3	21.3	"
...dependent city)	4,112	851	1,918	78.0	30.7	CR,'62
...y	1,045	445	1,397	70.6	24.1	SS,'62
...ex	2,285	920	2,786	85.8	24.8	"
...ependent city)	52,903	17,355	36,364	58.4	32.3	SS,'62
...ia	1,977	672	1,252	87.4	34.9	SS,'62
...mattox	2,575	262	880	60.6	22.9	"
...lenburg	5,700	408	6,216	54.4	6.1	"
...hampton	4,036	677	6,758	55.7	9.1	"
...iddie	3,706	1,013	7,574	71.1	11.8	"
...dependent city)	5,000	250	1,299	56.5	16.1	CR,'62

Agencies working with VEP support	State	City	County
SCLC (cont'd)	VIRGINIA (cont'd)	Lawrenceville	Brunswick
		Lunenburg	Lunenburg
		Nottoway	Nottoway
		Petersburg	(Independ
		Powhatan	Powhatan
		Prince George	Prince Ge

nty	WReg	NReg	UN VAP	%W VAP Reg	%N VAP Reg	Source
nswick	3,575	813	3,921	77.1	17.2	SS,'62
enburg	2,650	340	2,194	57.5	13.4	"
toway	3,060	635	2,823	55.0	18.4	"
dependent city)	6,015	2,643	7,178	48.0	26.9	"
natan	1,480	522	1,041	62.3	33.4	CR,'62
nce George	2,139	510	1,910	24.1	21.1	SS,'62

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

Mr. James Farmer
Mr. James McCain
Mr. Marvin Rich
et al

February 7, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All Interested Parties

FROM: Wiley A. Branton

We are pleased to announce that on February 1, 1963, Mr. Randolph T. Blackwell joined the staff of the Voter Education Project as Field Director.

Mr. Blackwell holds a degree in the Social Sciences and is a graduate of the Howard University Law School. He has done post-graduate work in government and economics at Syracuse University and American University. He comes to us from a position as Associate Professor of Government at Alabama A. and M. College.

As Field Director he will consult with and advise cooperating organizations in the formulation or revision of programs; assist in the instruction of voter registration staffs, will advise organizations when problems arise as to how particular problems should be met in accordance with the terms of the approved programs, and will assist in the observation and analysis of the activities, methods, and results of the various programs.

Please feel free to call upon Mr. Blackwell and to utilize VEP's staff resources whenever we may assist you.

WAB:jl

THE ONLY SUCH PUBLICATION OF ITS KIND

CORE EDUCATION PROJECT NEWSLETTER

Volume 1 | March, 1964 | Number 2

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Two counties, each boasting a metropolis as its county seat, conducted voter registration drives during 1963. One, in Miami (Dade County), Florida, was a coordinated effort of a number of community organizations. The other in Charlotte (Mecklenburg County), North Carolina, was conducted by an arm of the Mecklenburg Organization on Political Affairs. These stories are presented as illustrations of successful activity in voter registration.

Miami (Dade County), Florida

The month of September was a productive one for voter registration in Miami (Dade County), Florida. Through a community effort, CORE Field Secretary Weldon Rougeau aided in the addition of 5,593 persons to the registration polls.

The period of most intensive registration activity ran from September 16 to September 28. During that time, 5,567 persons were registered. Of that total, about 100 were whites.

Registration was conducted in eleven predominantly Negro areas. Registration sub-stations were placed in these areas by the county authorities. The locations of the sub-stations were: Homestead, Goulds, Perrine, Richmond Heights, Coconut Grove, downtown Miami, Opa-Locka, Brown's Sub, Liberty Square, James E. Scott and Liberty City (Hutcheson Realty).

The locations were open Monday through Saturday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with the exception of Tuesdays and Thursdays when they remained open until 9 p.m. The turnout on Tuesdays and Thursdays was very heavy despite rain in some areas.

The personnel for these sub-stations came from the eleven areas and were hired by the county. They were all Negroes who were registered voters. In most instances, there was representation of the two major political parties.

The task of getting the sub-stations set up was not an easy one. Initially, the county politicians were opposed to the idea because the proposed registration drive was primarily oriented toward the Negro community. The Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of South Florida helped the county authorities to see that providing this service was a part of their responsibility.

Several members of the Community Relations Board (Bi-Racial Committee) took the matter before the County Manager. He was very receptive to the idea and asked that preferential locations for registration sub-stations be submitted to him by the board. The board, in turn, asked Mr. Rougeau to suggest the sub-station locations. After consulting with residents and leaders, a list of locations was submitted.

The office of the Supervisor of Registration gave its full cooperation throughout the drive.

There was the omnipresent problem of getting the organizations in the Negro community to take an active part in the drive. A few organizations did get members to work in the drive, but the number from these organizations was not representative of the active membership in them. The organizations

(Continued on Page 4)

Charlotte, North Carolina

The Mecklenburg Organization on Political Affairs, a non-partisan organization, was formed in 1958 in order to increase Negro registration and participation in elections. Since its inception, MOPA has been the stimulant for political activity among Negroes in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. Realizing the need for a massive registration drive in the county, the members of MOPA supported the organization of the Non-Partisan Voters Registration Coordinating Committee. This committee has broad community representation. Dr. R. A. Hawkins is chairman, Mr. Calvene Ross, secretary, T. H. Wyche, attorney, and Mr. James Polk are members-at-large of the Executive Committee. Dr. R. P. Perry, President of Johnson C. Smith University is a member of the Steering Committee, along with all precinct chairmen, representatives from labor, civic and social organizations, and the communications media.

The committee has completed the first phase of a drive which they hope will yield 20,000 new registrants in Mecklenburg County by November, 1964. The organization engaged in an intensive two-month program beginning September 16 and ending November 18. In one day's activity alone, on November 9, 1,051 new voters were added to the rolls. When the books closed on November 18, 5,236 new voters had been successfully registered.

Personnel for this effective campaign included twenty adult workers and the student body of Johnson C. Smith University. For the first week, a "fan out" technique was utilized. Workers were concentrated in the downtown area near the Board of Elections office Monday through Friday during the hours when the books were available. Through personal contact in the streets, the workers urged persons to register. On three Saturdays in November, when the books were available in the precincts, greater attention was given to community activity. Contact was established with the total community through churches, civic and social organizations, radio and televising advertising, and door-to-door canvassing in an effort to reach all individuals of voting age.

The drive is now in its second phase which will run through the primary registration period through April. The final phase will resume in September and run through the general election registration period in October. With the practical experiences gained in the initial phase, the committee is moving ahead with renewed enthusiasm.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT NEWSLETTER

5 Forsyth St., Rm. 502

Atlanta, Ga.

Ph. 525-0595

Staff

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Poll Tax Is Outlawed By Constitutional Amendment

The 24th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, outlawing the use of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections, was ratified by the required three-quarters (38) of the states, and became a part of the Constitution on January 23.

The Amendment goes into effect immediately and will have the effect of barring requirement of the poll tax as a qualification for voting in the 1964 Presidential and Congressional elections, as well as all subsequent federal elections. Five states had a poll tax as prerequisite for voting: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

The final state to ratify the amendment was South Dakota. The South Dakota Senate suspended normal rules to pass the ratification resolution when it heard that the Georgia Senate had ratified the amendment and sent it to the Georgia House where early approval seemed likely. In addition to Georgia, the other states whose legislatures were in session but had not taken final action were Arizona, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The Amendment will have no effect on the 45 states which do not impose a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. The five states which still have poll tax must make a choice before the 1964 elections. They can either, as Texas and Virginia have already done, provide for "dual elections" in which anyone may vote for federal officers but only persons who have paid their poll taxes may vote for state and local officials, or any otherwise qualified person can vote in all elections. Up to January 30, the legislatures of Alabama and Mississippi have made no move to establish "dual elections." The Arkansas legislature is scheduled to meet in special session to enact a new registration law which probably will not require a poll tax in any election.

Blowin' In The Wind . . . .

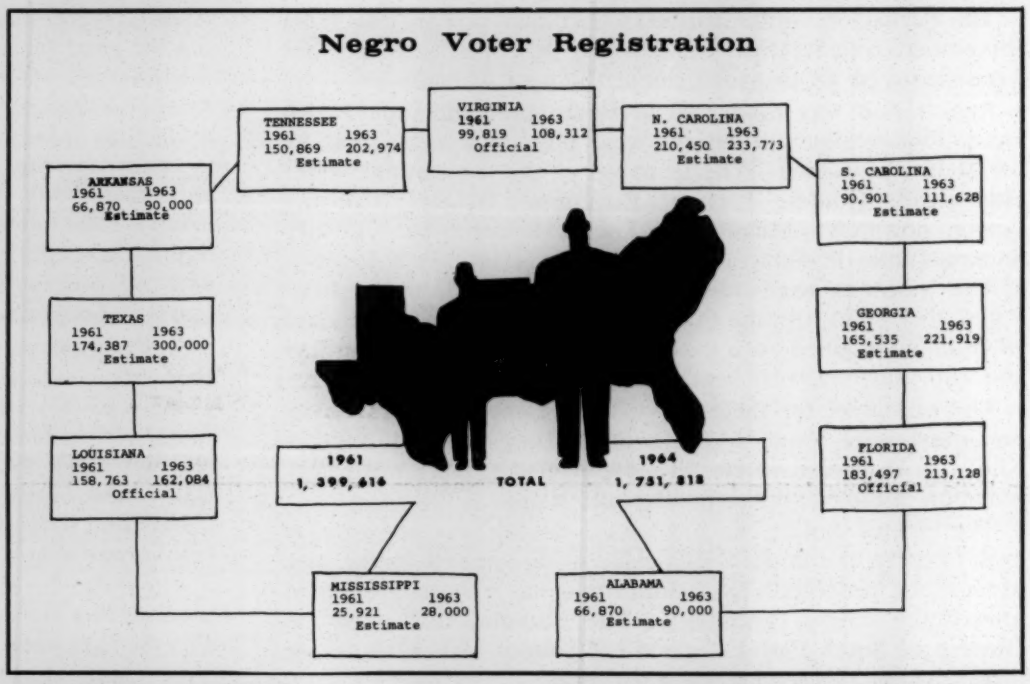
Louisiana

Ronnie Moore, CORE Field Secretary, reports that a hole has finally been made in the wall of resistance to Negro registration in West Feliciana and Tensas Parishes (counties). In West Feliciana, Rev. Joseph Carter was registered on October 17, despite massive opposition from whites. Under the eyes of Justice Department and FBI personnel, he had to enter the courthouse by a side door because the front door had been blocked. But he *did* register, thus becoming the first Negro to register in that parish within the living memory of oldsters in the community. Since that time, at least twelve other Negroes have registered.

On January 10, a letter was received from Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director, CORE, indicating that fifteen Negroes had registered to vote in Tensas Parish, assuring Negro registration in every parish in Louisiana. Mr. Rich indicated that registration efforts would begin soon in Bienville, Red River, Webster, East and West Carroll, Rapides, and Washington Parishes.

Greensboro, North Carolina

In fifteen working days, August 9-30, 1963, with a budget of $955, the American Friends Service Committee, cooperating with local NAACP and CORE chapters, conducted a voter registration project in Greensboro, North Carolina, which added 803 new voters to the rolls. The project centered its activity in the Negro community, but did not discourage the Danville Christian Progressive Association for the purpose of making loans to individuals who could not afford to pay the poll tax. Those persons borrowing money had to be literate since emphasis was not merely upon payment of the tax, but actual registration. From a list prepared in an earlier phase of the drive, students in the community reached all persons who had registered but were not eligible to vote because their poll taxes were in arrears. These individuals were encouraged to make payment. Many of those able to pay did so, thus making them eligible to vote in the upcoming elections. In December, 369 new voters were registered.



Danville, Virginia

During the latter part of November, a task force headed by Herbert Coulton, Field Secretary, SCLC, moved into Danville to resume voter registration activity following the November elections.

In the first nine days of the month, 310 new registrants were added to the lists. This first nine days was the deadline for payment of poll tax to be eligible for voting in the June primaries. Since many Negroes were out of work, $1,300 was raised by various groups by foregoing the purchase of Christmas gifts and sent to whites from registering. Several Negro neighborhoods in the five predominantly Negro precincts were canvassed by interracial teams of two weekday evenings from 7 to 9, and Saturday afternoons from 2 to 6. During these hours, registrars were available at a neighborhood church or community center to register people brought there by the project workers. House-to-house coverage was supplemented by canvassing on downtown streets and in neighborhood shopping centers. Working in new neighborhoods was found to be very worthwhile because many registered voters had not changed

Local police arresting two SNCC workers on steps of federal building, Selma, Dallas County, Alabama, October 7, 1963.

their addresses with the Board of Elections. Work was also done on the streets where houses were condemned and soon to be vacated in order to obtain new addresses to be given to the board.

The canvassers had to determine which of the interviewees were not registered but qualified, which needed to notify the Board of an address change, and which needed to re-register because their names had been stricken from the rolls because they had not voted in six years as well as to dissuade fears, provide information about registration procedures and convince Negroes that there can be a hard, practical utility in registering and voting. The use of a mimeographed flyer with the slogan, "Your Vote Can Be Your Voice" was found to be very valuable in laying the foundation for talking about registration.

Although the primary emphasis was voter registration, as much time as possible was given to voter education. The workers found that their efforts were more successful if they used specific explanations. The importance of voting in all elections and of reading and thinking and of making up one's own mind how to vote was stressed.

Greenville County, S. C.

A recent report from Greenville County showing some 3,000 persons registered during December, 1963, and January, 1964, reveals that Charleston County has lost the shifting spotlight in the Palmetto state. Rev. Nathaniel Brockman is campaign director for the NAACP sponsored voter registration drive. He indicates that contacts have been initiated all over the county, and interest and enthusiasm are at a high pitch. He has a group of 85 volunteers who are committed to using every available technique in order to stimulate registration activity in Greenville County.

Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. William T. Underwood, NAACP campaign director in Hamilton County has reported 3,797 new registrants since campaign began in late October. Using a variety of techniques, including block organization in most wards, the 110 workers have achieved significant results in reaching potential registrants. During the last two weeks in December, the Registrar's books were carried into three wards on three days resulting in 827 new registrants. This was a reversal of an earlier decision of the Election Commission not to allow the books to be taken to the wards. There was a feeling that increased registration among whites had also been influenced by the publicity from the campaign.

Dallas County, Alabama

There are 30,000 Negroes and less than 25,000 whites in Dallas County, Alabama, according to the 1960 Census reports. However, less than 300 names of eligible Negroes could be found on the registration rolls.

In September, 1963, SNCC initiated an intensive voter registration project in Selma, Alabama. Weekly mass meetings in conjunction with the Dallas County Voters League featured such speakers as John Lewis, James Forman, James Baldwin, Dick Gregory, Rev. Red Shuttlesworth, and Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. But nothing drew more dramatic response than "Freedom Day," October 7, when more than 350 Negroes waited in line all day to register to vote. From October 7 through November 8, 252 Negroes filed applications on the 23 days on which registration was possible.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals issued a mandate on 9/30/63 requiring the District Court of the Southern District of Alabama to enjoin the Dallas County Board of Registrars from discriminating against Negroes. Law enforcement officers of Selma and Dallas counties actively intimidated prospective registrants during the drive. A motion by the Department of Justice to further enjoin Dallas County officials and the White Citizens Council from intimidating voter registration workers, voter applicants, and Justice Department attorneys has been filed. While the motion is before the court, it seems likely that there will be less overt action by these two groups.

Canton, Mississippi

The city of Canton is located 25 miles north of Jackson in Madison County. According to the 1960 Census, its total population is 9707, the Negro population being 6,220. Only 5.9 per cent of the voting age Negro population in Madison County is registered to vote, according to the 1961 U. S. Civil Rights Commission Report on Voting.

From January 21 through January 27, seventeen voter registration workers were arrested in efforts to mount a voter registration drive in this central Mississippi community. These arrests were on a series of charges ranging from burning leaves on a sidewalk to distributing leaflets without a permit. The Canton City Council has passed a new local ordinance making it illegal to pass out literature in the city unless approved by the Mayor and Chief of Police.

Officials of SNCC and CORE protested the arrests to the U. S. Department of Justice and called for federal protection of civil rights workers. In related developments, the homes of local civil rights leaders were searched; operation of all Negro taxicabs was halted; gas pumps were removed from a station owned by a Negro; owner of a cafe frequented by voter registration workers was arrested.

On February 3, all of the rights workers were found guilty and convicted in Canton city court. The sentences were $500 fines and six months in jail on each charge. The sentences are being appealed.

Negroes waiting to register at Orangeburg County, South Carolina, Courthouse November 4, 1963. J. W. McPherson, Chairman, local voter registration project, with cane.

PLEASE CLIP AND MAIL TO:
THE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
5 Forsyth St., N. W., Room 206
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

☐ **I would like to be on your mailing list to receive future copies of the VEP newsletter.**

☐ **I would like to talk with a VEP representative about registration work in my community.**

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ **State**_____

Voter Education Project Makes Staff Changes

We regret to announce that Jack Minnis, former Director of Research for VEP, is no longer with the Project.

Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., has been appointed Acting Assistant Director of VEP. Mr. Jordan, a native Atlantan, is a graduate of DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, and the Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C. Mr. Jordan is also Assistant to the Executive Director, Southern Regional Council.

Mrs. Barbara Ingram Whitaker has joined the staff as Research Assistant. Mrs. Whitaker is a graduate of Spelman College and holds the master's degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Prior to joining VEP, Mrs. Whitaker was a member of the faculty at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Results of VEP Programs

April 1, 1962 to December 31, 1963

State	*Total as of 12/31/63*
ALABAMA	13,487
ARKANSAS	8,756
FLORIDA	37,111
GEORGIA	46,347
LOUISIANA	5,899
MISSISSIPPI	3,228
N. CAROLINA	23,323
S. CAROLINA	20,727
TENNESSEE	34,243
TEXAS	120,590
VIRGINIA	13,877
TOTAL - - -	327,588

Miami (continued from page 1)

that helped were: The National Conference of Christians and Jews, the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization, the Boy Scouts (Goulds), CORE, The League of Women Voters, the Florida Labor Council, several local organizations, both youth and adult, and countless individuals who were not direct representatives of organizations.

The registration drive was given publicity by the two Negro newspapers, a Negro radio station, and several night clubs in the county which constantly announced the locations of the sub-stations, the times they were open, and the qualifications for registration.

Further to publicize the drive, persons went into the churches on Sundays, and made announcements about it and the need for a good showing to insure being able to use the sub-station program in the future. Persons also went into theaters making announcements and appealing for help in the drive.

The principals of all the schools in the sub-station areas sent memoranda to parents, made daily announcements about the location of the sub-stations, and instructed leaders of student organizations in the distribution of leaflets, canvassing, and office work. About one-half of the student body in each school participated in some way in the drive.

Several weeks before the opening of the sub-stations, workers canvassed each sub-station area. The purpose of the canvass was two-fold: 1) To get an idea of the number of voting age persons who were not registered along with their names, addresses and telephone numbers, and 2) To alert the areas to the possibility that sub-stations would soon be set up.

Upon official notification that the sub-stations would be opened in the areas selected, leaflets, posters, and placards were printed with the eleven locations, times for registering, qualifications, and reasons for registering. More than 125,000 leaflets, 1,000 posters, and 1,550 placards were distributed. This proved a satisfactory means of communicating with the persons with whom contact had been made during the canvass.

The only parts of the drive which were noticeably weak were in communications and transportation. There was not a sufficient number of people to man telephones and handle appointments and calls for transportation. These two, in addition to the inclement weather, were actually the reasons why more people were not registered. One communication innovation used which may be of help to others in similar situations involved project personnel boarding buses in the downtown section headed for areas in which sub-stations were located. While they were on the buses, these persons would make announcements to the passengers about the registration drive and inform them that a car pool would take them to the sub-station and then continue them on their journey if they would alight from the bus at a certain stop. This proved very effective.

Voter registration activity is continuing in Miami at the present time.

Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, Room 502
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

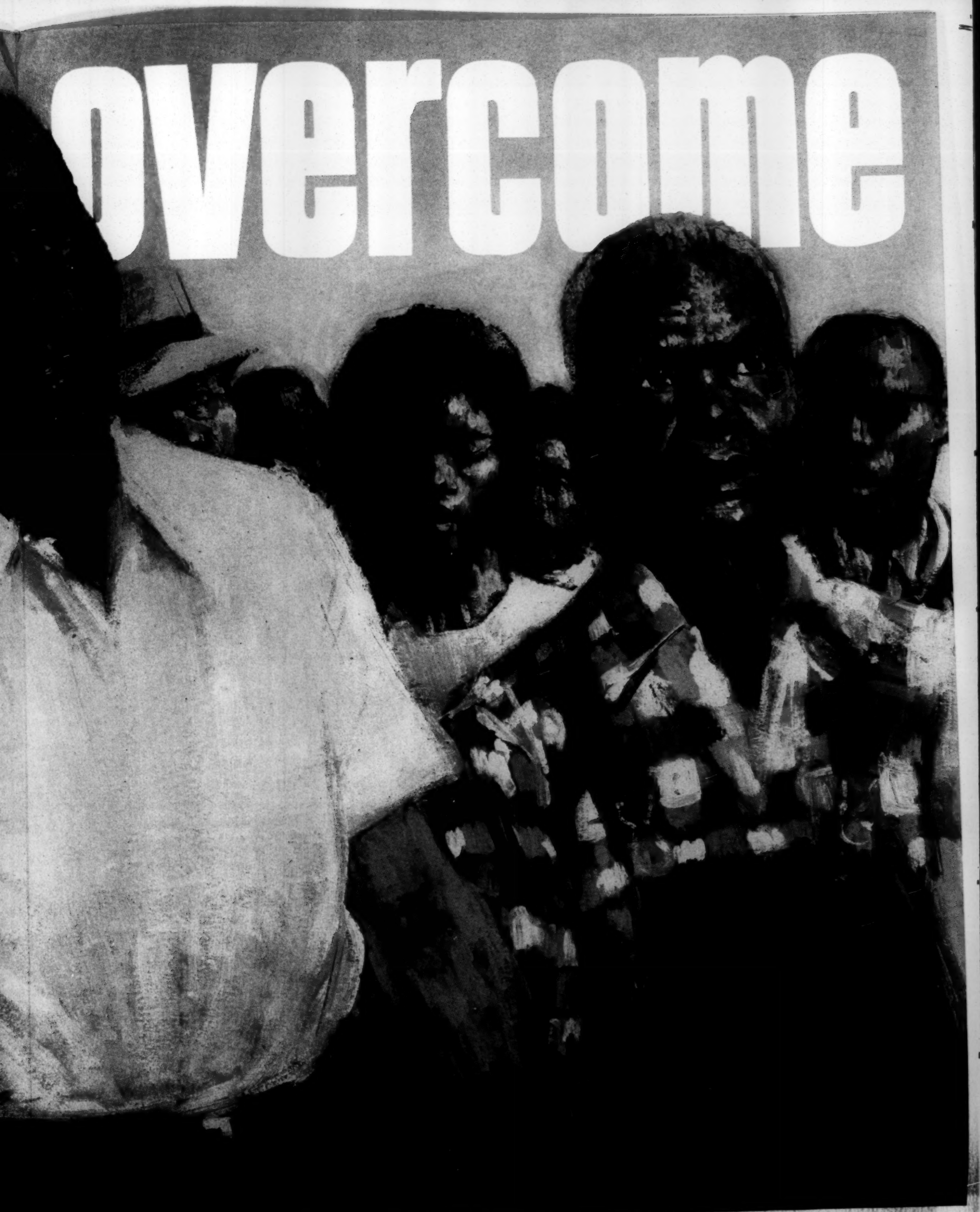
PLEASE NOTE:

Correction: Negro Voter Registration - Figures for Arkansas are incorrect and should read 72,604 (1961) and 77,714 (1963). These are official figures.

VEP is seeking information on Negro candidates currently seeking public offices in the southern states. We would appreciate any information, news clips, press releases, photographs, etc., which you might supply.

we shall

overcome



regist

AFL-CIO COMMITTEE

A-1

er-vote

TEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION

"YOU MUST REGISTER TO BE FREE!!"

Men and women all over the South are risking their very lives to become registered so they can vote. How can you do less? If you fail to register now, you don't deserve your freedom.

★ ★ ★

Special Registration Drive in Your Neighborhood!

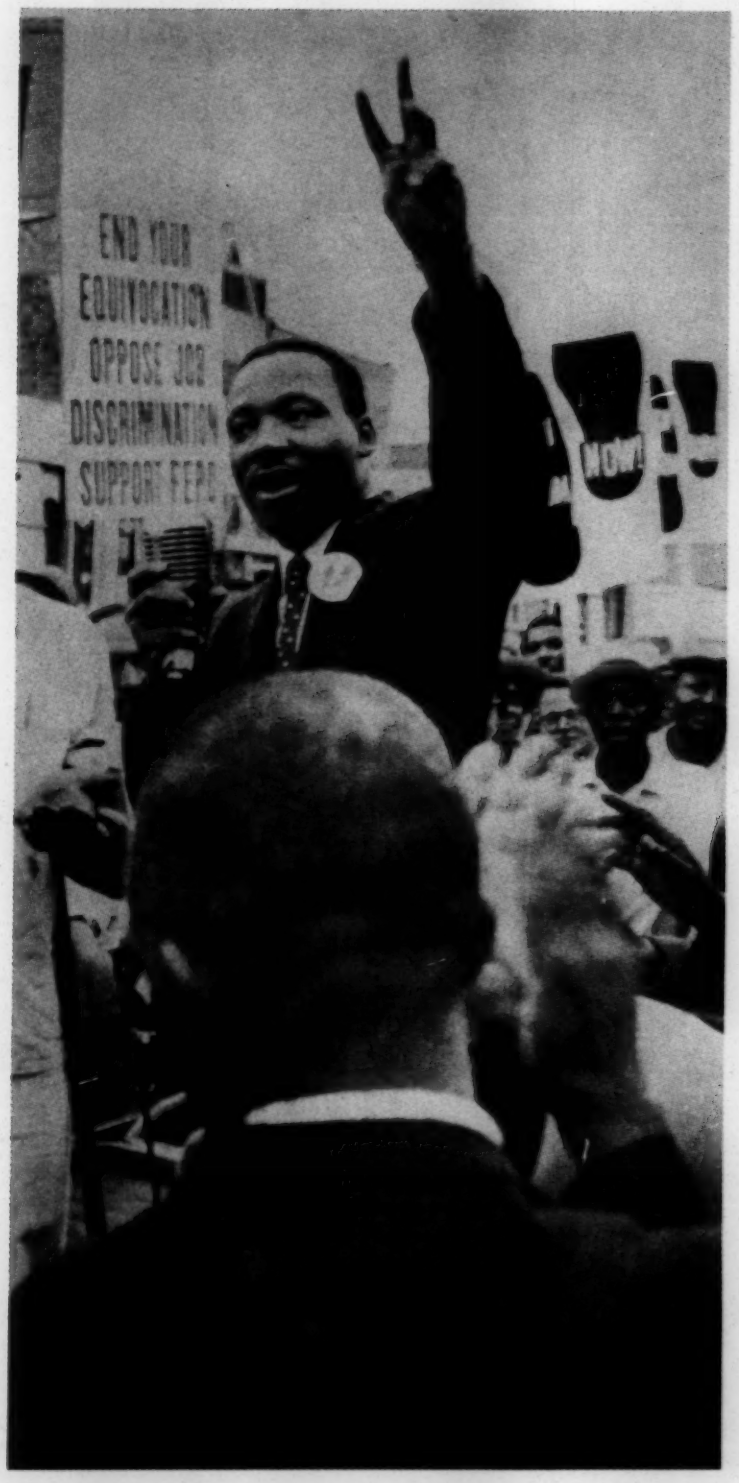
●

Register daily except Sunday at City and County Registration office, located at 6th and Walnut Streets in the Armory on Sixth Street side.

●

You can also register your change of address. Tell your neighbors; help us make this registration drive a real success!

CITIZENS
VOTER-REGISTRATION COMMITTEE
2753 S. 28th STREET — LOUISVILLE, KY.



VEP REPORT

Parish Quachita Period Feb. 1 - March 15

Areas worked

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing							
Number contacted by other means							
Number instructed at clinic							
Number applying for registration							
Number passed							37
Number failed							

VOTER EDUCA

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Mike Besser — person reporting

103 N. 10th St — STREET ADDRESS

Monroe — CITY

Ouach — COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies 5th Congre

	Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
55	No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
church/000	No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
10	No* refusing to participate										
50	No* instructed at clinics										
Home-office/0	No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
42	No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
17	No* successfully registered by this project										
25	No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

X Books Closed

EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 16 March to March 31

55eR
orting

Date Submitted April 3, 1964

ACHITA LA
STATE

gressional District

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
							3	4	1	3	3			6	2	4	7	3
							0	2	4	0	1			2	1	1	5	1
							3	2	3	3	2			4	1	3	2	2

VOTER EDUC

FORM VEP-2

SoRE
ORGANIZATION

Claud.A Edwa
Person Reporti

103 W. 10th St.
STREET ADDRESS

Greensberg St. He
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies Sixth

	Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Numerous	No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
150	No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
0	No* refusing to participate										
50	No* instructed at clinics										
0	No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
80	No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
40	No* successfully registered by this project										
40	No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

R EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Edwards
Reporting

PEriod covered
From MARCH 1 to MARCH 31, 1964

St. Helena, LA
STATE

Date Submitted April 3, 1964

64

9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27

VOTER EDUCA

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore
Person Reporti

306 Ivey St.
STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies 5th

	Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Numerous	No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
0	No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
39	No* refusing to participate										
0	No* instructed at clinics										
39	No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
17	No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
22	No* successfully registered by this project										
	No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

ER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From Feb. 1 to MARCH 31, 1964

ed RC
ecorting

Date Submitted APR. 1, 1964

STATE

(TENSAS PARISH)

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

VOTER ED

FORM VEP-2

SCLC
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Mos
Person Repor

306 Ivey
STREET ADDRESS

Opelika
CITY

COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies 6th

	Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
219	No* contacted by door-to-door canvass									
987	No* contacted by other means (specify means)									
0	No* refusing to participate									
58	No* instructed at clinics									
0	No* instructed at other places (specify place)									
49	No* applying for registration as a result of this program									
20	No* successfully registered by this project									
29	No* denied registration in this project									

*Persons of voting age

OTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Moore
eporting

PEriod covered
From Feb 1 to MARCH 31, 1964

ie
NTY STATE

Date Submitted April 13, 1964

th Iberville Parish

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Mike Lewis — PERSON REPORTING

103 N. 10th St. — STREET ADDRESS

Monroe — CITY

Ouachita — COUNTY

La — STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th Congress

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													X	X	
No* successfully registered by this project													X	X	
No* denied registration in this project													X	X	

*Persons of voting age

X Books Closed

0

ORT

Period covered

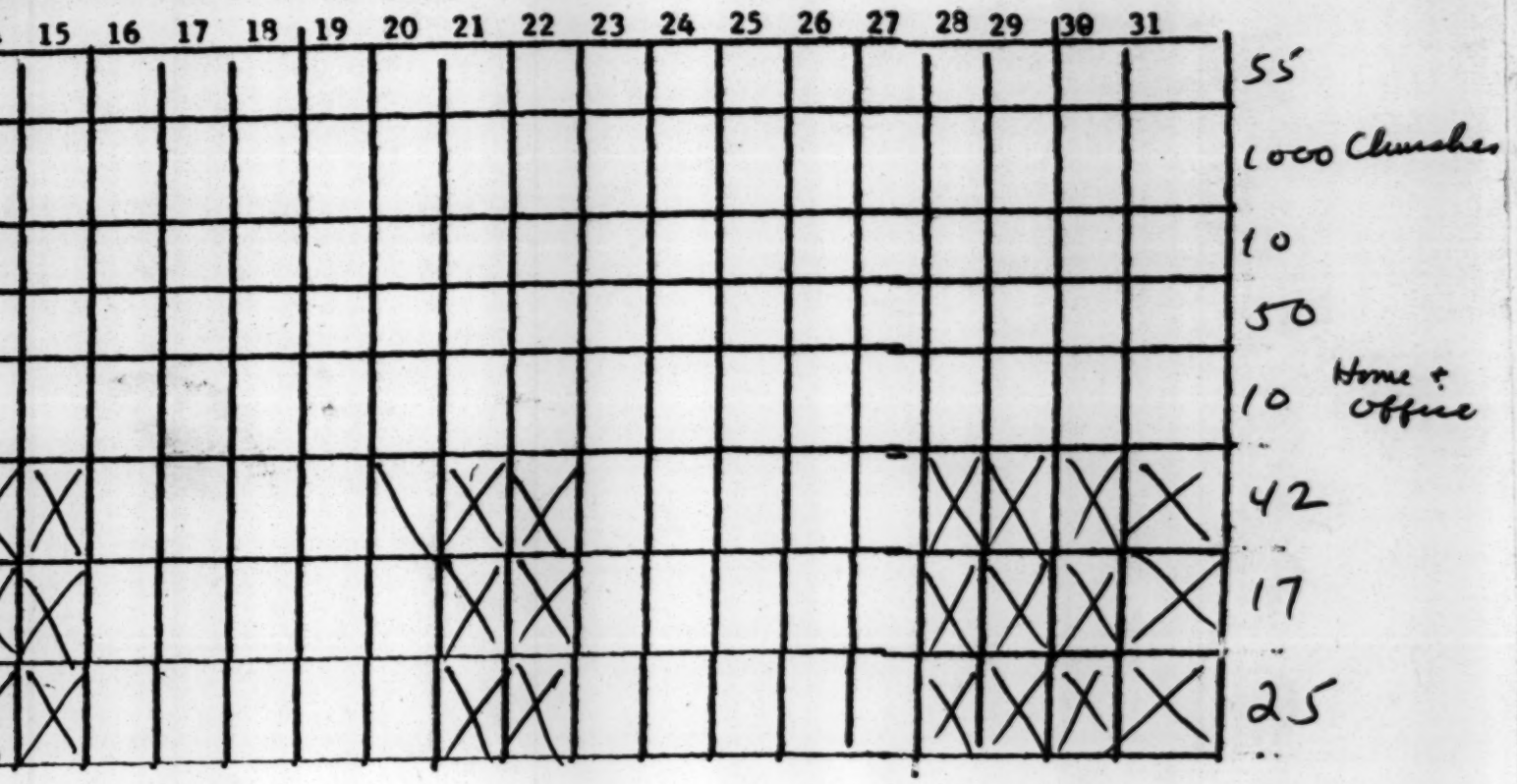
From 6 March to March 31

La

TATE

Date Submitted: April 3, 1964

rsonal District



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Congress Of Racial Equality — ORGANIZATION

LORIA L. DAVIS — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row W. 2, 38 N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

CLINTON — CITY

EAST FELICIANA — COUNTY / PARISH

LOUISIANA — STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

RALLIES

*Persons of voting age

0

PORT

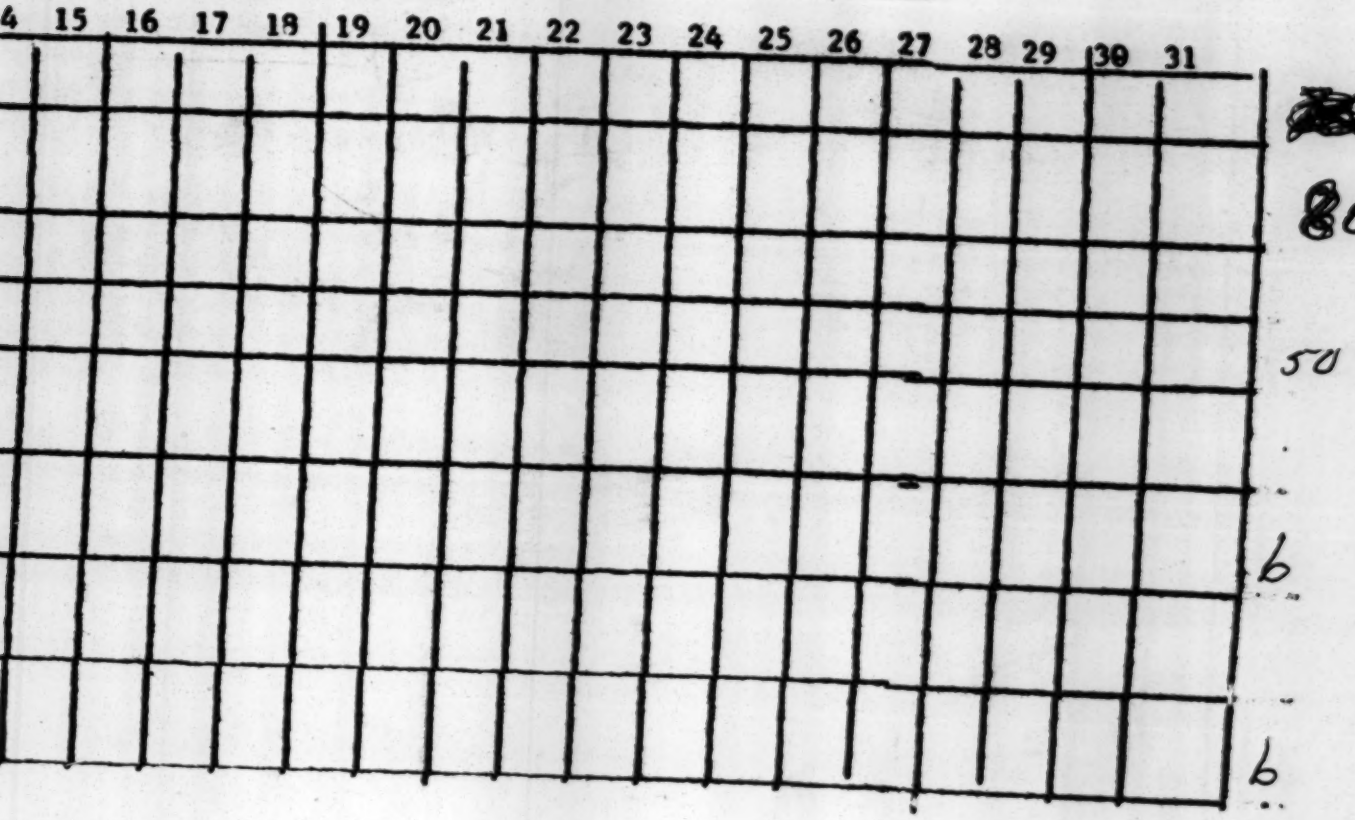
Period covered

From MAR. 1 to MAR. 31, 1964

Louisiana
STATE

Date Submitted: April 3, 1964

Second District



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Mimi Feingold — PERSON REPORTING

P.O. Box 1 — STREET ADDRESS

Clinton — CITY; East Feliciana — COUNTY; [illegible] — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Congre

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) **															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

** weekly rallies

O

ORT

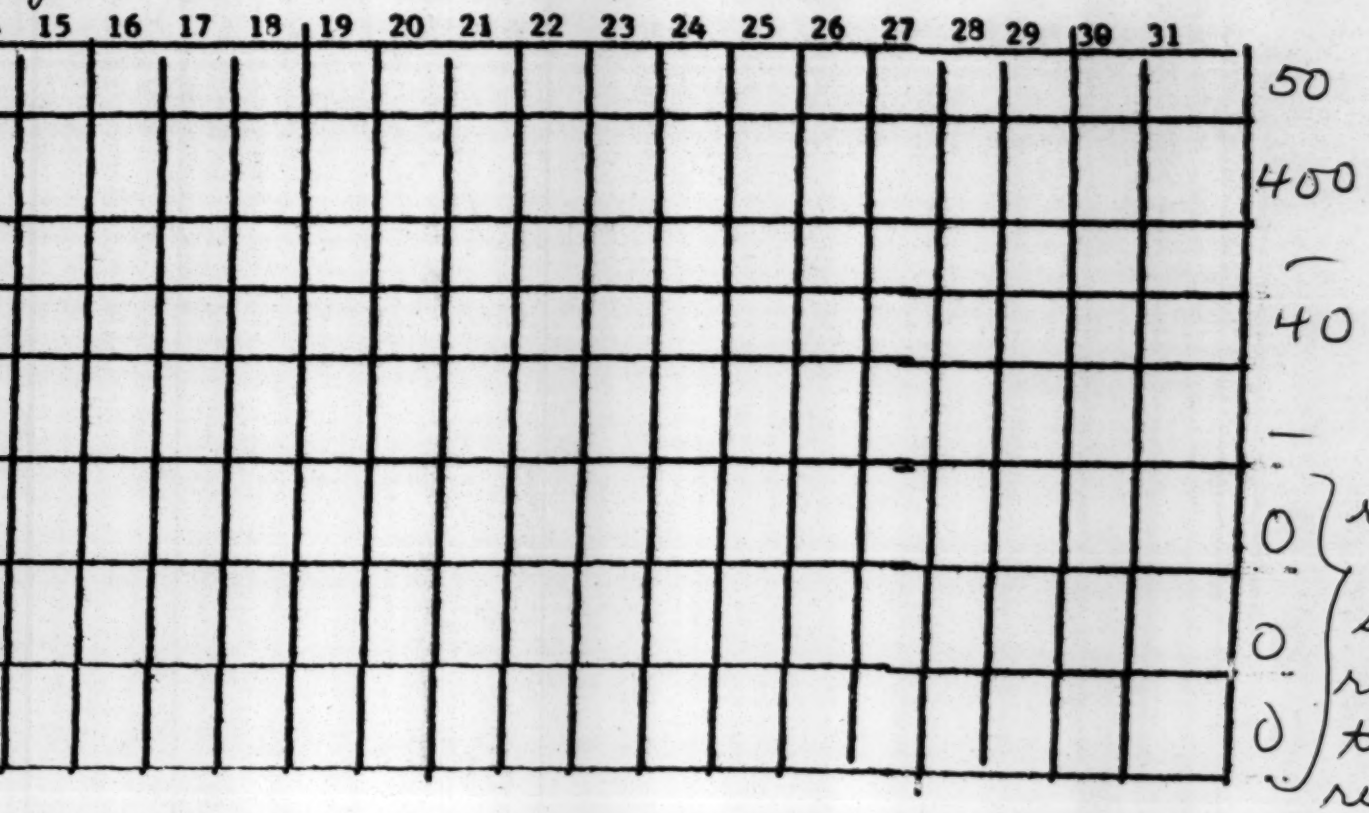
Period covered

From Mar 1 to Mar 31, 1964

Date Submitted: Apr. 3, 1964

TATE

ngressional District



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — Ronnie M Mo

ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row — Pl[illegible], La

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

N.Y. 38, N.Y.

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong. D

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

O

ORT

Period covered

move From Feb 1 to March 31, 1964

Date Submitted: April 3, 1964

STATE

. Dist. (Iberville Parish)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	219
																	987
																	0
																	58
																	0
																	49
																	20
																	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie McMoore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Pryor Row N.W. 38 N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

Blagvemme — CITY

COUNTY

STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th. Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

O

Period covered

From Feb 1 to March 31, 1964

Date Submitted: April 3, 1964

...onal District (Tensas Parish)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Numerous
																	0
																	39
																	0
																	39
																	17
																	22

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Congress of Racial Equality — ORGANIZATION

Claudia J. Edwards — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38 N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

Greensberg — CITY

St. Helena Louis — ~~COUNTY~~ Parish — STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

* Rallies

EPORT

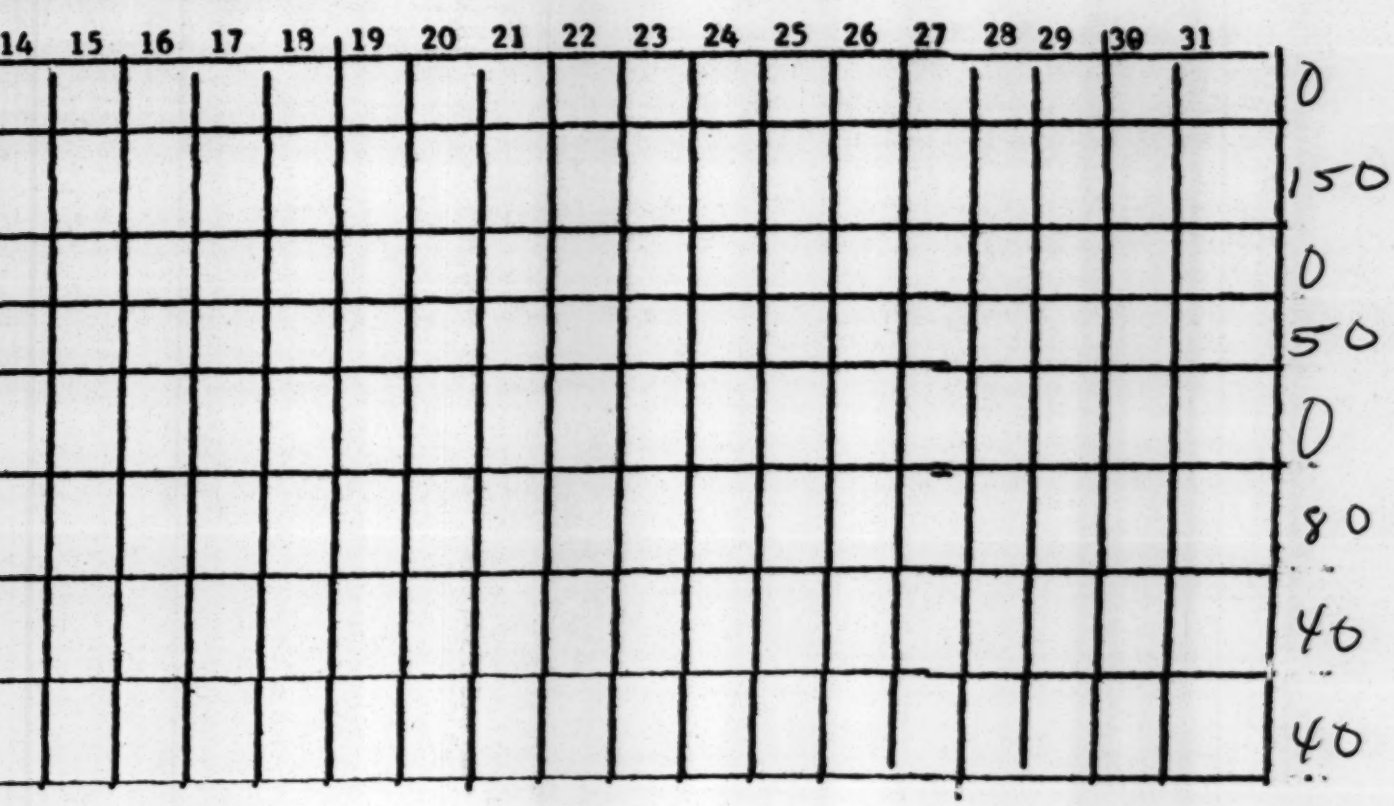
Period covered

s _____ From March 1 to March 31, 1964

Louisiana
STATE

Date Submitted: April 13, 1964

ood District



St. Helena Par

Form VEP-2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

CORE — Organization

Ronnie M. M — Person reporting

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — Street Address

Baton Rouge — City

EBR — County

Election District to which this report applies: Sixth (Fourth — Ward,

Day of the month:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass		18	93	29	45	89	119	0	97	0	0	0	78	43	0
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	A	26	0	0	0	6	0	48	2	0	0	2	7	0	29
No.* refusing to participate		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No.* instructed at home		5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No.* instructed at clinics		15	17	18	0	0	0	0	18	17	18	22	11	12	0
No.* instructed at other places (specify places)	B	0	0	23	18	27	9	0	2	3	3	0	0	1	0
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program		15	17	10	18	5	7	0	11		89 total	Regist			
No.* successfully registered by this project		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0			State of L			
No.* denied registration in this project		15	15	9	17	5	7	0	11		69	on			

A - Church meetings rallies + conf

*Persons of voting age B - churches, clubhouses, lodg

Parish Report

OJECT FIELD REPORT

Moore

BR 10185 Queens B
ty State

Period covered by this report:
From _____ to _____

Date submitted: Oct. 18, 196

enberg, Montpelier, Pine Grove, Hillsdale, etc.)
Ward, Beat, etc. (Parishes counted in St. Helena Parish)

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
3	0	112		=	824													
0	29	0																
0	0	0																
0	0	0																
12	0	13																
1	0	2																

than of Voters' offices closed throughout
of La. for General Election + Const Amendment
ov. 6, 1962 Reopen Nov. 7, 1962

conferences
labor union halls, + masonic halls.

Form VEP-2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FI

CORE — Organization

Ronnie M. Moore 10185 — Person reporting

38 Park Row N.W. 38 N.W. — Street Address

St. Helena — City

Parish Re — County

Election District to which this report applies: Sixth

Ward, Be

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass	78	93	74	45	59	109	0	97	0	0	0	98	43	0	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) A	20	0	0	0	6	0	418	2	0	0	2	1	0	209	
No.* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No.* instructed at home	5	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No.* instructed at clinics	15	17	18	0	0	0	0	18	17	18	22	11	14	0	1
No.* instructed at other places (specify places) B	0	0	23	18	27	9	0	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program	15	17	10	18	5	7	0	17				1			
No.* successfully registered by this project	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0							
No.* denied registration in this project	15	15	9	17	5	7	0	17							

Registrar

through

Jan

A - church meetings, rallies, & conferen

*Persons of voting age B - churches, clubhouses, labor union

CT FIELD REPORT

185 Avenue B Baton Rouge

Period covered by this report: From Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, 1962

Report

State

Date submitted: Oct. 18, 1962

ensburg, Montpelier, Pine Grove, Hildsdale etc)

d, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

(Towns ~~Monchac~~ St. Helena Parish)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
0	112	82	total														
209	0																
0	0																
0	0																
0	13																
0	2																

...s of Voters' offices closed

...ghout State until November 7, 1962

...s Constitutional Amendment & General Election on 11/6/62

...ools

...ion halls, masonic halls

Jan 1964 (?)

Form VEP-2 VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

CORE — Ronnie M. [illegible]
Organization — Person reporting

38 Park Row Ky. 38, Ky. — FBR — [blank] — [blank]
Street Address — City — County

Election District to which this report applies: Sixth — Ward, [illegible]

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass														
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) A														
No.* refusing to participate														
No.* instructed at home														
No.* instructed at clinics														
No.* instructed at other places (specify places) B														
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program														
No.* successfully registered by this project														
No.* denied registration in this project														

A. church meetings, rallies, business meetings, personal conferences etc.

*Persons of voting age

B. churches, labor union bldgs, masonic halls + clubhouses

Report

...CT FIELD REPORT

Moore

Louisiana

y State

Period covered by this report:
From Oct. 16 to Oct. 18, 1962

Date submitted: Oct. 19, 1962

Hammond, Kentwood, Amite and Independence (2)
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
			13	10	9		32											
			2	1	3													
			0	0	0													
			0	0	0													
			13	10	8													
			0	0	0													

R. of V. office closed

...eetings

...ic halls,

3 day clinic + making arrangements for registration drive in this parish from Oct. 27 to Nov. 9, 1962

Form VEP-2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FI

CORE — Organization

Ronnie M. Moore — Person reporting

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — Street Address

Jamaica — City

Re — County

Election District to which this report applies: Sixth

Ham — Ward, Be

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No.* refusing to participate															
No.* instructed at home															
No.* instructed at clinics															
No.* instructed at other places (specify places)															
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No.* successfully registered by this project															
No.* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

A - church meetings, rallies, business meetings, personal conferences.

B - churches, labor union halls, masonic halls, + clubhouses

CT FIELD REPORT

— 10185 Avenue B. Baton Rouge

Period covered by this report:
From Oct, 16 to Oct, 18, 1962

Report (Louisiana)
State

Date submitted: Oct, 19, 1962

Hammond, Kentwood, Amite + Independence
d, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.
(Towns in Tangipahoa parish

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		13	10	9													
		2	2	3													
		0	0	0													
		0	0	0													
		13	10	8													
		0	0	0													
		R.O. V. office closed															

siness
es.
d,
ises

— 3 day clinic + making arrangements for registration drive in this parish from Oct. 27, to Nov. 9, 1962

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row Hwy. 38, Hwy 10185 Avenue B
STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge, La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congress

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) A															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place B															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

A - church meetings, rallies, bus meetings, personal confe

B - churches, labor halls, club masonic halls, grocery st

PORT

Period covered

one — From Oct. 19 to Oct. 26

B

STATE

Date Submitted: Oct. 27, 1962

gressional District (only the first ward of East Baton Rouge)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					85	87	0	114	119	92	98	36	=	631			
					2	2	676	0	0	0	0	0					
					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
					15	16	0	22	18	17	13	11					
					2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0					
							Registration appointments closed										
							ended Nov. 7, 1962										

business
conferences

clubhouses,
ery stores, etc.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moo — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, Rm. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

1085 Avenue C, Baton Rouge, La. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies: Sixth Cong. Di

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) A															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place B															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

A - church meetings, halle
business meetings, pers

B - churches, labor halls,
halls, grocery store,

PORT

Period covered

...ssa — From Oct. 19 to Oct. 26

...e B
...a.
STATE

Date Submitted: Oct. 27, 1962

...t. District (only the first word of East Baton Rouge)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
					85	87	0	114	119	92	98	36					
					2	2	676	0	0	0	0	0					
					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
					15	16	0	22	18	17	13	11					
					2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0					
							Registrar of voters office closed until Nov. 7, 1962										

...allies,
...personal conferences.
...ls, clubhouse, masonic
...es, etc.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row — STREET ADDRESS

10185 Lawnmeade B, Baton Rouge, La — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong..

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) X															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place XX															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

X Church meetings, rallies, h
+ personal confe

XX Labor union halls, busines
churches etc.

ORT

Period covered

From Oct. 28 to Oct. 31, 1962

Date Submitted: Oct. 31, 1962

TATE

rg. District / Alexandria Parish / Pleasquemming Fa.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
												18	0	30	14	67	129
												11	21	0	2	8	
												0	0	0	0	0	
												0	0	10	11	7	
												0	0	2	0	1	

Registration of Voters closed until November 7, 1962

business meetings
conferences

arnesses, masonic halls,

in process of soliciting complaints

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
STREET ADDRESS

1048 S Ave B
Baton Rouge La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) X															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place XX															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

X church meetings, rall
& personal

XX labor union halls,
halls, churches et

REPORT

Period covered

From Oct. 28 to Oct. 31, 1962

Date Submitted: Oct. 31, 1962

STATE

g. District { Iberville Parish, Plaquemine, Louisiana

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
													18		30	14	67
													11	210	0	2	8
													0	0	0	0	0
													0	0	10	11	7
													0	0	2	0	1

Registration of Voters' office closed until Nov. 7, 1962

alls, business meetings
nal conferences etc,

lls, business plans, masonic
etc.

the Process of soliciting complaints

Baton Rouge Office

FORM VEP-2

Congress of Racial Equality — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Malcolm — PERSON REPORT

38 Park Row N.Y. 38 N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge — CITY

Sixth Con

Election District to which this report applies

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No.*contacted by door-to-door canvass	40	50	62	48	49	72	70	40	20	10	18	37	
No* contacted by other means (specify means)	10			7				4			3		5
No.* refusing to participate													
No.*instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify places)	5							8				6	
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program	Registration of Voters												
No* successfully registered by this project				11				11			11		
No.* denied registration in this project				11				11			11		

*Persons of voting age

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD REPORT

dm Moore

REPORTING

e Louisiana

COUNTY STATE

ongressional District

Ward, Beat, etc.

Period covered by this report:
From 8/1/62 to 8/31/62

Date Submitted: 9/19/62

Precinct, election destrict, etc.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
7							30	70	69	67	15		90	48	40	49	43	47	58
	5	6	7	15	20	30								420					
			all																
							10	33	47	11	48	8							
				7															
es Office Closed For Month																			
				11						11				11			11		
				11					11				11				11		

1217

From 13th – 18th Seeking plaintiffs in West Feliciana Parish – No Negroes are registered. (Will attempt again)

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

10185 Avenue B Baton Rouge Louisiana — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass												75	10	25	36	7
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)												5	0	0	3	0
No* refusing to participate												0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at clinics												5	25	35	15	10
No* instructed at other places (specify place												0	0	0	0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												0	25	35	15	
No* successfully registered by this project												0	5	7	3	
No* denied registration in this project												0	20	28	12	

*Persons of voting age

A - conferences, rallies, night club gatherings, church meetings etc.

RT

Period covered

re From Nov. 12 to Nov. 30, 1962

Date Submitted: Nov. 30, 1962

ATE

Parishes
Plaquemines
Rosedale
Convillle
St. Gabriel

Professional District (Iberville parish)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
36	72	86	0	78	11	19	96	13	0	0	0	111	0	0	108	
3	0	0	147	0	0	576		6	0	97	3	0	150	0	147	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	10	10	0	20	15	0		16	10	0	19	10	30	10	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15				20	15						19	10	28	10	0	
3				7	2						5	3	3	5	0	
12				13	13						12	7	29	5	0	

2 total 140

177

40

135

Registration office closed

Conference with La. Board of Registrars

Registration office closed on all Tuesdays + Saturdays

Registration resigns in face of complaints

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y.38.N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

10185 Avenue B — CITY

Baton Rouge — COUNTY

La — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass							75	86	119	109	49	[redacted]		43	0
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)							7	0	0	0	109				
No* refusing to participate							0	0	0	0	0				
No* instructed at clinics							10	19	20	23	17				
No* instructed at other places (specify place							0	0	0	0	0				
No* applying for registration as a result of this program							10	15	17	18	16		76	folded	
No* successfully registered by this project							1	3	2	2	3		11		
No* denied registration in this project							9	12	15	16	13		65		

*Persons of voting age

A. Conferences, church meetings, rallies

ORT

Period covered

From Nov. 7 to Nov. 11

Date Submitted: Nov. 30, 1962

Towns
Pine Grove
Greenberg
Hillsdale
Montpelier

Ln.

TATE

essional District (St. Helena Parish)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
30																
tal																

lusetts.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Mor — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38 N.Y. — 10185 Avenue B B — STREET ADDRESS / CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Congres

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	19	70	43	17	47	78			299	total					
A No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0	0	10	17	10									
No* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0									
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0									
B No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	5	6	7	13	10									
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	0	0	0	0	0	0									
No* successfully registered by this project	0	Registration closed													
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0									

*Persons of voting age

A- church meetings, public rallies, etc conferenc

B- labor union halls, churches, masonic halls, gover

ORT

Period covered

ouse From Nov. 1 to Nov. 6

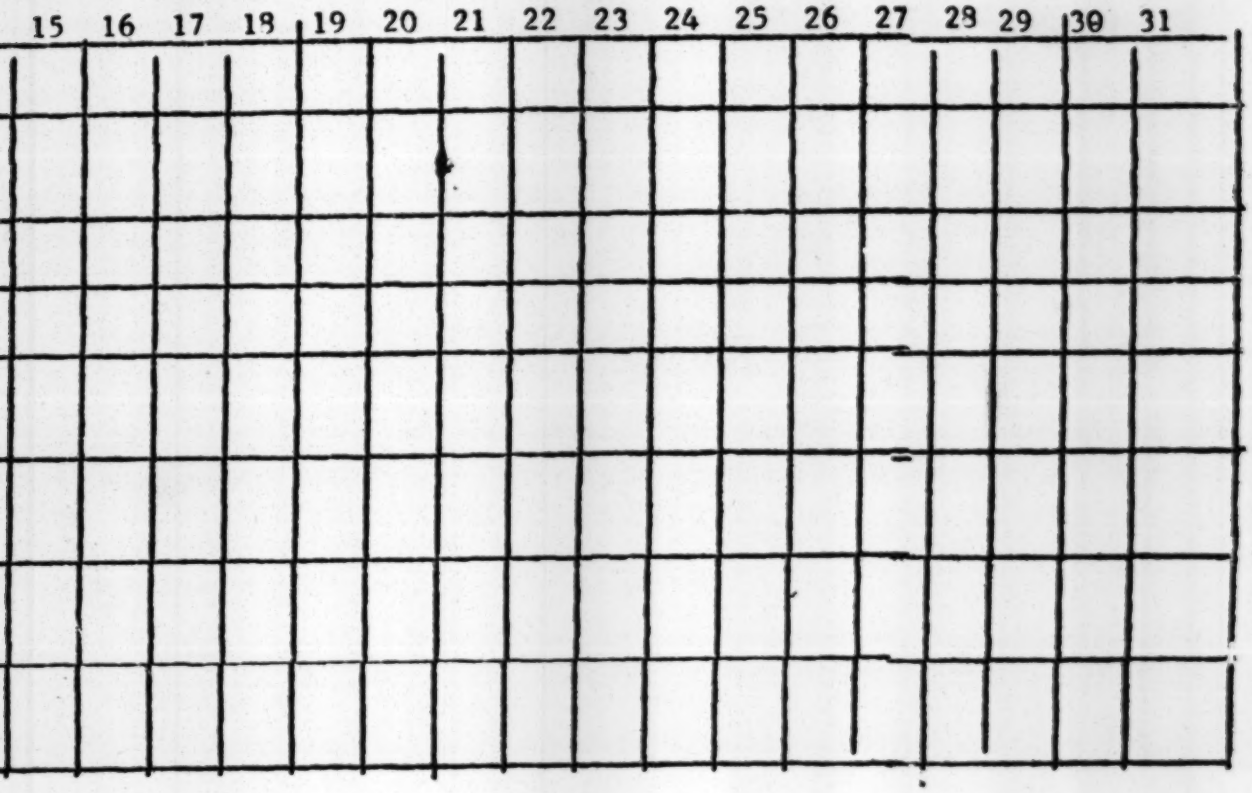
Baton Rouge Date Submitted: Nov. 30, 1962

TATE

gressional Destrict (Iberville Parish)

Jouns
Plaquemine
Rosedale
St. Gabriel

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



emes

groenis etc .s

RONNIE MOORE

SIX CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

Mrs. Ella Billings has threatened me R. Moore with arrest. However, Sheriff Griffon of Iberville parish respects the 2,400 Negroes already registered. She yells at Negro applicants and throws application forms to Negro potential voters. She closes her office earlier than usual especially when Negroes are in great numbers attempting to register.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

Public officials have denied the use of the Negro Educational Center for voter registration rallies. This is unusual of past permission of officials in allowing such rallies. Patrol cars frequently pass our voter education clinic headquarters. Negro rest room facilities are closed in the courthouse apparently in protest of the drive. The closing of such facilities is highly unusual.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

The State Sovereignty Commission, the State Board of Registration, and the Iberville Parish police jurors have met to discuss ways and means of of meeting CORE's efforts to promote the development of the Negro voting potential in the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

Fear and inability to meet the requirements. Test is too hard. Application form is too complicated and too long.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — Ronnie M. Moore

ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, Rm. 38 N.Y. — Baton Rouge, La.

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies: Sixth Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(B) No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass									7	9	11	13	5	6	3	9
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) (A)									3	0	0	0	4	0	0	
No* refusing to participate									all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all
No* instructed at clinics									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify place									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* successfully registered by this project									0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
No* denied registration in this project									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Persons of voting age

(A) conference with leade
No assistance from

(B) instructions given.

RT

Period covered Dec. 9
From [redacted] to Dec. 24

Clinton, La.
Jackson, La.
Wilson, La.
other plantation areas

e

La.

Date Submitted: January 1, 1963

CATE

rational District in Louisiana (East Feliciana Parish)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
3	4	7	19	10	11	7	[redacted]	7	9	0		Sat		128		
0	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	3	1						
all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	all	0						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							

Total 0

aders
hom local residents

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Mo — PERSON REPORTING

39 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge — CITY

La. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies South Cong. Di

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(A) No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
(B) No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

(A) Instructions Given

(B) Conferences w

No response

St. Francisville
Angola, La.
Boise, La

Period covered

Moore From Dec. 26 to Dec. 31, 1962

La. Date Submitted: January 1, 1963

Dist in La. (West Feliciana Parish)

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
										9	7	14	10	11	12
										2	3	4	2	1	1
										all	all	all	all		
										0	0	0	0		
										0	0	0	0		
										0	0	0	0	0	
										0	0	0	0		
										0	0	0	0	0	

63

Total 0

...on
...uctb leaders
...se from Negro community

Report of CORE's F

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moor — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge — CITY

La. — COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong. D

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass										25	27	32	48	46	49
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)										0	0	0	0	0	0
No* refusing to participate										0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at clinics										17	18	7	19	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify place										0	0	0	0	0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										17	18	7	19	0	0
No* successfully registered by this project										8	7	6	4	0	0
No* denied registration in this project										9	11	1	15	0	0

*Persons of voting age Under the guidance, dir
general support of CORE. There
instructors daily at the church
point to instruct potential voters

Permanent Program in Iberville Parish

PORT

Period covered

...ore

From Dec. 10 to Dec. 31, 1962

...La.
STATE

Date Submitted: January 1 1963

...g. Dist in La. (Iberville Parish)

Rosedale
Carville
St. Gabriel
Plaquemine
other spots

1027

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
	49	48	92	57	73	71	91	102	15	26	0	0	0	19	35	109	17	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	19	13	12	27	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	0	0	0	0	95	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Christmas Eve	Holiday	0	0	0	0	0	0	Christmas	
0	0	19	13	12	27	0	0	0			10	14	0	0	0		New Years	15-6
0	0	4	6	6	8	0	0	0			8	7	0	0	0			TOTAL 64
0	0	15	7	6	19	0	0	0			2	7	0	0	0			92

Christmas Eve Holiday

New Years

Registrar's office closed

Registrar's office closed

...Direction and
...ere are two
...h in Iberville
...es receiving subsistent wages.

Purpose of Meeting: To organize a permo
Fellowship Center of the Turner C
opened in Early January under D

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — Ronnie M. Mor
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — Baton Rouge, La.
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) A																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

(A) Rally and Organiza
Meeting at M
Hall

nanent office in the Hawkins'
Chapel A.M.E. Church to be
the direction of CORE.
Rev. Leo Hawkins, Pastor

Period covered

rovia — From December 22, 1962

e.

E

Date Submitted: January 1, 1963

ng. Dist in La. (St. Helena Parish) (Greensburg Jewish

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
							0									
							145									
							0									
							0									
							0									
							0									
							0									
							0									

Total

zational
Masonic
l

trip to St. Helena Parish
(Greensburg, La.)

Note: On December 9th. a permanent vo
by CORE supported by local busine
Court Street, Plaquemine, La. in

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Mu — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge, La. — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies South Cen

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	75	0	76	49	37	109	116	0	0		462		Total		
(A) No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	2	195	2	0	3	2	0	198	210						
No* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	19	27	30	18	0	0	0						
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	0	0	19	27	30	18	0	0	0		93				
No* successfully registered by this project	0	0	6	8	7	6	0	0	0		27				
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	13	19	23	12	0	0	0		66				

*Persons of voting age

(A) Conferences, rallies, meetings, etc.

votes registration office was organized
nessamen at the Plymouth Rock B. C. for
in Iberville Parish, Rev. J. A. Davis, Porter

Rosedale
Plaquemine
St. Gabriel
Carville
other areas.

ORT

Period covered

Morse From Dec. 1 to Dec. 7 1962

La.

Date Submitted: January 1 1963

TATE

Neg. Plist in La. — Iberville Parish

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Total
27

In Iberville parish, the registration office is closed on Fridays and the weekend.

Conferences with local resident
Duntaugh and Mr. Samuel Ro

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moo — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y.38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

10185 Avenue "B" Baton Rouge, La — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies Sixth Cong. Di

Conferences

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Results: "Break Thr
WF Ministerial

lents in presence of Mr. Frank
Ross of the U.S. Justice Dept.

T

Period covered
From January 29 to [redacted] 1963

dore

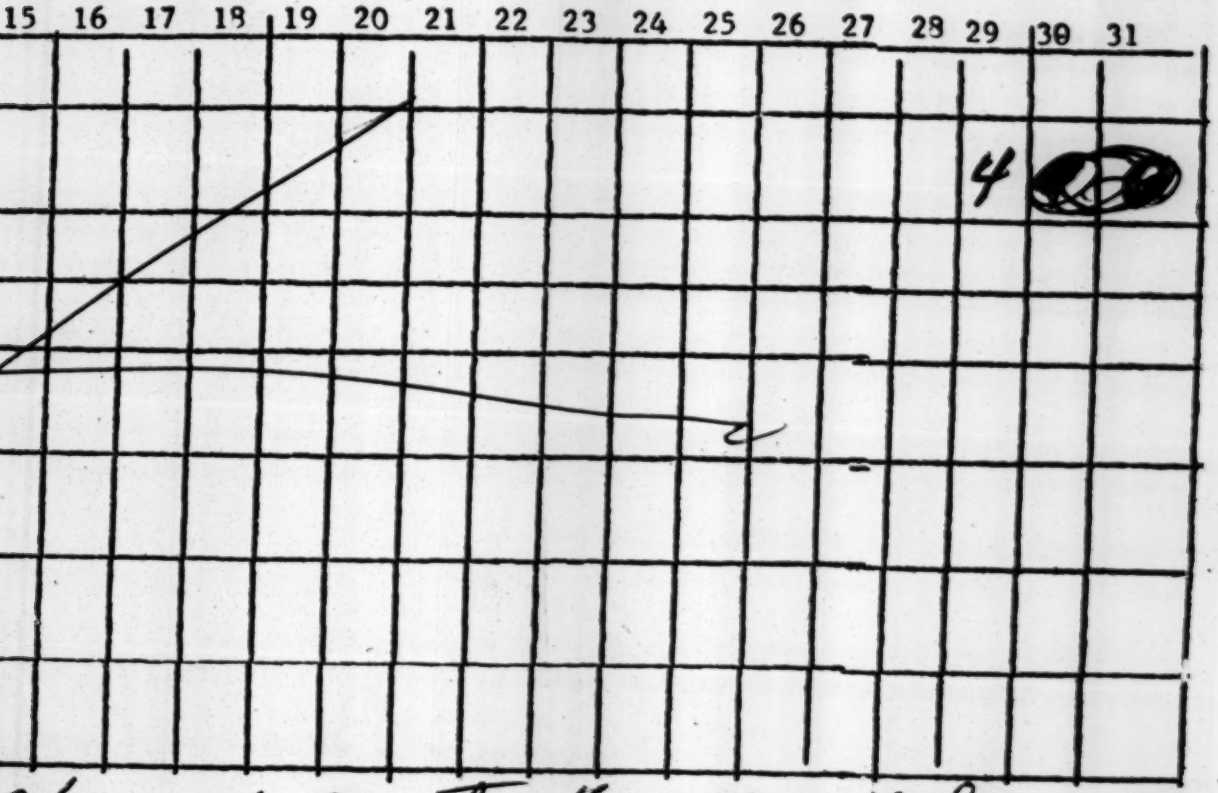
"

La

TE

Date Submitted: 1/31/63

Dist. in La (West Feliciana Parish.
St. Francisville + Baton, La.



Through Meeting" scheduled with
ial Alliance on Wed. Feb. 23, 1963

CORE'S REPORT ON ITS PERMA
PARISH at Plymouth

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

1815 Avenue "B" Baton Rouge La. — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass				13	16	17	18	19					35	38	42
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) church meetings			MM												
No* refusing to participate		C		0											
No* instructed at clinics				10	15		18	20	14	11				9	8
No* instructed at other places (specify place				0	0		0	0	0	0				0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				10	15		18	10	14	11				9	8
No* successfully registered by this project				8	9		5	9	7	5				7	3
No* denied registration in this project				2	6		13	1	7	6				7	5

*Persons of voting age

the Office opened on Thursday.

RMANENT VOTERS' DRIVE IN IBERVILLE
UTH Rock B.C. Plaquemine, La.

EPORT

Period covered

From 1/1/63 to 1/31/63

Date Submitted: 1/31/63

STATE

Cong. Distr La. (Plaquemine, Rosedale Calvelle, Monrgovia + St. Gabriel)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
38	42	43		45	47		49	62	63	67		42	43	19	17	16	23	734
9	8	6	4			9	13	14	9					10	8	6	4	
0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	
9	8	6	4			9	13	14	9					10	8	6	4	178
2	3	4	1			4	5	6	8					3	1	1	1	82
7	5	2	3			5	8	8	1					7	7	5	3	96

nville parish, The registrar's office is only 4 days a week Monday through ay. I visit this parish every Thursday

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moo — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

1085 Avenue "B" Baton Rouge — CITY

Louis — COUNTY

— STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong. Dist

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass										11	10	12	0	18	17	2
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) church meetings			0		0								108		0	
No* refusing to participate				0											0	
No* instructed at clinics							0			3	2	6	0	10	4	1
No* instructed at other places (specify place						0				0	0	0	0			
No* applying for registration as a result of this program								0		3	2	6	6	10	4	2
No* successfully registered by this project									0	0	0	2	0	0	1	
No* denied registration in this project									0	3	2	4	0	10	3	1

*Persons of voting age

De Pointe Com
is opened M
noon on Sa

RT

Period covered

oore

From 1/10/63 to 1/31/63

B"

vision

Date Submitted: 1/31/63

ATE

dist in La. (Pointe Coupee Parish — new Roads, Morganza Lutcher

Innis Batchelor Lettsworth

318

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
17	23	21	30	31	0	17	19	21	24	26	33	0	11	13	12	0	
0	0	—			117	0	0			0	0	101	0	0	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	2	2	8	6	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	4	7	1	
	0	—	0			0		0	0	—	—	—	0	0	0	—	
4	2	2	8	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	4	6	1	69
1	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	15
3	1	2	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	0	48

Coupee Parish, the registrar of voters' office
Monday through Friday and until
Saturday.

CORE'S PERMANENT VOTERS' EDU
IN St. HELENA PARISH AF

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moo — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38. N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

10185 Avenue "B" Baton Rouge, Louisia — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong Dist

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass		10	12	17	18	0	21	14	27	9	8	7	0	30	29
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) church meetings		0	0	0		62			0	0	0		93		0
No* refusing to participate		0	0	0	0	0							0		
No* instructed at clinics					3	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
No* instructed at other places (specify place					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program					3	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
No* successfully registered by this project					0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
No* denied registration in this project					3	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	3

*Persons of voting age

Volunteers in t
the church se
impossible. A

EDUCATION PROGRAM
AT TURNER CHAPEL A.M.E. CHURCH
IN GREENSBORO, LA.

EPORT

Period covered

From Jan. 8 to Jan. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 1/31/63

STATE

dist in La. (St. Helena Parish - Pine Grove Montpelier, Hillsdale & Greensburg

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
30	29	13	17	16	24	0	16	21	41	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	647
	0	0	0			71		0	0	0			108	0	0	0		
						0							0		0			
4	4	5	6	6	7	0	10	6	0	0	4	5	0	11	10	8	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	4	5	6	6	7	0	10	6	0	0	4	5	0	11	10	8	0	96
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8
4	3	5	6	6	7	0	10	4	0	0	4	5	0	11	7	8	0	238

this parish endeavor to keep
school daily, but at times such is
I visit the parish every Friday.

JAN. 1964

.00
.00
1.44
.72
1.66
1.53
.74
.96
.66 29
.71
.93
1.23
1.41
.76
1.15
1.10
.64
1.17
.86
.79
.70
.00
~~1.16~~ T
1879

VEP LOJISIANA
~~JAN, 1964~~
DEC. 15 + JAN. 19, 1964

29
13
11
17
67
15
22

1.74

DEC-260

A/A- JAN. 1964
63

Registration Williamsburg County
Jan: 6,7,8-63

1	2	3	4
Mon. - ~~95~~	42	12 -	54
Tues - 82	22	17 -	39
Wed - ~~65~~	29	~~14~~ -	43
~~230~~ 232	93 -	43 -	136

Terrell Glenn
US Attorney General
Columbia, SC

(over)

1. No. persons who came to register
2. No. Registered
3. No. Failed
4. No. let into registration office

29
13
11
17
67
15
22

1.74 *

persons must wait on out-
side of building - only let
1 to 3 persons at a time.

Tues - opened - 10
Lunch - 1 - 3 -
Closed - 5

Some persons come as
far off as 30 miles not
to get in office

SC

Counties	1963 Dec	1964 Jan.	Feb	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
Darlington	77	144									
Dillon	69	72									
Florence	106	166									
Georgetown	97	153 53									
Horry	114	74									
Marion	87	96									
Marlboro	82	29 ~~[illegible]~~									
Lee	59	71									
Williamsburg	39	93									
Sumter	94	123									
~~Florence~~ OUT											
York	106	141									
Fairfield	99	76									
Spartanburg	94	115									
Kershaw	89	110									
Lancaster	42	64									
Chesterfield	89	117									
Union	59	86									
Cherokee	66	79									
Chester	71	70									
	1539	~~1716~~ 1879									

1963	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct.	Nov
South Carolina	230		392	343	390	575	674	575	871	1443	1363
Louisiana	23			84	73	161	165	452	198	311	
Florida	149	433		29	62	69	335	194	5393		172
Total	402	433	392	456	525	805	1174	1221	6662	1754	1535

G.T. — 15,330

Given to Marvin Rich Nov. 19, 1963

POINTE COUPEE
RILEY S. OLINDE, REGISTRAR

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

Registrar is not hostile. He hides behind State Laws to justify discrimination . He is courteous and deceitful. He ~~/////~~ assists certain Negroes and he is rigid on Laws to 95% of the other Negroes.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

Registration workers have been victims of the "economic Squeeze". They can't make loans and all employment in the Parish is closed to them. They are forced to work of of Parish and remain unemployed as in most cases

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

Thomas Jewel Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana has served as special advisor to Olinde on voter registration after he instigated the firing of liberal former registrar, Beetly.

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

(1) Test system is too difficult

(2) Fear of economic reprisals

(3) Fear of political reprisals from parish officials

(4) In my estimation, its Negro Apathy

WEST FELICIANA

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
Weldon J. Rougeau
10185 Avenue "B"
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
New York 38, New York
STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge, LA
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong. Dist.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)				Church							Rally					
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Statement: A few local mee
local ministerial
request. We were
refused.

...NA PARISH

Period covered

From 2/1/63 to 2/28/63

Date Submitted: 2/28/63

...E

...st La. Ha. (Jonica, Louisiana)

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

60

Before meeting the president expressing the views of the majority of the people we asked us to leave for Sake

...ministers had invited CORE to it ...ial council meeting. So we went upon ...were unsuccessful. We shall still canvass

Pointe Coupee Pari

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M. Moore
10185 Avenue "B"
PERSON REPORTING

Baton Rouge (EBR), Lou
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong. Dist.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	0	0	0	0	0	18	24	17	50	11	12	8	0	0	0	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0	0	0	0	0		105	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No* refusing to participate		0		0												
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0	0			0					0				0	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	0	0	19	5	4	3	2	1	0	6	4	7	3	5	1	
No* successfully registered by this project	0	0	8	5	4	3	2	1	0	6	4	7	3	5	1	
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*Persons of voting age

1 Church meetings, rallies, etc.

...Parish

...RT

...ge

...Louisiana

...ATE

The registrar in Pointe Coupee agreed to register illiterates who were previously registered under the 4 year periodic law before permanent registration was adopted. Therefore CORE sent illiterates in large numbers under apathetic conditions.

Period covered

From February 1 to February 28, 1963

Date Submitted: February 28, 1963

...DIST. IN LA. (Lavonia LA. Lettsworth, LA., Ventress, LA New Roads, La. Morgan LA, AND OTHER SPOTS)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
0	0	0	0	6	7	18	20	91	0	0	0	0	0				212
0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0				
		0					5				2			2	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0		0		0			0		0		0			0			
5	1	0	2	3	4	7	0	0	0	4	0	3	0				43
5	1	0	2	3	4	7	0	0	0	4	0	3	0				69
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

...te.

Registrar's offices closed throughout state for conference by the La. State Board of Registration

St. Helena Parish

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
10185 Avenue "B"
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
New York 38 N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge (EBR) La
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	11	16													
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0													
No* refusing to participate	0	0													
No* instructed at clinics	14	21													
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	14	21													
No* successfully registered by this project	8	9													
No* denied registration in this project	6	12													

Registrars a
Judge's Da
to open a

*Persons of voting age

14
21

Registrar has he
large numbers. As a
are anticipated. Fede
in an investigation of

ORT

B"

Period covered

From Feb. 1, 1963 to Feb. 28, 1963

) La.

TATE

Date Submitted: 2/28/1963

g. Dist in La. (Monticello, Greenburg, Pine Grove, Hillsdale, Etc)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

I BERVILLE PA

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M. Moore
10185 Avenue "B"
PERSON REPORTING

Baton Rouge (EBR) Louisi
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies SIXTH Cong. Dist. in

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass				19	25	30					14	21	17			
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics				7	10	11					8	7	12			
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				7	10	11					8	7	12			
No* successfully registered by this project				3	2	6					2	1	2			
No* denied registration in this project				4	8	5					6	6	10			

*Persons of voting age

Volunteers were d
the clinic program

PARISH

Period covered

From 2/1/63 to 2/28/63

Date Submitted: 2/28/63

(Plaquemine La, Roseland, La. Montgomery, La, etc.)

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
		19	10	6					40							
		10	11	14					17							107
		5	3	2					4							30
		5	8	12					13							77

201

× Telephone
× Door to door
× Letter
× Street contact

e difficult to obtain to carry on
om daily in this month.

DUPLICATE COPY

TANGIPAHOA PARISH

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

Registrar uses abusive language in speaking to prospective registrants.

Allows whites to come ahead of Negroes waiting to take test and refuses to register Negroes who have been in line 4.00 P.M. which is closing up time in some parishes

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

1. Allows only one Negro at a time to register

2. Sheriff (in Tangipahoa Parish) stands over shoulder of Negroes and talks to Registrar.

3. Traffic ticket given as means of intimidation.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

Resistance is very implicit and in many instances is hard to detect

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

It don't pay to register, them white people ain't no good no how

2. "I ain't interested, cause I don't want to vote

Potential Extended PARISH SURVEY in Louisian

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore & Weldon J. Rougeau
PERSON REPORTING

38 PARK Row
New York 38, NY
STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge, LA
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies St. Bernard, St. Ta

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)					Conference with Contac											
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

CORE OR some group must wo
IN St. BERNARD & PLAQUEMINE, FEA
election IS NEAR AND ALL DRIVES

SIANA

Duplicate Copy

T

Period covered

From MARCH 1 to MARCH 31, 1963

Date Submitted: MARCH 31, 1963

TE

t. TAMMANY & PLAQUEMINE PARISHES)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
	CONTACTS																13
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	0

t work these & other parishes in Louisiana, because , fear & intimidation are great problems. The Gubernatorial rives for potential voters must be extented and intensified

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau & Lonnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, N.Y. City — STREET ADDRESS

1018 5 Avenue B. — CITY

Baton Rouge — COUNTY

La — STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong. Dist. (We

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)												Contacts				
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

No Re
CORE'S
effec

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T

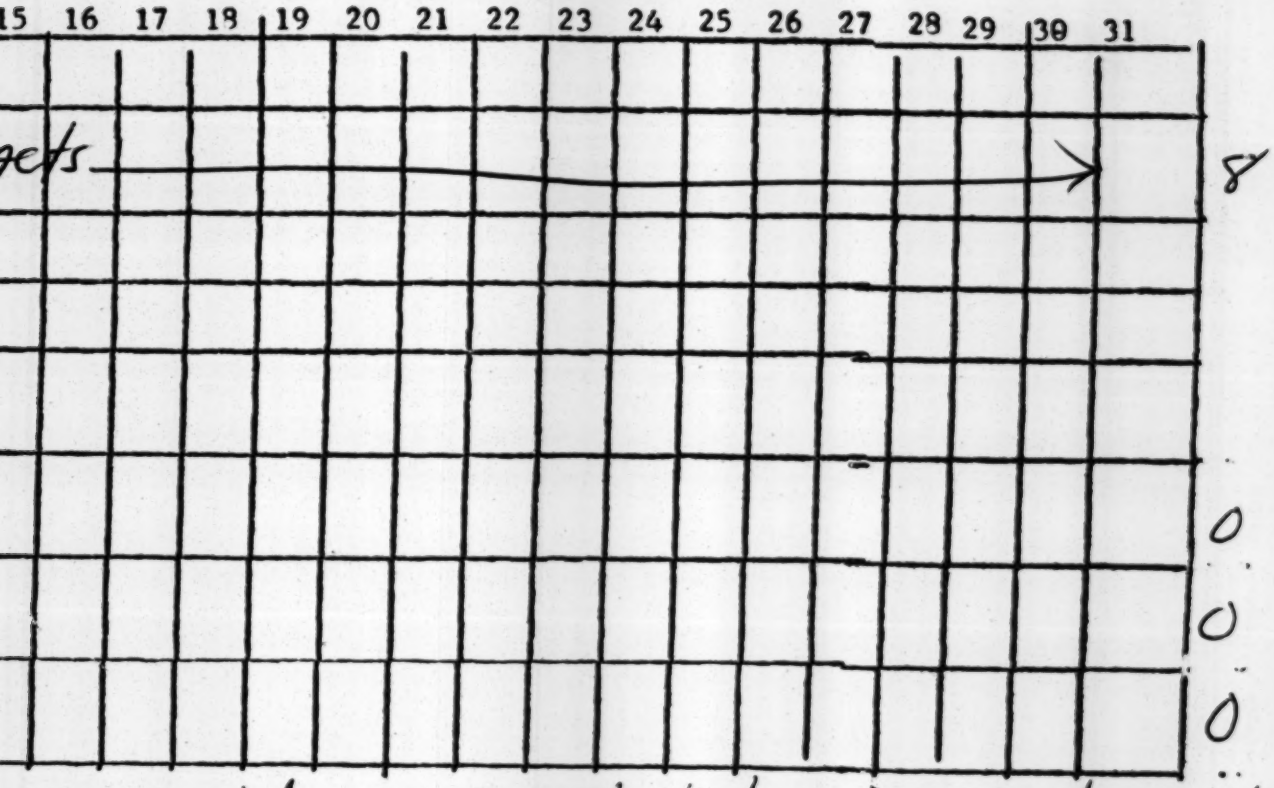
Period covered

From MARCH 1 to MARCH 31, 1963

Date Submitted: MARCH 31, 1963

TE

t. (West + East Feliciana Parishes)



Respond by local people, but we are anticipating ORE's VEP summer project, if materializes will be ffective in these 2 parishes

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Weldon J. Rougeau & Rondie Moore
PERSON REPORTING

CORE
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row 4438
STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge, La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Cong. Dist. (Po

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)												Churches &				
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Duplicate Copy

Period covered

From MARCH 1 to MARCH 31 1963

Date Submitted: MARCH 31, 1963

E

(Pointe Coupee PARISH)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
es	&	P.T.A.	meetings														170
																	0
																	12
																	0
																	10
																	5
																	5

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau & Roddie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 PARK Row NW 38 — STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge, LA. — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong. Dist. LA

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)													Churches			
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

complaints (4) +
plus 7 names

T

Period covered

From MARCH 1 to MARCH 31, 1963

Date Submitted: MARCH 31, 1963

Hammond Kentwood Ansite Independence NATALBANY

TE

K Tangipahoe parish

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	102
ch	rs																250
																	0
																	47
																	0
																	33
																	5
																	28

(4) to be filed with Justice Dept.

Names of plaintiffs.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau & Ronnie Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 PARK Row NW. 38, NW
STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge, LA.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Cong. Dist. (I

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)												Churches			
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

The drive in this pa
Funds, but we Antic
to be Filed with JJS

Duplicate copy

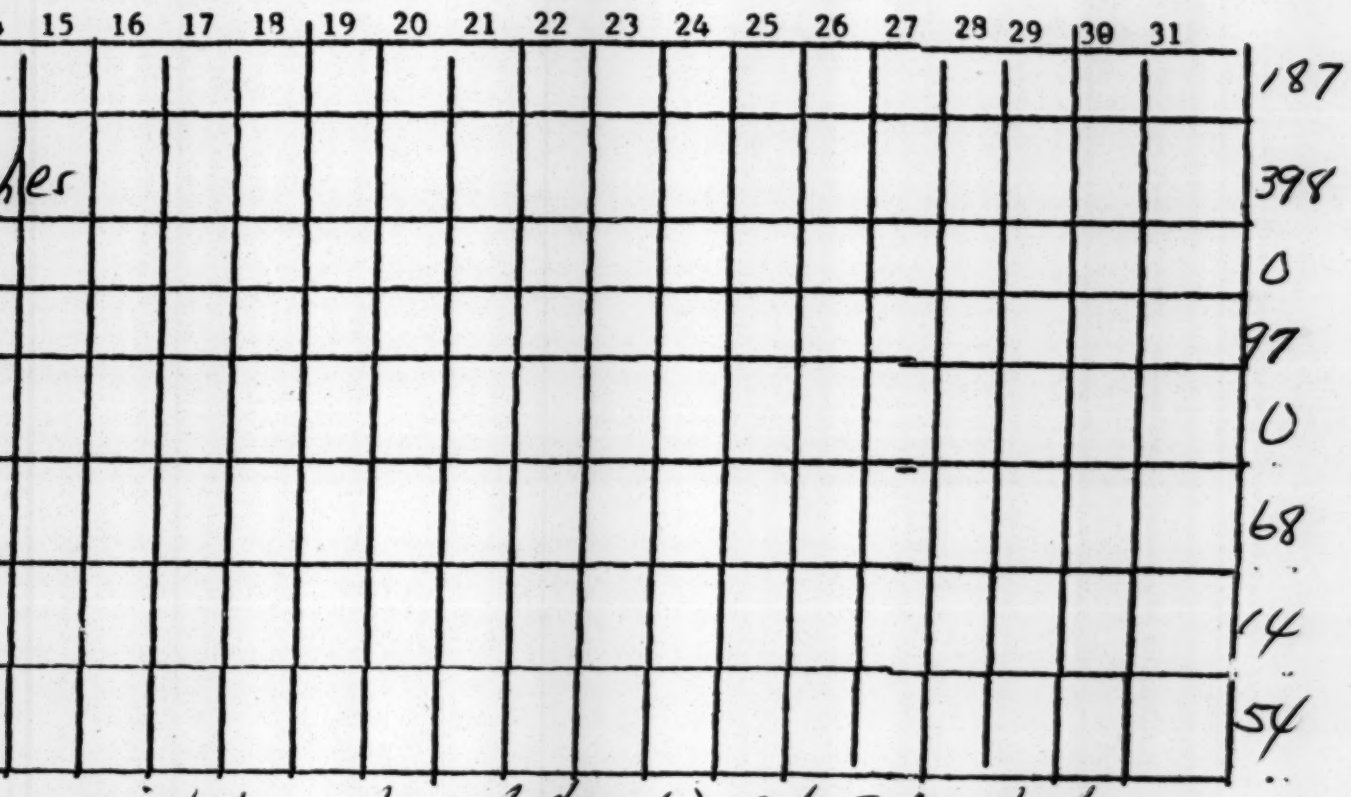
PORT
al

Period covered

From MARCH 1 to MARCH 31, 1963

Date Submitted: MARCH 31, 1963

STATE
L. (Iberville PARISH



s PARISH HAS SLOWED DOWN DUE TO EXHAUSTED
nticipate intensification. More complaints
Justice Dept. Soon

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Weldon J. Rougeau & Ronnie Moore

CORE — PERSON REPORTING

ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row

NY 38 NY

STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge, La.

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																Ch
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

A list of 35 persons ha
Justice Department for in
the Registrar

Duplicate Copy

T

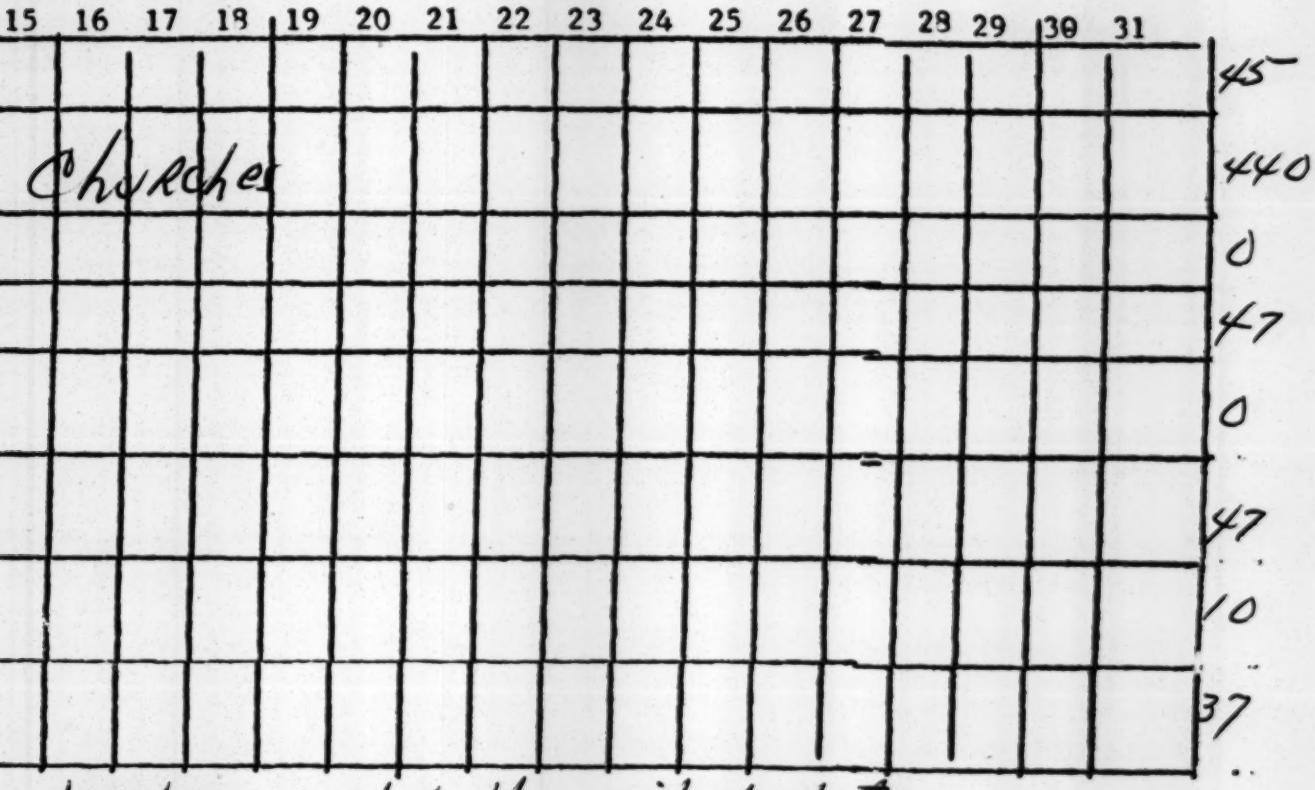
Period covered

From MARCH 1 to MARCH 31, 1963

Date Submitted: MARCH 31, 1963

TE

inal District (St. Helena Parish)



s has been sent to the United States
for investigation of voter discrimination by

COPY COPY

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

IBERVILLE PARISH

M E M O R A N D U M

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

Mr. Milton Dardenne, registrar of voters in Iverville parish, is hostile. He treats applicants who are Negroes in a cold and cruel fashion. He is a pro-segregationist.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

None of major intimidation; use of economic intimidation on common or unskilled workers; also teachers

COPY COPY

E. BATON ROUGE ~~KKH~~

10/19 to 10/26

Congress of Racial Equality CORE
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
October 19, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

FROM: James T. McCain
Director of Organization

TO: Voter Registration Staff

RE: Additional reporting for Voter Education Project

In addition to the statistical information called for on VEP-2, we should like a brief narrative report monthly on the four following items for each county in which work is being done:

1. What is the attitude of the registrar's office toward Negro registration? If that attitude is hostile, specify what actions are taken by registrar personnel manifesting this hostility.

Not hostile
Registrar Jodie Smith is opposed to the latest literacy test. The EBR newspapers are backing his stand against the test. We have a few complaints of discrimination in past records.

2. Detail any harassment or intimidation of registrants or registration workers by public officials.

I firmly believe that parish officials in EBR expecially D. A. Sargeant Pitcher have criminal charges in my case to discourage voter registration or any other civil rights work in EBR.

3. If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.

Only stern support of Louisiana Literacy Test Law

4. What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?

1. too hard

2. economic dependence on Caucasians

3. Fear

My opinion is apathy and fear

3. **If there have been overt indications of resistance on the part of the white community in general to Negro registration specify what specific form this resistance has taken.**

The White Citizens Council has sponsored "reverse registration programs" among the whites in EBR and the State Board of Registration has frequently called meetings with Jodie Smith about voter registration.

4. **What reasons are given by people who refuse to participate as prospective registrants in the registration program?**

Only reason known to me in Baton Rouge is apathy or laziness.

EBR → East Baton Rouge

FORM VEP-2

Congress of Racial Equality — ORGANIZATION
Ronnie Mal — PERSON REPORT
38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS
Baton Rouge + Greenb — CITY
C

Election District to which this report applies: 6th Congressio
W

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No.*contacted by door-to-door canvass	0	0	79	73	86	38	98	0	0	0	0	79	37
No* contacted by other means (specify means) (I)	13	410	0	3	8	2	3	12	17	0	2	0	0
No.* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	all	all	0	0	0	0
No.*instructed at clinics	0	0	0	14	16	12	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify places) (II)	2	1	5	1	3	4	0	0	0	5	7	13	10
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program	0	0	0	9	8	10	13	0	0	15	13	8	5
No* successfully registered by this project	0	0	0	7	5	5	6	0	0	10	8	7	5
No.* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	2	3	5	1	0	0	5	3	8	0

East Feliciana (Saturday) | Sunday | Baton Rouge | EBR | Saturday | Sunday | E. Bato | West Fe

*Persons of voting age

(over)

7
5
5
6
10
8
7
5
12
6
2
1
1
75 *
4
79

OCT 4 1962

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT FIELD REPORT V

Malcolm Moore

Period covered by this report
From 9/1/62 To 9/30/62

REPORTING

Lobeny (EBR & St. Helena) Louisiana
COUNTY STATE

Date Submitted: Oct. 1, 1962

Congressional District (EBR Ward one & St. Helena Parish)

Ward, Beat, etc. ← St. Helena Parish Precinct, election district, etc.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
9	37	42	0	0	97	0	70	[illegible]	48	37	0	79	83	74	49	0		0	Total	1138
0	0	0	12	210	0	1,211	0	0	0	97	147	0	39	11	12	0		587		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	13	17	0	14	9	16	19	7		0		
3	10	11	16	0	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		
6	5	7	0	0	14	7	99	99	10	5	12	8	6	0	10	10		0		186
7	5	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0		0		75
8	0	7	0	0	2	0	99	99	10	3	12	8	5	0	9	10		0		117

Baton Rouge: Saturday, Sunday — St. Helena Parish: Saturday, Sunday, Sunday

East Feliciana Parish seeking plaintiffs

(I) Rallies, phone, conferences and church meetings

(II) office + homes

Period covered: _____

Date Submitted: _____

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
I																															
II																															

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by (specify means)															
No.* contacted on account of the project															
No.* contacted by (specify means)															
No.* interested in the project															
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No.* successfully registered by this project															
No.* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of Control age

Election District to which this report applies _____ Ward, Borough

CITY _____ COUNTY _____

... DISTRICT NUMBER ... _____ ... NAME OF REGISTRAR ... _____

FORM VER-5

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — Ronnie Moo
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

38 Oak Ro — Baton Rouge (EBR) L
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

or W. J. 38 W. J.

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

Regis
until
Ann

Ser
preparing
instructio

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

From April 1 to April 30, 1963

Date Submitted: April 30, 1963

ATE

Congressional District (East Baton Rouge)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	246
																	0
																	30
																	70
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	0

gistration of voters' office closed

il May 1, 1963 when books

ve will begin.

Several days were spent
ing potential voters. My way of
tions for the drive;

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row — STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge (EBR) La — CITY COUNTY STATE

N.Y. 38, N.Y.

Election district to which this report applies Sixth Congre

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

ore

From April 1 to April 30, 1963

La

ATE

Date Submitted: April 30, 1963

gressional District (Pointe Coupee)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	514
																	310
																	50
																	214
																	0
																	158
																	47
																	111

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row — STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge (EBR) L — CITY COUNTY STATE

N.Y. 38, N.Y.

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Congr

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

ORT

Period covered

From April 1 to April 30, 1963

) LA. Date Submitted: April 30, 1963

TATE

gressional District (IBERVILLE PARISH)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	817
																	1200
																	90
																	187
																	0
																	99
																	37
																	62

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

COZ — Ronnie M. Mo
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.W. 38 Ga — Baker
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies IBERVI

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

As a result of C
gov't has inspe
we anticipate

O

ORT

Moore

Period covered

From May 1 to May 31, 1963

Date Submitted: May 31 1963

TATE

VILLE

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	176
																	0
																	108
																	0
																	73
																	27
																	46

CORE's complaints, the Federal
spected the registrar's records and
te court action.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Ronnie Moo

ORGANIZATION

PERSON REPORTING

N. Y.

Baton Rouge

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies POINTE

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

As a resu
the Federal g
records and

ORT

Period covered

From May 1 to May 31, 1963

Date Submitted: May 31, 963

STATE

TE Coupee

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		198
																		0
																		0
																		82
																		0
																		49
																		16
																		33

esult of CORE's complaints,
gov't has inspected the registrars
we anticipate court action.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moo
PERSON REPORTING

N. Y. N. Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Baton Rouge, La
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies EAST BAT

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

CORE
with Socon
we'll put
second Ward

ORT

Period covered

ove From May 1 to May 31, 1963

Date Submitted: May 31, 1963

ATE

Baton Rouge

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	190
																	0
																	78
																	0
																	58
																	25
																	33

E is working in conjunction
cond Ward Voters' League and
t two volunteers to work with
ard during the Summer Project.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Dorchester | Bonnie Moo

ORGANIZATION | PERSON REPORTING

N. 4th St. | Salem | Dorchester | Ma

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies St. Hele

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

The Federal
registrar's re
of Justice to se

ORT

Period covered

From May 1 to May 31, 1963

Date Submitted: May 31, 1963

TATE

Helena

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	8
																	0
																	8
																	5
																	3

al good has inspected the
e cards and we expect the U.S. Dept.
seek relief by way of an injunction.

Copy sent to VEP

FROM: Ronnie M. Moore, CORE's VEA Agent in Louisiana

TO: Wiley Branton, Voter Education Project
Jim McCain, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

RE: VEP Report for June 1963 in Louisiana

In early June, the registrar in Iberville Parish, Ella Billings, attempted to purge the registration roll of its 2,700 registered Negro voters by requiring all registered persons to come to the registrar's office and verify the fact that the recorded name and/or address had not been changed in the past year.

Developing local support through the Iberville Industrial Voter's League, we distributed over 1,500 copies of the enclosed circular and managed to stampede the registrar's office with 500 persons within a five day period which persuaded the registrar to require calls to her office instead. Because of this development, we concentrated primarily in Iberville Parish and have not lost any voters. We hope.

Because CORE is planning to bring forty volunteers to Louisiana for promoting extensive voter registration in seven parishes, Spiver and I went to Tangipahoa, St. Helena, East Baton Rouge, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, and Pointe Coupee Parishes to make food and housing arrangements, and geographical, social, economic and political surveys. We managed to get a few residents of these areas to apply for voter registration and in East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and Pointe Coupee Parishes, some were successful.

CORE has Task Force Workers Spiver Gordon, Negro of Plaquemine, La., David Leonard, white, and Roselyn Leonard, Negro of Berkeley Calif., assisting me in voter registration and laying the ground work for the summer project.

By September 1963, I hope to leave the parishes mentioned and go to other parishes where large gains in Negro registration may be possible.

At present, CORE plans to keep its VEP main office located at 306 Ivey Street, Plaquemine, La., Room #2.

IBERVILLE INDUSTRIAL VOTERS LEAGUE INC.

1900 HAASE STREET

JUNE 16, 1963

A direct appeal to all registered voters. Who have had the name of their street change and also their address.

Dear First Class Citizens:

This is to inform you that due to the change of the name of your street and address your voting rights will be taken away if you do not take steps in getting the following information to the registrar of voters today.

1. Name
2. Address (Your New Address)

The re gistrar of voters office is in the court house building, third floor Plaquemine, La. The office hours are as follow:

Monday-Thur.

8 A. M. - 4:30 P. M.

Publications courtsey of your

IBERVILLE IDUSTRIAL VOTERS LEAGUE INC.

"Join The 1963 Membership Today"

* Y OUR NAME AND NEW ADDRESS MUST BE TAKEN TO THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS IN PERSON.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
N. Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

10185 Avenue "B"
Baton Rouge, (EBR) Louisiana
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies IBERVILLE PARISH

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	CHURCH ASSEMBLY AND LETTER															
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

0

Period covered

From JUNE 1 to JUNE 30, 1963

Date Submitted: July 5, 1963

PARISH (Plaquemine, White Castle, Rosedale, St. Gabriel, etc.)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	875
																	1,800
																	0
																	287
																	0
																	287
																	138
																	159

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

85 PARK ROW
N.Y. 38 N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

10185 AVENUE C B1
BATON ROUGE (EBR) Louis — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies East Felicia

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

Period covered

From JUNE 1 to JUNE 30, 1963

LOUISIANA Date Submitted: JULY 5, 1963

STATE

LOUISIANA (CLINTON, LA)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	3
																	0
																	3
																	1
																	2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

38 PARK Row
N.Y. 38 N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

RONNIE M. MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

10186 AVENUE "B"
BATON ROUGE EBR LO
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Pointe Cou

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

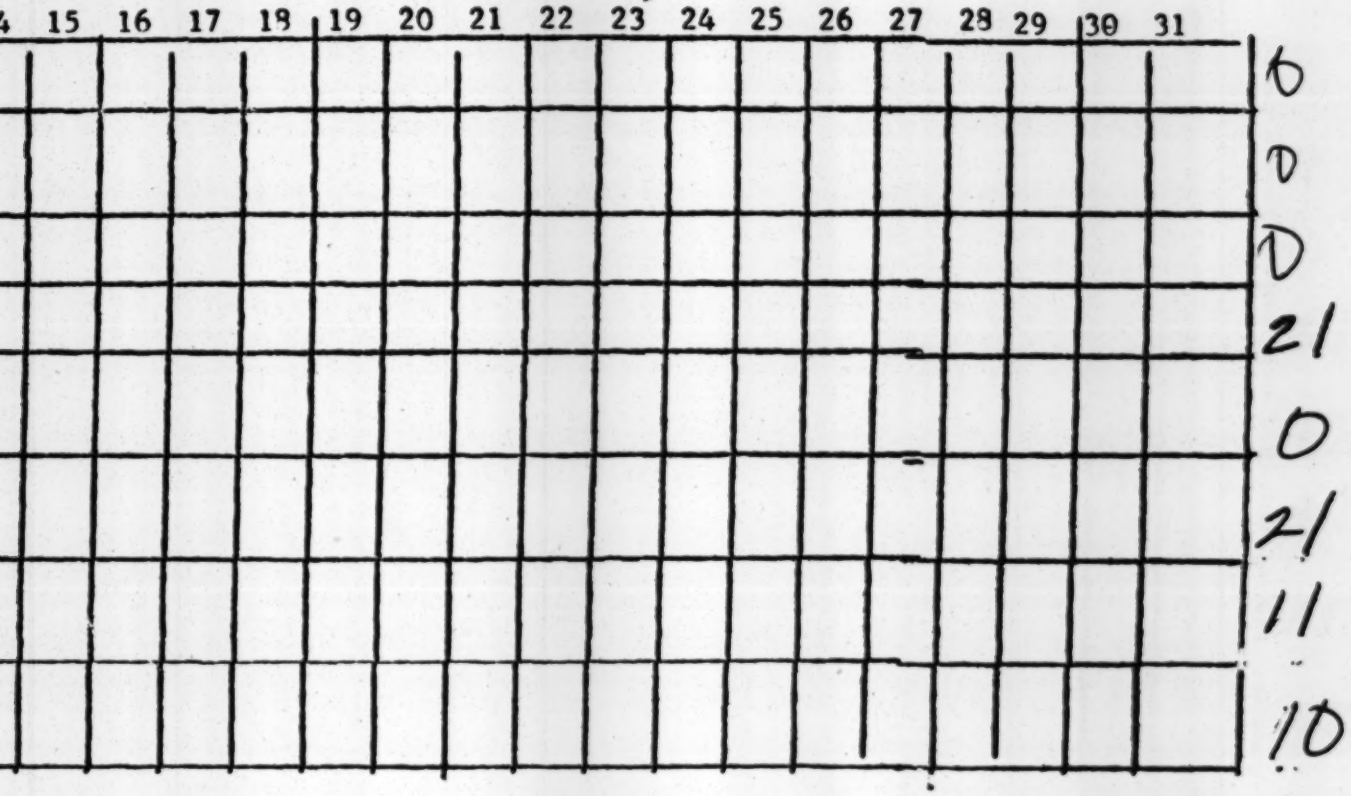
PORT

Period covered

E From JUNE 1 to JUNE 30, 1963

LOUISIANA Date Submitted: JULY 5, 1963
STATE

Coupee (New Roads, La)



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

38 PARK ROW
N.Y. 38 N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

RONNIE M. MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

1085 AVENUE "B"
BATON ROUGE (EBR) LOUISI
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies EBR (Secon

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

Period covered

From JUNE 1 to JUNE 30, 1963

Date Submitted: JULY 5, 1963

LOUISIANA
STATE

Second Ward + Baker, La.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	27
																	0
																	27
																	11
																	16

East Louisiana

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moo
306 Ivey St. Plaque
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
My 38 My
STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine Iberville
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong. Dist.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

...na

PORT

...noore

...guemine, La. From July 1 to July 31, 1963

...lle La. Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

STATE

...ist. (Clinton & Wrecox)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
STREET ADDRESS

306 Ivey Street.
Plaquemine, Louisiana
CITY COUNTY STATE.

N.Y. 38, N.Y.

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Cong. Dist

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

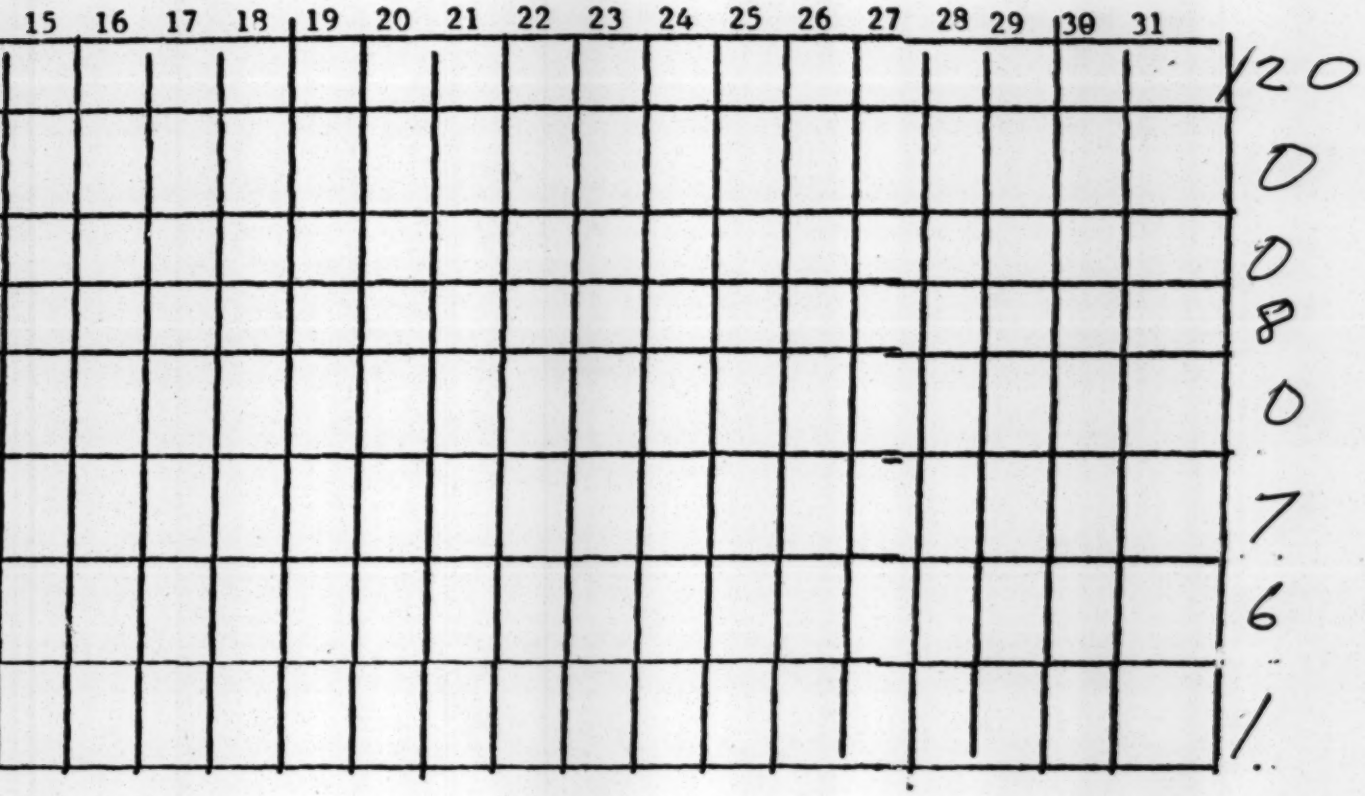
Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

ATE

dust (East Baton Rouge)



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M. Moore
306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, La.
PERSON REPORTING

Port Allen (West Baton
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

A reasonably
for registe

ore

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

ston Rouge) La. Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

TE

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	395
																	350
																	0
																	78
																	0
																	32
																	22
																	10

day good parish
stering people

Pointe Coupee

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row
N.Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M. Moore
306 Levy Street
Pl. Coupee La.
PERSON REPORTING

Lakeville
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Cong. Dis

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

Parish

ORT

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1967

Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

TATE

Dist (Letterworth, New Roads, Morganza, mins + other places)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	747
																	0
																	0
																	10
																	0
																	9
																	6
																	1

Iberville Paris

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore
306 Ivey St.
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine Iberville
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong. Dist

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)			Churches + Bars +												
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place			Office Talks +												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

26 Bills Co

ish

Sunshine
Iris Tate

ORT

e

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

rville La

Date Submitted: August 2 1963

TATE

Dist. / Rosedale, Maringouin, White Castle, Dorseyville
Pleaquemine, Bayou Goula, Point Pleasant, St. Gabriel, Carville

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	1959
																	4475
																	numerous
																	347
																	243
																	117
																	126

- Rallies - Masonic Meetings
- Churches

Complaints filed with U.S. Dept. of Justice

Iberville Parish

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Malcolm Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
STREET ADDRESS

304 Ivey Street
Plaquemine Iberville
CITY COUNTY STATE

N.Y. 38, N.Y.

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Cong. D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)										Churches + Bars + Rall						
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place										(office)		hold	—			
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

26 Bias complaints

~~Smith Stamps~~

*Persons of voting age

ish

RT

Period covered

hoore From July 1 to July 31, 1963

ELLE) LA Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

ATE

. Dist (Rosedale + Maringouin Plaquemine, Bayou Gouda, Point Pleasant, ~~White Castle, Donaldsonville~~, St. Gabriel, Canville,

Sunshine Gross Tete

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	1,959
																	4,475
																	numerous
																	~~196~~ 347
																	~~72~~
																	~~189~~ 243
																	~~84~~ 117
																	69 ~~126~~

Chuches

plaints filed with U.S. Dept. of Justice

~~Hearing Dates~~

East Feliciana

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row
N.Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie Moore
306 Duey Street
PERSON REPORTING

Plaquemine, Iberville La
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Cong. Dist.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

Feet

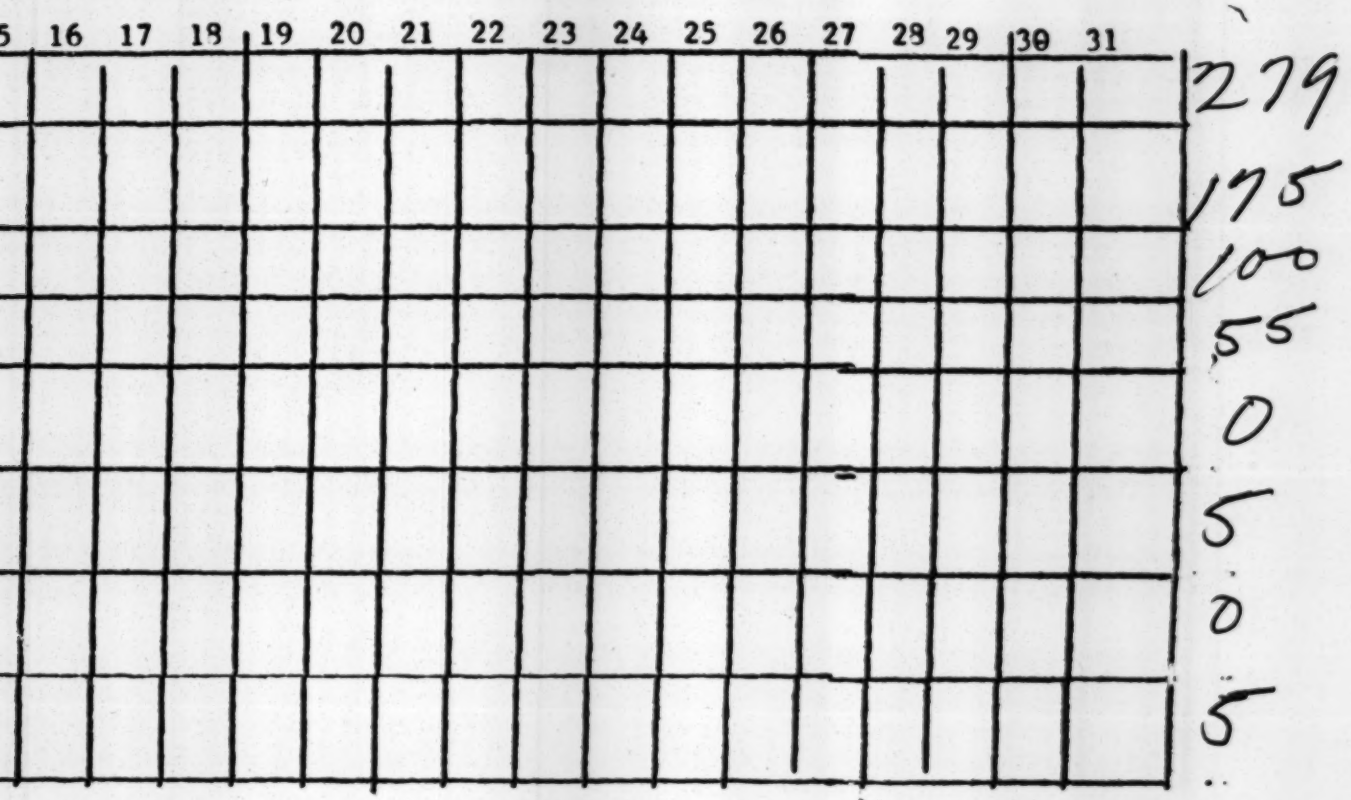
From July 1 to July 31, 1963

& La.

Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

E

ist (Clinton + Wilson)



St. Helena Pari

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Com — ORGANIZATION

Ramsey — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row — STREET ADDRESS

N.Y. 38, N.Y.

306 Fulton St — CITY

Plaquemine — COUNTY

Iberville — STATE

Election District to which this report applies South Cong. Re

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

Churches

*Persons of voting age

rish

ORT

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31

Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

TATE

Rest / Montpelier, Greenburg, Pine Grove, Chipola, & throughout parish

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	478
																	778
																	137
																	417
																	0
																	40
																	2
																	38

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row
my 38 my
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong. Dist

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

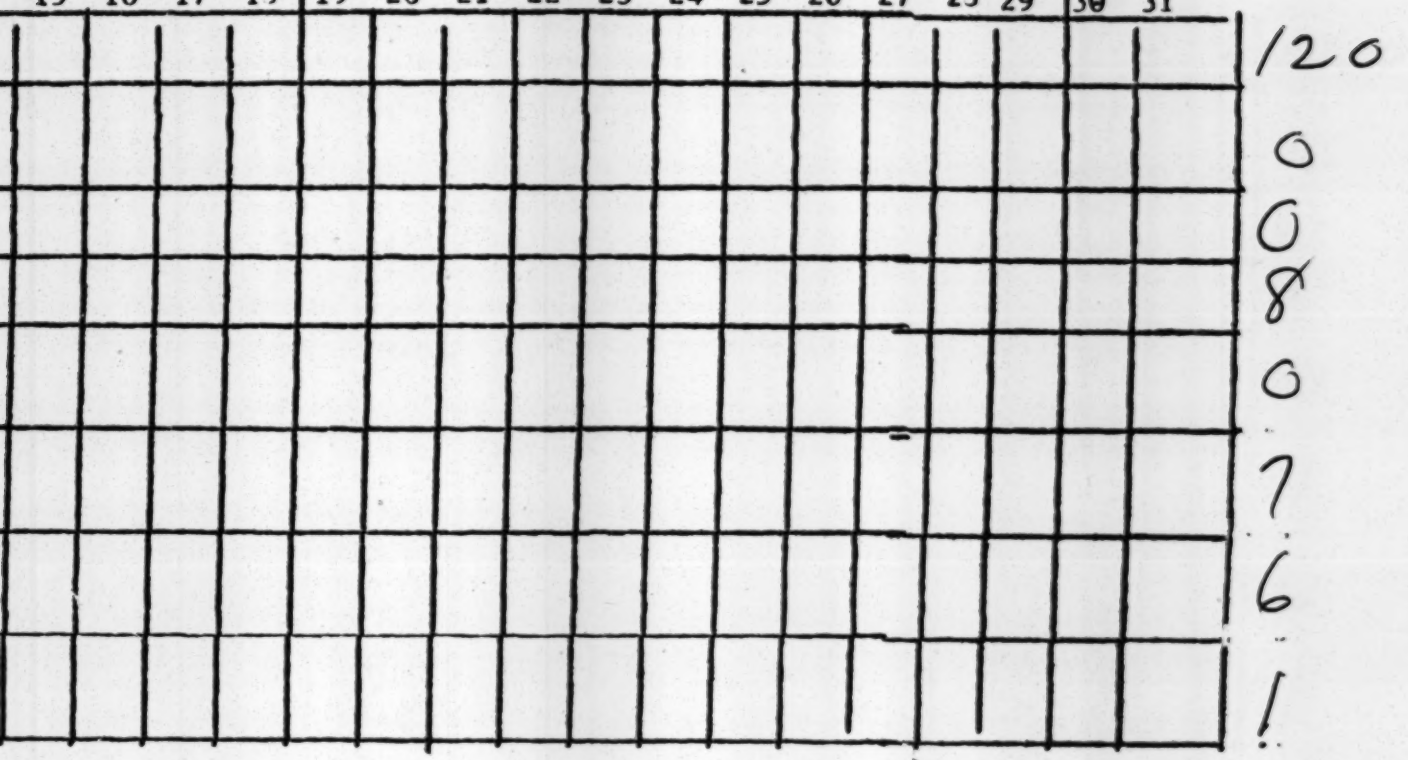
Period covered

oore From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

TATE

ist. (East Baton Rouge)



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore
306 Ivey St.
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
my 38 my
STREET ADDRESS

~~Pleasantown~~
CITY

COUNTY

STATE

Election District to which this report applies Tangipahoa

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

The Registration

ORT

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

TATE

hoa Parish (Hammond)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	473
																	397
																	0
																	197
																	0
																	97
																	12
																	75

tion is — — — — — !!!

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore
30 Pine St
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
STREET ADDRESS

N.Y. 38, N.Y.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Jamaica

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

The registra

T

Period covered

Virginia Z From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

TE

dora Parish (Hammond)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	473
																	397
																	0
																	197
																	0
																	97
																	12
																	75

That is a - - - - -.!!!

Pointe Coup

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moor
306 Ivey St. Plaquem
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
ny 38 ny
STREET ADDRESS

Iberville
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong. Dis

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

...upee Parish

...PORT

...oore

...guemine La. Period covered From July 1 to July 31, 1963

...lle Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

STATE

...Dist. (Lettsworth, New Roads, Morganza, limits + other places)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

St. Helena Parish

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore
306 Ivey St.
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
ny 38 ny
STREET ADDRESS

Pkdgvemine Iberville
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong. Dist.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

sh

PORT

e

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: August 2, 1963

le La

STATE

ist. / Montpelier, Greenberg Pine Grove, Chipola + throughout parish)

4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — Ronnie Moore

ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row — 306 Avery Street

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Jonesboro

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

LA. AUG. 1963

1. 47
49
49
27
25
95
60

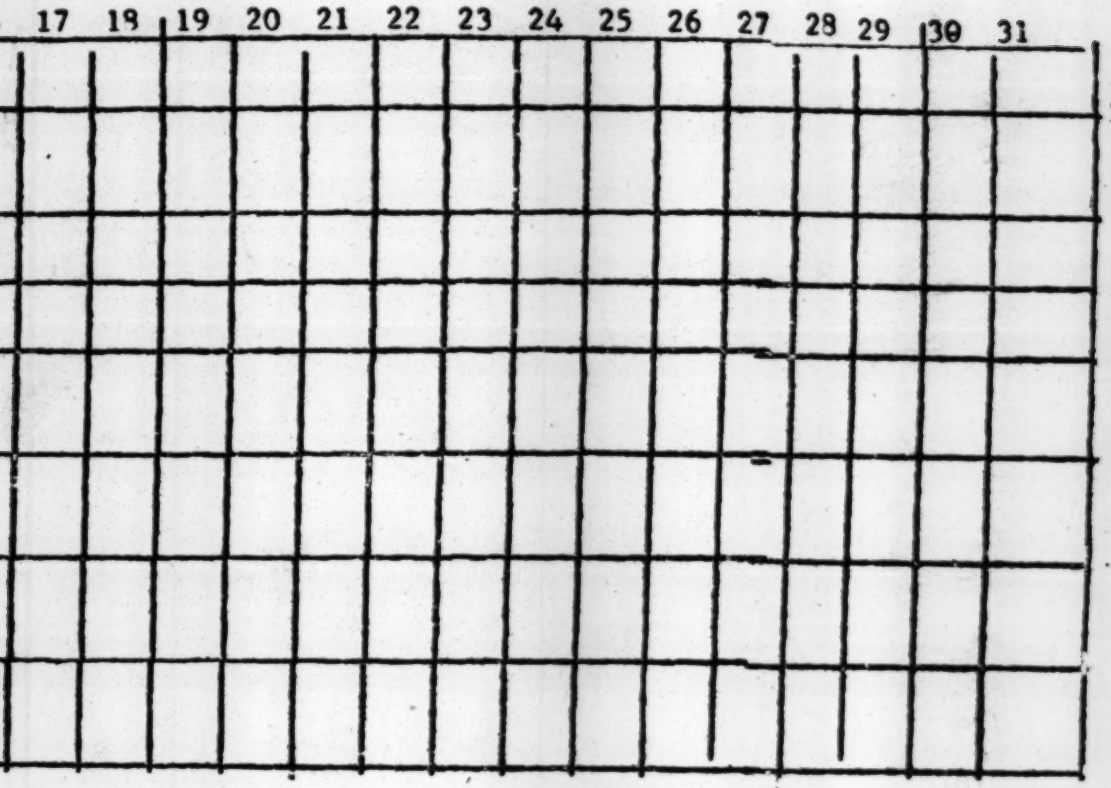
4. 52 *

Period covered

From Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 9/6/63

hood



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

39 Park Row, N.Y. 38 N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

306 Huey Street, Plaquemine, La. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Iberville

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 9/4/63

lle Parish

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																2,761
																3,272
																0
																599
																0
																397
																147
																250

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

Lonnie D. Mor
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

396 Duke Street
Alexandria, Va.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies St. Helena

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

...rue From Aug. 1 to Aug 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 9/6/63

...w Parish

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																380
																700
																0
																210
																0
																164
																49
																115

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — Ronnie Moore

ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

38 Parish Rd — 306 Avery Stree

N.Y. 38 N.Y. — Plaquemine — La

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies East Bato

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 8/1/63 to 8/31/63

Date Submitted: 9/6/63

E

ston Range

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	1499
																	276
																	0
																	249
																	0
																	95
																	~~94~~ 49
																	46

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

Lonnie M. Moo
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

306 Ivey Street
Greenwood, Miss.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Ebet Felic

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

ore From Aug 1 to Aug 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 6, 1963

Louise Bausch

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																560
																0
																342
																0
																140
																27
																110

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Cole
ORGANIZATION

Connie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

306 Duly Street
Clarksdale Miss.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies West Felicia

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No.* refusing to participate																	
No.* instructed at clinics																	
No.* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No.* successfully registered by this project																	
No.* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

...e From Aug 1 to Aug 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 6, 1963

...ision

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row — STREET ADDRESS

306 Live Street — CITY

Bloomington — COUNTY

La — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Pointe C

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 6, 1963

Congress

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																726
																600
																0
																147
																0
																53
																25
																28

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

396 Duey Street (Government Street) — CITY

COUNTY (STATE

Election District to which this report applies West Baton

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

...ou From Aug 1 to Aug. 31, 1963

...ile) 26. Date Submitted: Sept. 6, 1963

...ton Rouge

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																676
																583
																0
																266
																0
																140
																95
																45

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Carondelet
N.O. 38 N.O.
STREET ADDRESS

306 Avery St
Plaquemine, La
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Pointe Coupe

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)					Church		&					Hall			Call	
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

one From Sept. 6 to Sept. 30, 1963

a Date Submitted: Oct. 3, 1963

TE

upe (New Lands, Marsonza, Lettsworth, Innis etc.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	478
Collins																	993
																	0
																	276
																	0
																	173
																	43
																	130

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Lonnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

380 Oak Row N.Y. 38 N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

304 Davy St — CITY

Loguemine — COUNTY

La. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies East Feliciana

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)				Church Meetings												
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

re From Sept. 1, 1963 to Sept. 30, 1963

Date Submitted: Oct. 3, 1963

E

ciana (Clinton, Jackson)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	411
																	1278
																	0
																	289
																	0
																	147
																	9
																	188

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

COLE
ORGANIZATION

Lonnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Bunk Row
N.O. 38, N.O.
STREET ADDRESS

306 Iberville St
Plaquemine, La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Iangipahoa

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)				Church							Meeting					
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

e From Sept 1 to Sept. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Oct 3, 1963

E

oa (Ponchatoula, Hammond, Independence, and Amite)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	717
																	987
																	0
																	207
																	0
																	98
																	27
																	71

ept.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Lonnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Carl Law
N.O. 38, N.O.
STREET ADDRESS

306 Iberville St.
Plaquemine, La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Iberville (Plaq

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Sept 1 to Sept 30, 1963

Date Submitted: Oct. 3, 1963

(Plaquemines Hdqt. 9 Wards)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	279
																	1408
																	0
																	382
																	0
																	127
																	51
																	76

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

COLE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
N.Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

306 Duley St.
Blakeman, La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies St. Helena (

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Sept. 1 to Sept 30, 1963

Date Submitted: Oct. 3, 1963

a (Prienaburg Primarily)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	497
																	0
																	293
																	0
																	142
																	12
																	130

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

COLE
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
N.P 38 N.P
STREET ADDRESS

306 Levy St.
Plaquemine, La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies West Baton

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)		Church Meetings														
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

re From Sept 1, to Sept 30, 1963

Date Submitted: Oct. 3, 1963

E

on Lauge (Bart Allen and General Plantations)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	678
																	407
																	0
																	192
																	0
																	87
																	36
																	51

1773

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Carl Row N.Y. 38. Ny. — STREET ADDRESS

306 Duey St. Plaquemine — CITY

La. — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies West Feliciana

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

e From Sept. 1, 1963 to Sept. 30, 1963

Date Submitted: Oct. 3 1963

na (Junior St. Francisville, Hardwood,

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																148
																0
																Nonenrol
																103
																0
																0
																0
																0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

306 Evey St. — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine, La. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies St. Tamm

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)													Church			
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

From 10-1 to 11-7

Date Submitted: 11-8-63

TE

mmary Parish

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	1,213
																	2,475
																	0
																	337
																	0
																	326
																	83
																	233

chec

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

306 Ivey St. — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine, La. — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies St. Helena

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

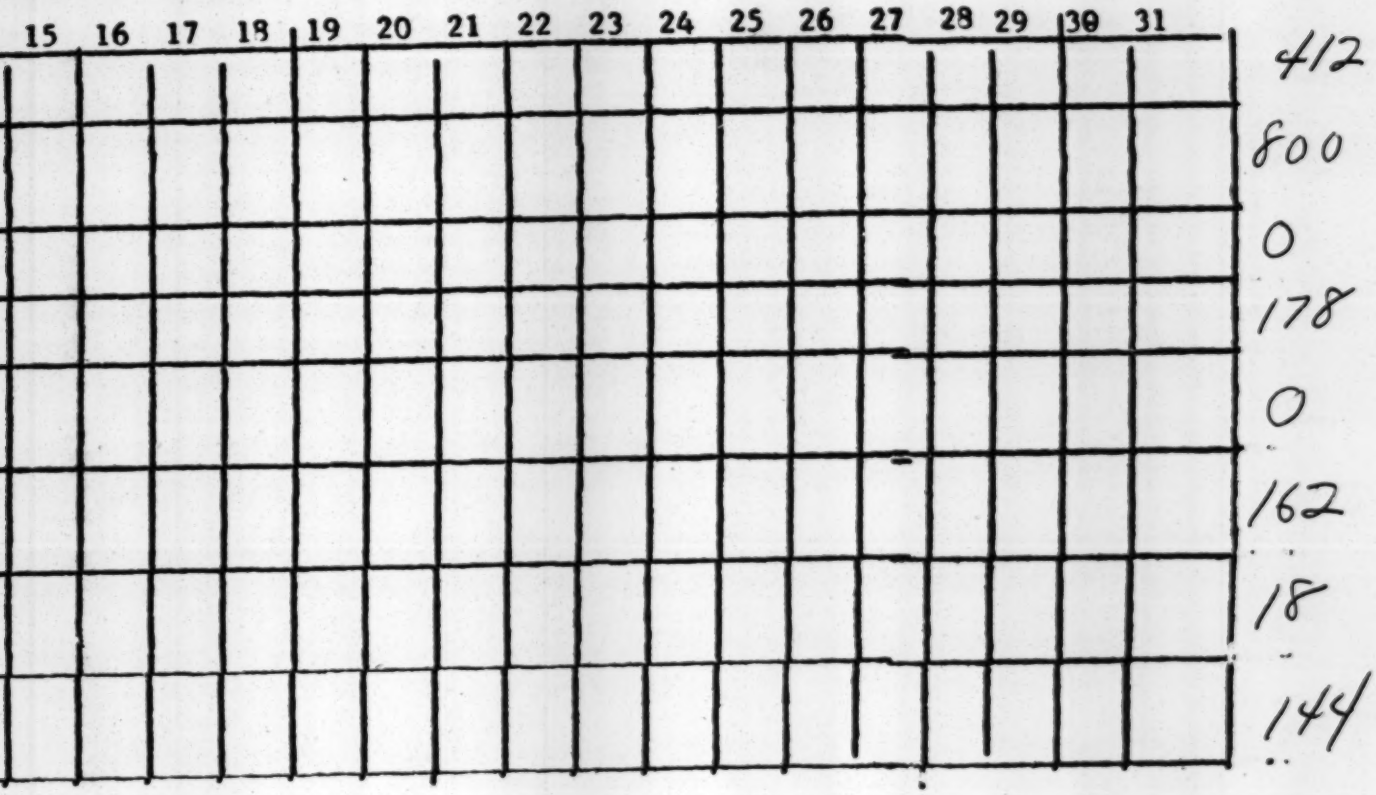
Period covered

ore From 10-1 to 11-7-63

Date Submitted: 11/8/63

ATE

na Parish



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

306 Joey St. — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine, La. — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Tangipa

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

EPORT

Period covered

oore From 10-1 to 11-7

STATE Date Submitted: 11-8-63

ipahoa Parish

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		511
																		989
																		0
																		279
																		0
																		269
																		68
																		201

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

306 Ivey — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine, La. — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Pointe

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

Period covered

Moore From 10-1 to 11-2-63

a. Date Submitted: 11-8-63

TATE

te Coupee

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	719
																	784
																	0
																	197
																	0
																	190
																	25
																	165

Our copy

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

NYC — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine, La — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies West F

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

ORT

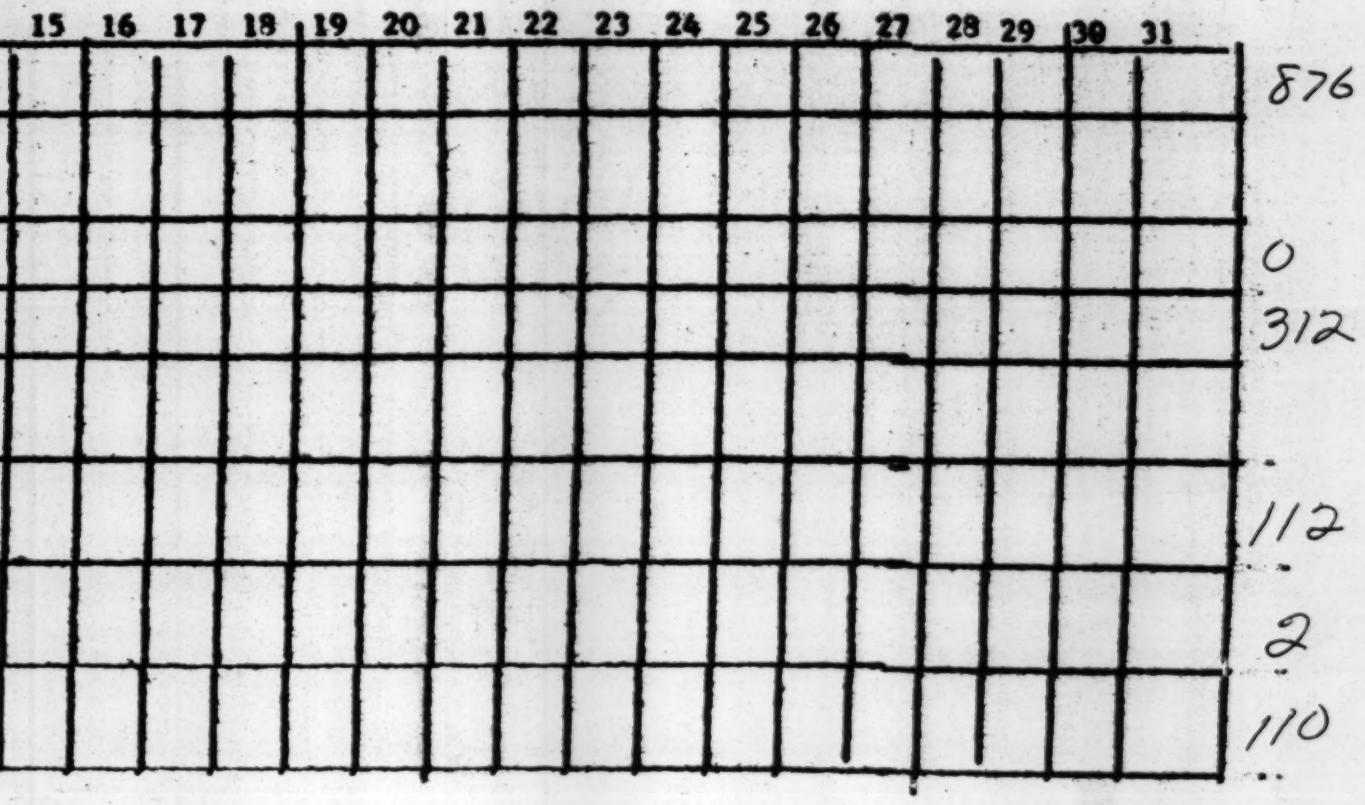
Period covered

From 10-1 to 11/7/63

Date Submitted: 11/8/63

TATE

t Feliciana Parish



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

306 Joey St. — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine, La — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 10-1 to 11-7

Date Submitted: 11/8/63

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																798
																0
																0
																489
																0
																68
																13
																55

COPY

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

306 Avery St. — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine, La. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congr

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

PORT

Period covered

re From 10-1 to 11-7

La. Date Submitted: 11/8/63
STATE

Congressional District (Iberville)

4	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		1,076
																		1,716
																		0
																		312
																		0
																		289
																		102
																		177

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

New York — STREET ADDRESS

Plaq — CITY

Louisiana — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Ascension

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Crowds were
without trou

Period covered

From 11/8/63 to 12/15/63

Date Submitted: 12/15/63

E

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	216
																	0
																	0
																	72
																	0
																	68
																	31
																	37

ment to the rejection of Office

training

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — Ronnie Moore

ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

New York — Albany — Dougherty — Ga.

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th. Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

Confe

*Persons of voting age

Crowds w
without tro

12/19/63

48
31
11
8
46
12
17
87
2.60 *

Period covered

From 11/8/63 to 12/15/63

Date Submitted: 12/15/63

...rial District (Ouachita Parish)

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																137
f	o	r	e	r	e	d										24
																0
																48
																0
																47
																8
																39

...went to the registrar's office

Training

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — Ronnie Moore

ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

New York — Ray — Sr.

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Tangipahoa

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Negroes gu

Period covered

From 11/8/63 to 12/15/63

Date Submitted: 12/15/63

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	36
																	0
																	116
																	48
																	68

gust flooded the registrars office

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Crusade — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

Shreveport — CITY

La — COUNTY

STATE

Election District to which this report applies Pointe Coupee

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Crowds are
without tra

Period covered

From 11/8/63 to 12/15/63

Date Submitted: 12/15/63

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																10
																0
																28
																0
																26
																11
																13

vent to the registration office

training

(We plan not to concentrate in the given reasons.)

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row — STREET ADDRESS

New York 38, N.Y.

306 Avery St. — CITY

Plaquemine (Iberville) — COUNTY

Louisi — STATE

Election District to which this report applies East Baton R

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

We just assisted the
in meeting registration pr
applicants may be condu
in coordination with other g

this parish whatsoever due to past

Period covered

From 11/8/63 to 12/15/63

Date Submitted: 12/15/63

on Rouge of Sixth Congressional District

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	137
																	46
																	91

the 137 Negroes at the courthouse
procedures. The large number of Negroes
contributed to political campaign only.
hese groups, me assisted the lists of applicants.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Con
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

306 Duquesne
STREET ADDRESS

P Duquesne (Oberville) La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies 6th. Cong. Dis

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

The offices of the registra
on 12/9-11/63 pending the outc
suit. However, we saw
offices for apparent registra

Period covered

From 11/8/63 to 12/15/63

LA.

Date Submitted: 12/15/63

Dist. East + West Feliciana Parishes) West Feliciana

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

490 | 225

0

0

0

0

East Feliciana

gistrar were closed
outcome of a federal
w whites enter these
gistration purposes.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Corinth
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore
PERSON REPORTING

38 Pantz Road
Plaquemine (Iberville) La
STREET ADDRESS
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sixth Congr

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

Whites blo
in spite of the
entered the

PORT

Period covered

From 11/8/63 to 12/15/63

Louisiana Date Submitted: 12/15/63

STATE

ongressional District (Alexandria)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		0
																		0
																		0
																		28
																		0
																		27
																		12
																		15

blocked the registrar's door, but
the large crowd of whites, 27 Negroes
the registrar's office.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — Ronnie Moore

ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

N. Hart — Plaquemine (Iberville) La.

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Cong. Di

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Large crow
37 entered.

IT

Period covered

From 11/8/63 to 12/15/63

Date Submitted: 12/15/63

ATE

Dist. (St. Helena Parish)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
																	0
																	37
																	0
																	132
																	17
																	115

rounds at the registrar's office, but

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

New York — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine (Iberville) La. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies St. Tammany

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No.* refusing to participate																
No.* instructed at clinics																
No.* instructed at other places (specify place																
No.* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No.* successfully registered by this project																
No.* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

We counted 2
little of 100 Negr

RT

Period covered

From 11/8/63 to 12/15/63

Date Submitted: 12/15/63

ATE

nany Parish 6th Cong. Dist.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
																	0
																	0
																	132
																	0
																	275
																	87
																	188

d 275 Negroes in line last only
negroes entered the registration office

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING
306 IVEY ST.

38 PARK ROW, N.Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

PLAQUEMINE (IBERVILLE) LA
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th. Congres

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place					Church											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

A federal hear
the registra
for February 1

RT

Period covered

From 15 DEC 63 to 19 JAN 64

) LA.

Date Submitted: 19 JAN 64

ATE

Western District (Ouachita Parish)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	479
																	879
																	many
																	8
office																	21
																	87
																	22
																	65

hearing on an injunction against
before Judge Dawkins is scheduled
y 10, 1964

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE — PERSON REPORTING
306 JOEY ST.

38 PARK ROW, N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

PLAQUEMINE (IBERVILLE) LA. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Congressio

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

On two days o
Registrar Henry
claiming "I aint
out of federal

O

RT

Period covered

From 15 DEC 63 to 19 JAN 64

) LA. Date Submitted: 19 JAN 64
ATE

ssional District (East Feliciana)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	309
																	811
																	202
																	77
																	0
																	37
																	0
																	37

over 37 persons applied but
ry Earl Palmer turned them away
aint gonna register nobody until I get
deral court."

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — R. M[illegible]

ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

[illegible] — [illegible]

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congress

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Henry Earl
awaiting outc
Negroes C

O

ORT

Period covered

From 1/15/64 to 1/31/64

La., Date Submitted: 2/6/64

TATE

essional District (East Feliciana Parish)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	500
																	975
																	0
																	47
																	0
																	57
																	0
																	57

Earl Palmer has closed his office
outcome of federal action.
Continue to apply.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

38 PARK ROW, N.Y. 38, N.Y. 30C IVEY ST. PLAQUEMINE (IBERVILLE) LA
STREET ADDRESS CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Congress.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

a purge is in process, but are going to file

0

PORT

Period covered

From 15 DEC 63 to 19 JAN 64

-) LA. Date Submitted: 19 JAN 64
STATE

ressional Distaict (Iberville Parish)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		0
																		497
																		0
																		32
																		0
																		47
																		17
																		30

is believed ~~anticipated~~ to be already but as soon as we obtain proof, we file the necessary complaints.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core

ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. [illegible]

306 duey

PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row

STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine - La

CITY COUNTY STATE

N.Y. 38, N.Y.

Election District to which this report applies Iberville

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

The regi
the rolls
address,
of ~~date~~ d

0

EPORT

Moore Period covered

y St. From 1/15/64 to 1/31/64

La. Date Submitted: 2/6/64
STATE

lle Parish 6th. Congressional Distruct

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		498
																		371
																		0
																		138
																		0
																		152
																		48
																		104

egistrar is purging Negroes from
olls on residence requirements, change of
ss, change of name, and false accusation
~~of~~ delinquent voting although applicants claim
to have voted.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE — PERSON REPORTING

38 PARK ROW, N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

300 HUEY ST. PLAQUEMINE (IBERVILLE) LA — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Cong. D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

0

PORT

Period covered

From 15 DEC 63 to 19 JAN 64

E) LA. Date Submitted: 19 JAN 64

STATE

District (Pointe Coupee)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		0
																		0
																		Many
																		18
																		0
																		27
																		13
																		14

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING
306 IVEY ST.

38 PARK ROW, N.Y. 38, N.Y. PLAQUEMINE (IBERVILLE) LA
STREET ADDRESS CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th Cong. D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

The registrar
filed a suit
he is now
of the

0

PORT

Period covered

From 15 DEC 63 to 19 JAN 64

Date Submitted: 19 JAN 64

(5) LA.
STATE

D.st, St. Helena Parish

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		0
																		0
																		Sunday
																		37
																		0
																		33
																		11
																		22

on is changing after the Justice Dept
t in Judge E. Gordon West's District court;
turning Negroes down 2-1 instead
conditional 4-1

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE — PERSON REPORTING

306 IVEY ST.

38 PARK ROW, N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

PLAQUEMINE (BEEVILLE) LA. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6TH CONGRESS.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

ORT

Period covered

E From 15 DEC 63 to 19 JAN 64

LA. Date Submitted: 19 JAN 64
TATE

RESSIONAL DISTRICT (ST. JAMMANY)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	0
																	0
																	77
																	0
																	51
																	29
																	22

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE — PERSON REPORTING

30C IVEY ST.

38 PARK ROW, N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

PLAQUEMINE (IBERVILLE) — CITY

COUNTY

STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies 6th. Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

Coordinated VEP ef

0

PORT

Period covered

From 15 DEC 63 to 19 JAN 64

Date Submitted: 19 JAN 64

(E) LA.
STATE

Regional District (Terrebonne Parish)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		0
																		0
																		0
																		102
																		0
																		118
																		67
																		51

0 efforts are underway in this parish.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE — PERSON REPORTING

306 JOEY ST.

38 PARK ROW, N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

PLAQUEMINE, (IBERVILLE) LA — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Congress

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

On two days over
Registrar Fletcher
claiming a federal

O

ORT

Period covered

From 15 DEC 63 to 19 JAN 64

) LA. Date Submitted: 19 JAN 64

TATE

ressional District (West Feliciana)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	497
																	1,172
																	876
																	417
																	0
																	87
																	0
																	87

ver 87 persons applied but
ther Harvey turned them away
eral suit prohibits further registration

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — Ronnie M. Moore

ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, NY — Plaquemines, La

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies West Feliciana

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Registrar 7 ... office and ... Negroes

0

RT

...ore Period covered

...A. From 1/15/64 to 1/31/64

...la Date Submitted: 2/6/64

...ATE

...iana Parish of 6th Cong. Dist.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																	175
																	478
																	MANY
																	379
																	0
																	70
																	0
																	70

...Fletcher Harvey has closed his
...awaiting outcome of federal action.
...ves continue to apply.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Mor — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

306 Levy St
Plaquemine, La. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th. Congre

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

Registrar, M
appear in
to show ca
enjoined f

O

EPORT

Period covered

ove

From 1/15/64 to 1/31/64

St

La

STATE

Date Submitted: 2/6/64

gressional District (Ouachita Parish

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		1,497
																		3,876
																		388
																		319
																		0
																		287
																		138
																		149

, Miss Mae Sucky, is scheduled to
in federal court on February 10, 1964
cause why she should not be
d from discriminating against Negro applicants

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Mo
306 Cherry St
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
N.Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Pleasantville La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th. Congr

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

0

REPORT

Period covered

From 1/15/64 to 1/31/64

Date Submitted: 2/6/64

STATE

Congressional District (Tensas Parish)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
																		0
																		0
																		28
																		0
																		3
																		3
																		0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y.38, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine, (Iberville) La. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th. Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)				TOP					LEADERS							
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

The white fathers [illegible]
Negro voter registration
Reviewing CORE's wo

0

RT

Period covered

From Dec. 15, 1963 to January 19, 1964

a

ATE

Date Submitted: January 19, 1964

onal District (Texas Parish)

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

SELECTED

0
15
0
15
0
15
15
0

IN St. Joseph, La. accepted
tion without a fight after
work in West Feliciana.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row
N. O. 38 N. O. — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine (Iberville) La. — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies 6th Congression

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No,* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

...ee From April 1 to April 30, 1964

...
...t Date Submitted: May 12, 1964

...sional District (Pointe Coupee Parish

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
											711				
											193 2				
											0				
											178				
											0				
											197				
											104				
											93				

VOTER EDUC

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row
N.J. 38 N.J.
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M.
Person Reporti

Maquenine (Alhambra)
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Cong

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project										
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

ER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

M. Moore
porting

PEriod covered
From April 1 to April 30, 1964

ille) LA.
Y STATE

Date Submitted May 12, 1964

ongressional District (Abbeville)

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																410		
																0		
																0		
																109		
																0		
																	98	
																	37	
																	51	

VOTER EDUC

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION
38 Park Row
N.Y. 38 N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M.
Person Reporti

Staquemin (Albemarle)
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congr

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project										
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

May - Total - 334

ER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

yn. Moore
corting

PEriod covered
From April 1, to April 30, 1964

Date Submitted May 12, 1964 (St. Helena Parish)

mile) La.
STATE

Congressional District (St. Helena Parish)

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	581	
																	0	
																	0	
																	341	
																	0	
																	298	
																	57	
																	241	

VOTER EDUCATIO

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row
N.Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M. Moo
Person Reporting

Plaquemine (Iberville
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Congressiona

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project											
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

DUCATION PROJECT REPORT

MOORE
ring

PEriod covered
From April 1 to April 30, 1964

eville) La.
STATE

Date Submitted May 12, 1964

ssional District (Ascension Parish)

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																	897
																	887
																	0
																	198
																	0
																	141
																	126
																	15

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

OUACHITA
CITY PARISH~~COUNTY~~ STATE

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

8

Period covered

From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL
																108
																32
																76

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

ASCENSION
CITY ~~COUNTY~~ PARISH STATE

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

c3

Period covered

From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL
																59
																41
																18

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

IBERVILLE
CITY

~~COUNTY~~ PARISH

STATE

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

B

Period covered

From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL
																105
																77
																28

(3) (3)

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

ROWNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

ST. HELENA
CITY ~~COUNTY~~ PARISH STATE

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

3

Period covered

From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL
															210
															82
															128

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

WEST FELICIANA
CITY ~~COUNTY~~ PARISH STATE

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL
																0 BOOKS CLOSED
																0
																0

C3

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

EAST FELICIANA
CITY ~~COUNTY~~ PARISH STATE

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies SIXTH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																		
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																		
No* refusing to participate																		
No* instructed at clinics																		
No* instructed at other places (specify place																		
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																		
No* successfully registered by this project																		
No* denied registration in this project																		

*Persons of voting age

(3)

Period covered

From May 1 to May 31, 1964

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL

0 BOOKS CLOSED

0

0

VOTER EDU

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOOR
Person Report

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

RICHL
CITY

~~COUNTY~~ RA

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6 III C.D

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project										
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

TER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

MOORE
eporting

PEriod covered
From 5/1/64 to 5/31/64

CHLAND
~~= RARISH~~ STATE

Date Submitted 6/15/64

C.D.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOTAL	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
							28											
							10											
							18											

VOTER EDUCATIO

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
Person Reporting

3016 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

JACKSON
CITY ~~COUNTY~~ PARISH

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
~~No*~~ refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project											
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

OUCATION PROJECT REPORT

OORE
ting

KSON
ARISH STATE

PEriod covered
From 6/1/64 to 5/31/64

Date Submitted 6/15/64

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	TOTAL 22	23	24	25	26	27
												39					
												7					
												32					

VOTER EDUCATION

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
Person Reporting

306 IUEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

UNION
CITY ~~COUNTY~~ PARISH

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project											
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

3

CATION PROJECT REPORT

E
rig

N
ISH STATE

PEriod covered
From 5/1/64 to 5/31/64

Date Submitted 6/15/64

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	TOTAL	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
								14								
								6								
								8								

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS

POINTE COUPEE
CITY PARISH ~~COUNTY~~ STATE

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	TOTAL 29	30	31
												145		
												63		
												86		

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE
PERSON REPORTING

306 IVEY ST.
STREET ADDRESS
PLAQUEMINE, LA.

TANGIPAHOA
CITY ~~PARISH~~ ~~COUNTY~~ STATE

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL
																68
																37
																31

VOTER EDUCATION PRO.

FORM VEP-2

La. Committee on Reg. Ed. — Bonnie M. Moore, Person Reporting
ORGANIZATION

3016 Avery Street — Plaquemine (Iberville) — [illegible]
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STA

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congressional D

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted ~~by other means (specify means)~~ at churches												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project												
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

3.20
4 5
2 6
1.1 0
7 0
5.7 1 *

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From Aug. 1, 1964 to Aug. 31, 1964

le) Louisiana Date Submitted Aug. 31, 1964
STATE

al District - St. Helena Parish

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																163		
																80		
																1% - 30%		
																205		
																—		
																98		
																32		
																66		

VOTER EDUCATION PROJE

FORM VEP-2

La. Committee on Reg. Ed. — Ronnie M. Moore
ORGANIZATION — Person Reporting

306 Ivey Street — Plaquemine (Iberville) Lou
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STAT

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project												
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

N PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From Aug. 1, 1964 to Aug. 31, 1964

Louisiana Date Submitted Aug. 31, 1964
STATE

al District - West Feliciana Parish

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
															407		
															—		
															296		
															98		
															45		
															53		

VOTER EDUCATION PRO

FORM VEP-2

La. Committee on Reg. Ed. — Bonnie M. Moore, Person Reporting
ORGANIZATION

306 Ivey Street — Plaquemine (Iberville) — STA
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congressional D

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project												
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From Aug. 1, 1964 to Aug. 31, 1964

e

le) Louisiana Date Submitted Aug. 31, 1964
STATE

al District - East Feliciana Parish

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																350		
																—		
																1%-45%		
																200		
																—		
																77		
																26		
																51		

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

La. Committee on Reg. Ed. — Ronnie M Moore
ORGANIZATION — Person Reporting

306 Avery Street — Plaquemine (Iberville) Lo
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STA

Election District to which this report applies 5th Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at ~~other places~~ home (~~specify place~~)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project												
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From Aug. 1, 1964 to Aug. 31, 1964

Date Submitted Aug. 31, 1964

STATE

al. District Jefferson Parish

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																512		
																—		
																10%-50%		
																342		
																35		
																237		
																110		
																127		

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

La. Committee on Reg. Ed. — Ronnie M. Moore
ORGANIZATION — Person Reporting

306 Joey Street — Plaquemine (Iberville) Lo
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STAT

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project												
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From Aug. 1, 1964 to Aug. 31, 1964

Louisiana Date Submitted Aug. 31, 1964
STATE

l District - Pointe Coupee Parish

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
															465		
															—		
															10%-60%		
															300		
															—		
															222		
															70		
															152		

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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community relations director

STATISTICAL AND VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

JUL 27 1964

PERIOD: June 1, 1964--August 31, 1964

The voter registration books were opened from June 1 to June 25, 1964.

Books are closed from June 26 to July 26, 1964--30 days prior to the first Democratic primary for state and federal election.

Books will be opened -- July 27, 28, & 29 when we expect to flood the office of 9 or more registrars in 9 or more parishes and expect to net over 5000 registered voters.

From July 29 -- August 29, Books will be closed prior to the second Democratic primary.

Field reports will be sent to you on or about August 3, 1964.

Yours for freedom,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore;
Field Secretary, CORE

Louisiana Voter Educational Project

JUL 27 1964

Organization: CORE, 306 Ivey St., Plaquemine, La.

From: Ronnie Moore **Date Submitted:** June 27,1964

Period covered: June 1, June 25, 1964

Parish	Cong. Dist.	Number(#) Canvassed	# at Clinics	# Applied	# regist.	# denied	#Contacted at churches, etc.
Tangipahoa	6	1876	802	187	35	152	3101
St. Helena	6	1672	487	189	44	145	2086
E. Feliciana	6	1487	296	97	4	93	2140
W. Feliciana	6	1281	693	167	8	159	1871
Iberville	6	1988	878	298	97	201	2333
Pointe Coupee	6	1486	296	98	33	65	1872
Ascension	6	708	287	59	41	18	989
Jackson	5	897	576	39	38	1	1486
Ouachita	5	2879	498	159	17	142	3876
TOTALS	2 Cong. Dist. & 9 Parishes	13574	4813	1293	317	976	19754

JUL 27 1964

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. | Plaquemine | (Iberville) | Louisiana

Street Address | City | County | State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Cong. Dist.

Iberville Parish: towns of St. Gabriel, Carville, Plaquemine, Rosedale, Maringouin.

Ward, Beat, etc. | Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1988

Number instructed at home 1988

Number instructed at clinics 878

Number instructed other places 878 a. Specify places at clinics throughout the parish

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 298

Number successfully registered by this project this week 97

Number denied registration in this project this week 201

a. Reason for denial Technical errors on the application form and/or affidavit.

Number contacted by other means 2333

a. Specify means mainly at churchs meetings.

Number refusing to participate few

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, physical, and political reprisals.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 97 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 40 task force workers at one time during training session then 10 permanently stationed plus volunteers from said parish

Remarks Fear is not a factor but complacency is the heart of the problem.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 **to** June 25, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. | Plaquemine (Iberville) | Louisiana
Street Address | **City** | **County** | **State**

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 5th Congressional District

Jackson Parish: towns: Jonesboro and at Clay
Ward, Beat, etc. **Precinct, election district, etc.**

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 897

Number instructed at home 897

Number instructed at clinics 576

Number instructed other places 576 **a. Specify places** At the clinic placed

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 39

Number successfully registered by this project this week 38

Number denied registration in this project this week 1

a.Reason for denial No reason given

Number contacted by other means 1,486

a. Specify means At church meetings only

Number refusing to participate Many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic political, and physical reprisals .

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 39 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 6 Task Force workers plus volunteers

Remarks Apathy is the greatest problem and fear is the second problem. Registrar is only liberal one in the state because of her fear of federal contempt procedures. However, under state law she doesn't have to accept more than one applicant at a time and she doesn't (like ~~most other registrars in the state~~).

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. Plaquemine, (Iberville) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Cong. Dist.

Ascension, / Donaldsonville and Gonzales, towns /
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 708

Number instructed at home 708

Number instructed at clinics 287

Number instructed other places 287 a. Specify places

Just at clinic station at Donaldsonville

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 59

Number successfully registered by this project this week 41

Number denied registration in this project this week 18

a. Reason for denial "I have to turn some down; don't fuss to FBI and you'll get registered next time," said the registrar.

Number contacted by other means 989

a. Specify means At church meetings mainly

Number refusing to participate Few

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear and apathy and ignorance.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 41 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 3 parttime out of Iberville and

Remarks Task force workers periodically check on this parish and assist along the lines of guidance, counsel, and federal action relative to Voter Registration. Local people conduct the drive. Registrar has a liberal attitude toward applicants when they are escorted to his office by local leaders instead of CORE people.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 **to** June 25, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. | Plaquemine (Iberville Parish) | Louisiana
Street Address | **City** | **County** | **State**

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Congressional District

Pointe Coupee Parish, towns of New Roads, Morganza, Batchelor
Ward, Beat, etc. **Precinct, election district, etc.**

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1,486

Number instructed at home 1,486

Number instructed at clinics 296

Number instructed other places 296 **a. Specify places** Just at clinic stations

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 98

Number successfully registered by this project this week 33

Number denied registration in this project this week 65

a.Reason for denial Technical errors on the affidavit and/or application forms.

Number contacted by other means 1,872

a. Specify means at church meetings

Number refusing to participate Many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, political and physical reprisals.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

55 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 3 workers plus local volunteers

Remarks Federal action against the unfair application [redacted] of and the unconstitutional validity of Louisiana Voter registration laws will end the La. political conspiracy against Negro suffrage in the state. Then we in CORE will just have to obliterate the obstacles of fear, apathy, and ignorance in this parish and others in the state.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Bonnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St., Plaquemine, La. (Iberville Parish)
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: Sixth Congressional District

Tangipahoa Parish--Hammond, Amite, Independence, etc.
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1876

Number instructed at home 1555

Number instructed at clinics 802

Number instructed other places 101 a. Specify places

at CORE headquarters at Ponchatoula

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 187

Number successfully registered by this project this week 35

Number denied registration in this project this week 152

a.Reason for denial Failing questions on the test, most technical errors on the application and/or affidavit forms

Number contacted by other means 3101

a. Specify means Churches, Rallies, Conferences

Number refusing to participate 211

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, physical, and political reprisals is the main reason.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

35 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 3 Task Force Workers plus volunteers

Remarks

There is strong community support here, but apathy of the masses is the greatest impediment to progress.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Bonnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. | Plaquemine (Iberville) | Louisiana
Street Address | City | County | State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Cong. Dist. West Feliciana Parish

St. Francisville, Turnica, Hardwood, and Laurel Hill
Ward, Beat, etc. | Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1,281

Number instructed at home 1,281

Number instructed at clinics 683

Number instructed other places 683 a. Specify places

at large clinic places only

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 167

Number successfully registered by this project this week 8

Number denied registration in this project this week 159

a. Reason for denial Technical errors on all registration forms. Also registrar kept office closed in order not to comply with federal court order.

Number contacted by other means 1,871

a. Specify means Mainly at church meetings

Number refusing to participate many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, political, and physical reprisals.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

8 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 8 workers plus numerous volunteers in the community.

Remarks Serious intimidation is constantly encountered. Registrar persist in discriminating. CORE cannot leave but must stay to keep movement going.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. Plaquemine, La. (Iberville Parish)
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Cong. District---St. Helena Parish

Montpelier, Greensburg, etc.
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1,672

Number instructed at home 1,672

Number instructed at clinics 487

Number instructed other places 487 a. Specify places

Just the clinic place at Greensburg.

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 189

Number successfully registered by this project this week 44

Number denied registration in this project this week 145

a. Reason for denial Technical errors on the application form only.

Number contacted by other means 200

a. Specify means Mainly church meetings on Sunday

Number refusing to participate Many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of political, economic, and physical reprisals

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 44 since June 1

Number of workers in the campaign 4 Task Force workers plus volunteers from said parish

Remarks The registrar, Guitman Grouch, is under federal court order to stop discriminating against Negroes due to complaints filed by CORE. Discrimination still persists due to 145 rejections of well trained applicants.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 **to** June 25, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. | Plaquemine | (Iberville Parish) | Louisiana
Street Address | **City** | **County** | **State**

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: East Feliciana: Clinton, Jackson, Billeyville, Wilson, Springville in 6th Cong. Dist.
Ward, Beat, etc. | **Precinct, election district, etc.**

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1,487

Number instructed at home 1,487

Number instructed at clinics 296

Number instructed other places 296 **a. Specify places** Just at clinic places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 97

Number successfully registered by this project this week 4

Number denied registration in this project this week 93

a. Reason for denial Technical errors on the application and/or affidavit forms. Also some applied when doors were closed because registrar refused to comply with federal court order.

Number contacted by other means 2140

a. Specify means Just at church meetings

Number refusing to participate Many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of political, economic, and physical reprisals

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 4 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 6 workers plus volunteers

Remarks Voter registration books had been closed. Fifth circuit ~~federal court ordered the books opened. Registrar persists~~ to discriminate. Henry Earl Palmer once said, "No Yankee court ~~gonna run my office and no Niggers gonna register too much.~~" Palmer is registrar of E. Feliciana Parish

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Ronnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. | Plaquemine (Iberville Parish) | Louisiana
Street Address | City | County | State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 5th Congressional District

Ouachita Parish (Monroe and West Monroe)

Ward, Beat, etc. | Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 2,879

Number instructed at home 2,879

Number instructed at clinics 498

Number instructed other places 498 a. Specify places Just at clinic stations

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 159

Number successfully registered by this project this week 17

Number denied registration in this project this week 142

a.Reason for denial Discrimination based on technical errors found on the applications, affidavits, etc. by the Parish registrars.

Number contacted by other means 3,876

a. Specify means Churches, social and political meetings

Number refusing to participate Many, many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, political, and physical reprisals.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 17 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 10 workers plus volunteers

Remarks Federal action has not stopped the registrar from discriminating.

Copy

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

I. Robinson & Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, — CITY

— COUNTY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Florence, S

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	30															
No* successfully registered by this project	28															
No* denied registration in this project	2															

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

Brown From 4/1 to 4/30/63

C. Date Submitted: 5/3/63

ATE

ee, S.C.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

28

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson, E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C.
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Bennettsville

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	13															
No* successfully registered by this project	9															
No* denied registration in this project	4															

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

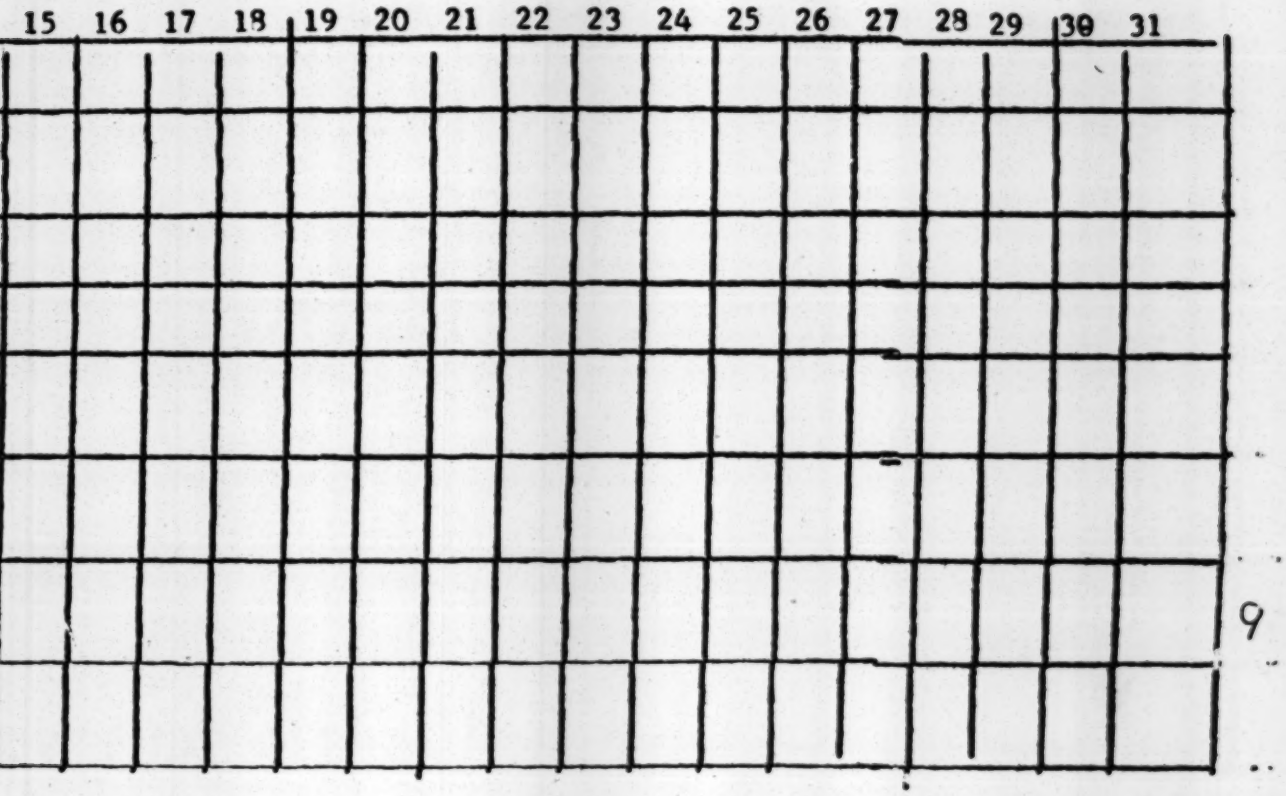
own From 4/1 to 4/30/63

Date Submitted: 5/3/63

ATE

ville, S.C. (Marlboro

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson, G. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Spartenburg, S

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	14	32	41	18	12	22	X	19	52	41	82	61	39	69	41	61
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) Church							19							141		
No* refusing to participate	3		4			4					14		1			2
No* instructed at clinics	8															
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	8										11					
No* denied registration in this project 239																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

wn From 4/1 to 4/30

Date Submitted: 5/3/63

TE

g, S.C.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
41	61	31	21	10	12	X	6	9	62	41	75	90	61	41	66		
						279							129				
	2		4					3			6	1			3		
									3								
									3			13			14		49

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson, C. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

SC — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marion Cou

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	13															
No* successfully registered by this project	12															
No* denied registration in this project	1															

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

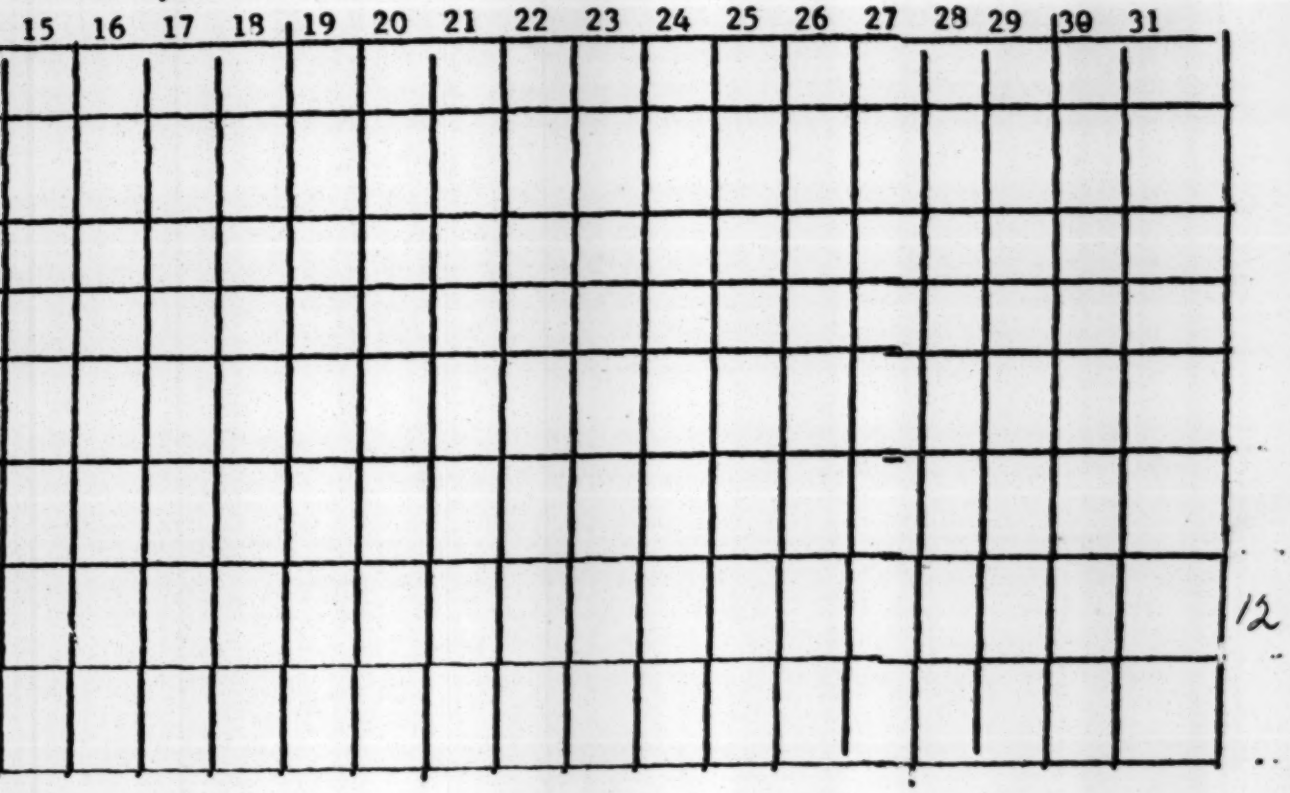
Brown From 4/1 to 4/30/63

C Date Submitted: 5/3/63

ATE

County

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson, E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

S.C. — COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Spartanburg,

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	96															
No* successfully registered by this project	93															
No* denied registration in this project	3															

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

rown From 4/1 to 4/30/63

Date Submitted: 5/3/63

CE

urg, S.C.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

93

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson G. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, — CITY

S.C. — COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies York Co

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	71														
No* successfully registered by this project	68														
No* denied registration in this project	3														

*Persons of voting age

PORT

Period covered

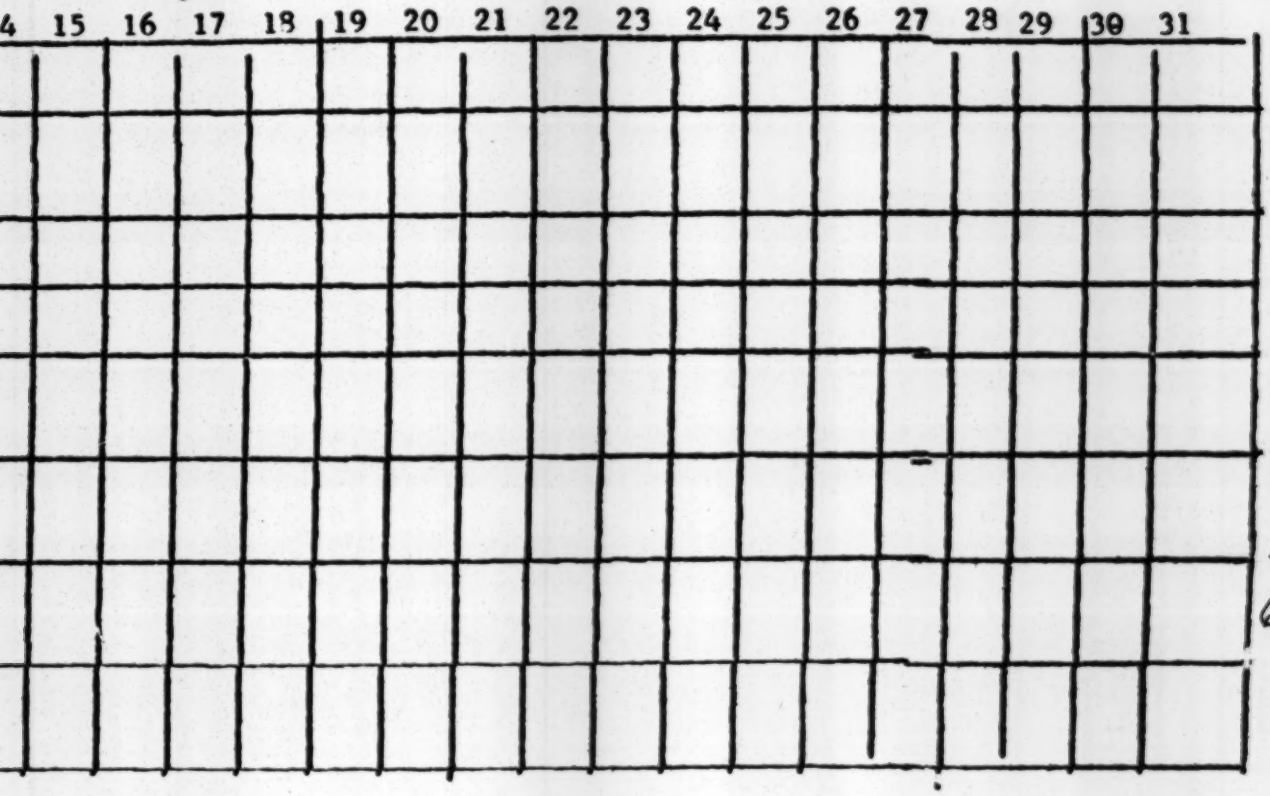
Brown From 4/1 to 4/30/63

.C. Date Submitted: 5/3/63

STATE

k County

4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson, G. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Kingstree

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	239															
No* successfully registered by this project	9															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

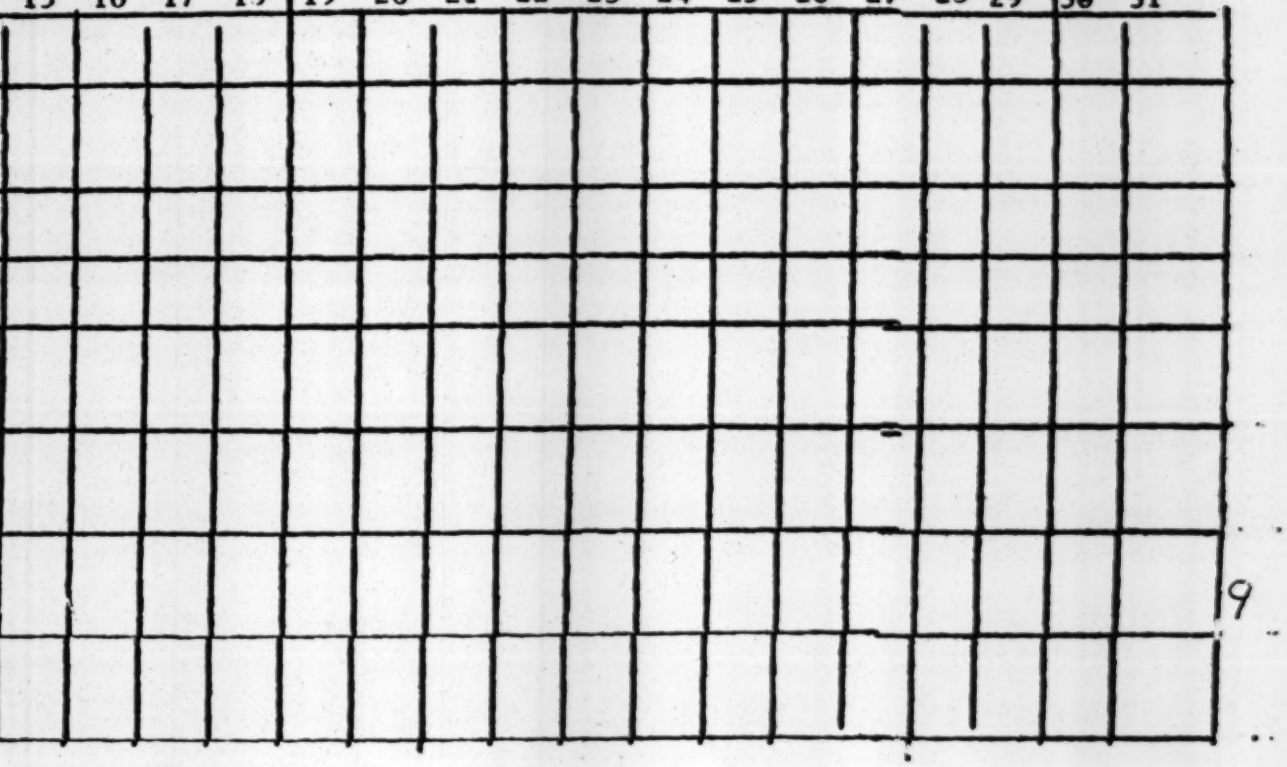
Period covered

own From 4/1 to 4/30/63

C. Date Submitted: 5/3/63
ATE

stree, S.C.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson G. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

S.C. — COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter Count

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	19															
No* successfully registered by this project	18															
No* denied registration in this project	1															

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

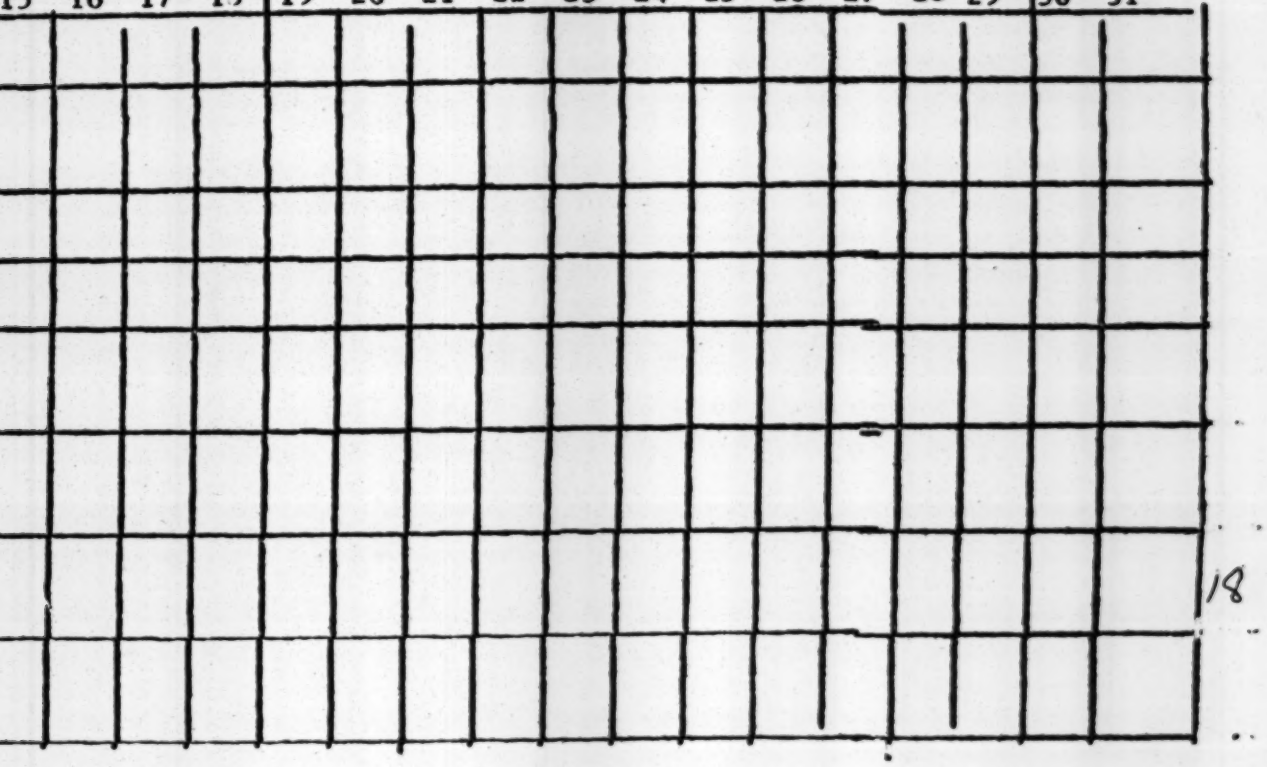
wn From 4/1 to 4/30/63

Date Submitted: 5/3/63

TE

unty

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



18

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson, E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Clarendon

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	11															
No* successfully registered by this project	9															
No* denied registration in this project	2															

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

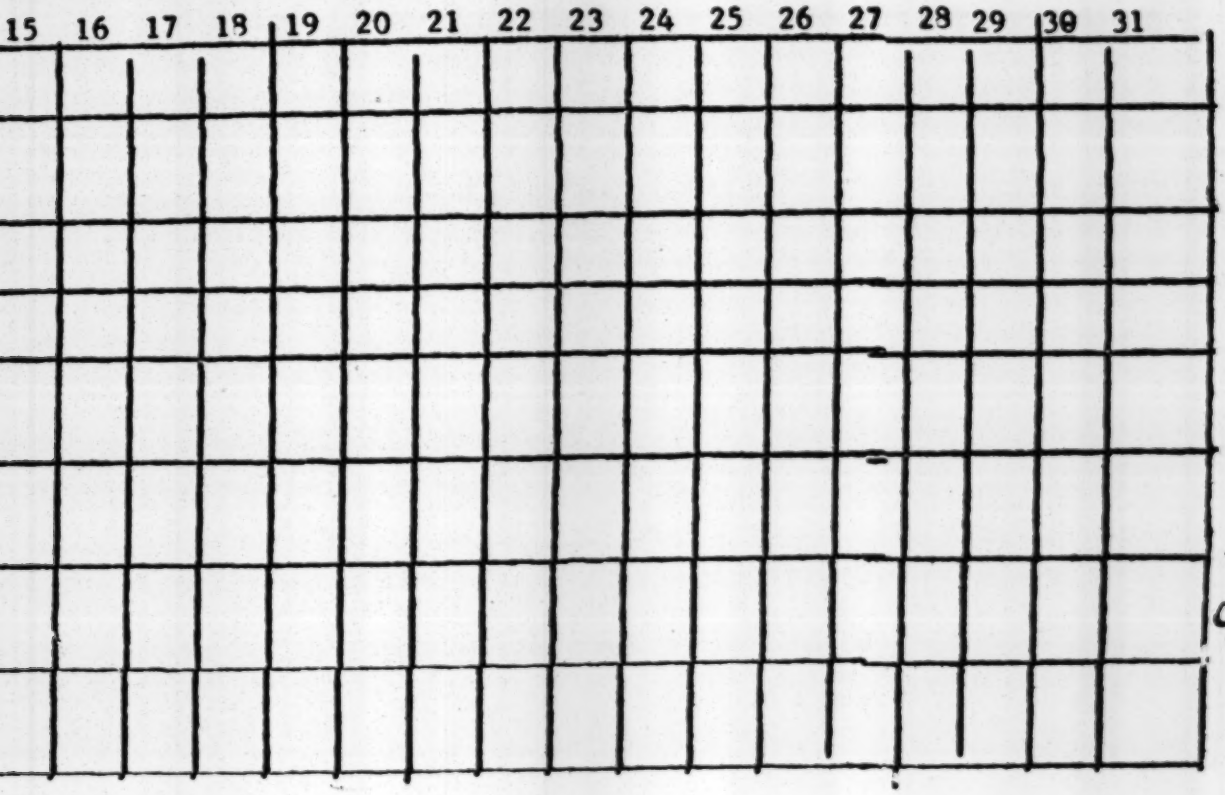
wn From 4/1 to 4/30/63

Date Submitted: 5/3/63

TE

low County

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson, E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

COUNTY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lee Co

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	10															
No* successfully registered by this project	8															
No* denied registration in this project	1															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

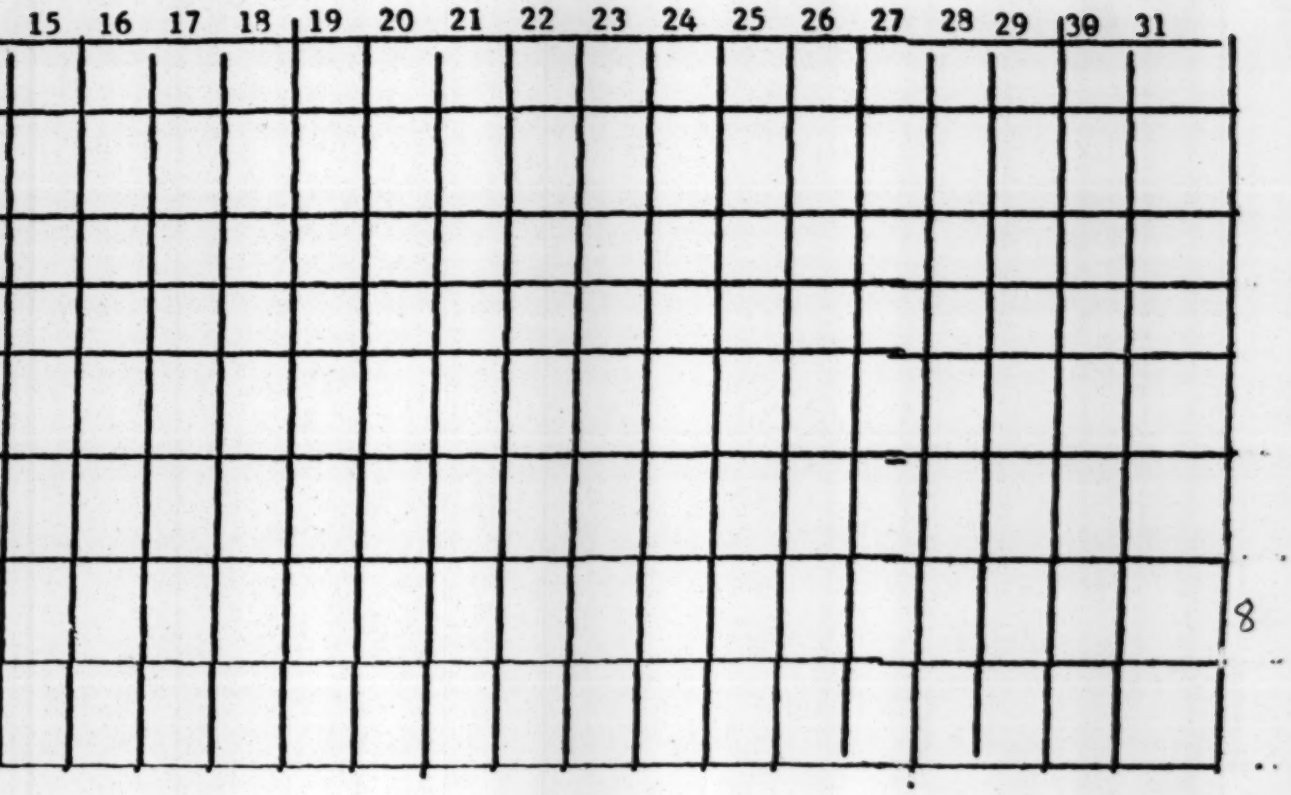
Period covered

wn From 4/1 to 4/30

C. Date Submitted: 5/3/63

TATE

County



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson, E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Darlington

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	51															
No* successfully registered by this project	49															
No* denied registration in this project	2															

*Persons of voting age

T

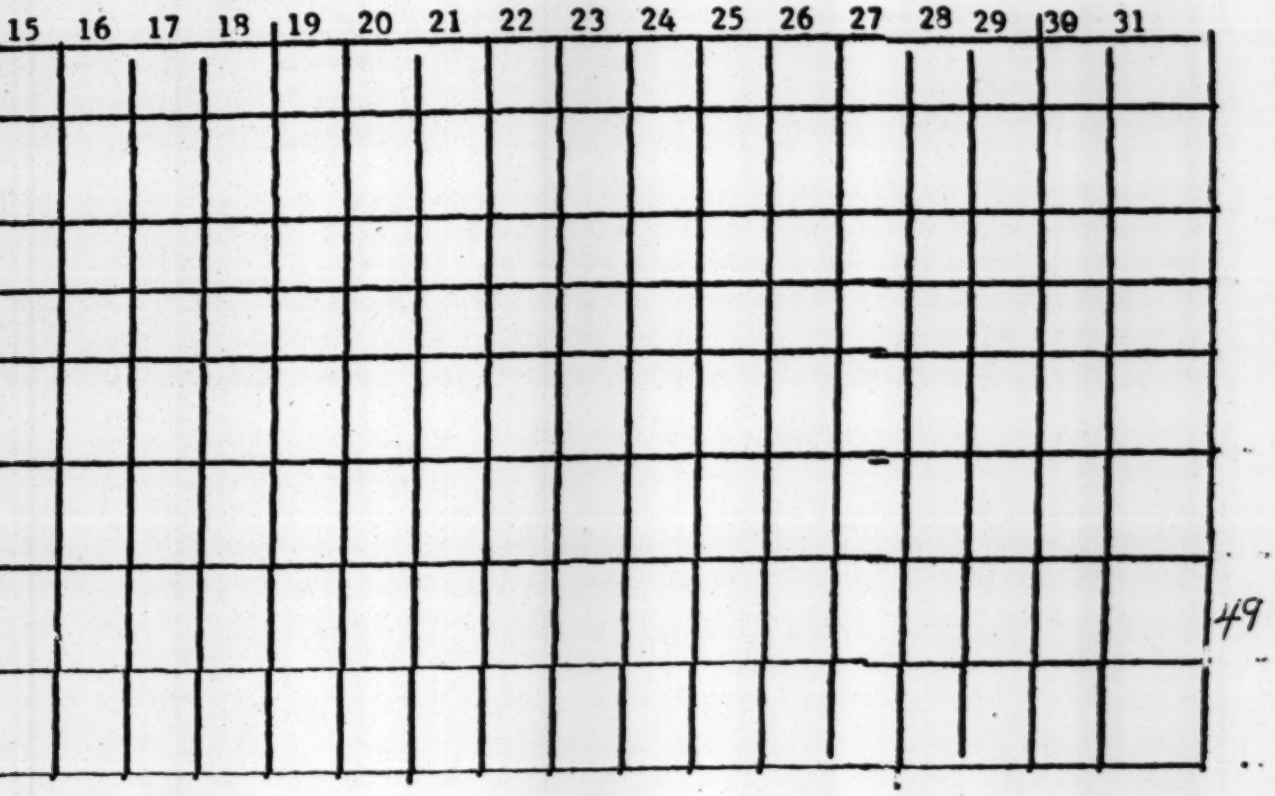
Period covered

wn From 4/1 to 4/30/63

Date Submitted: 5/3/63

TE

n County



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. Be — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Darlington,

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project	45														
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

PORT

Period covered

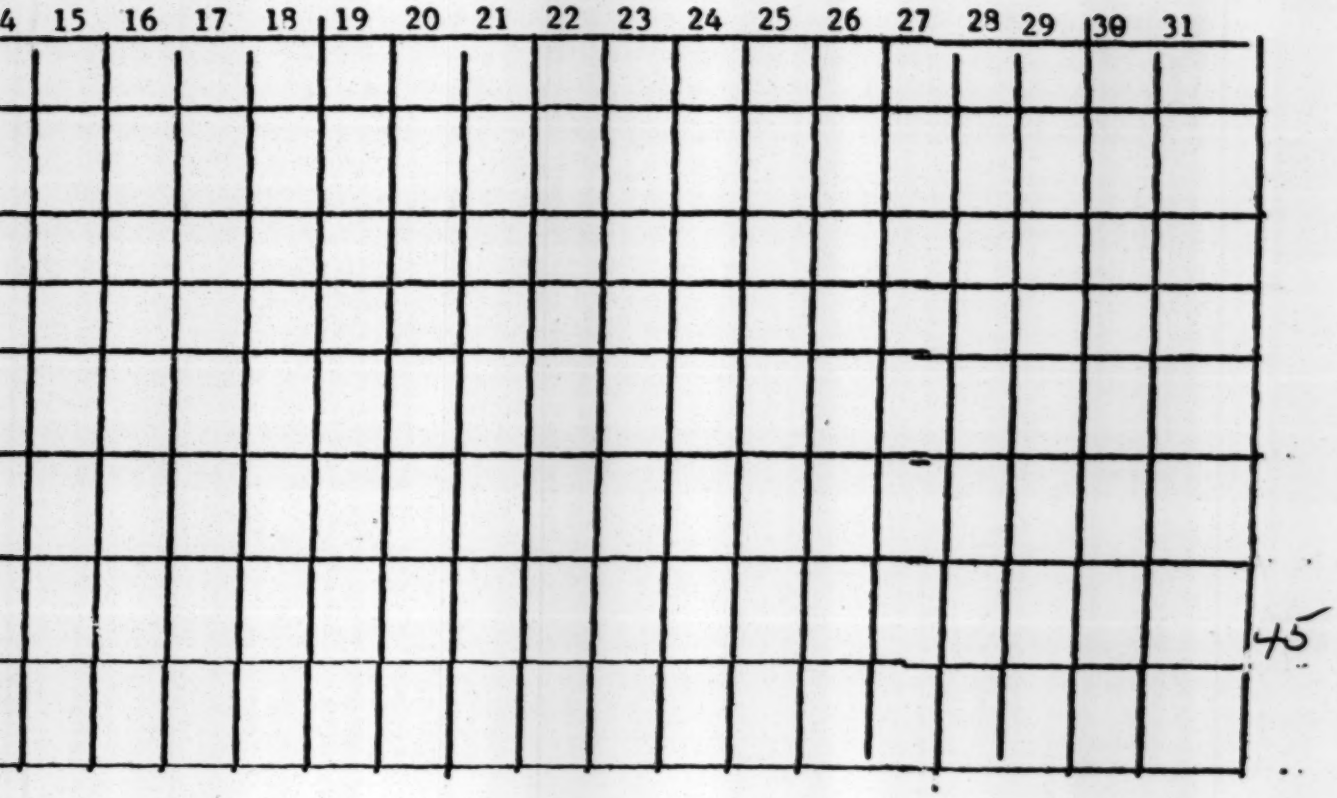
E. Brown From May 5 to May 31

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

STATE

ton, S.C.

4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — Frank Robinson & E. Brown
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — Sumter, S.C.
STREET ADDRESS — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dillion, S.C.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	7															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

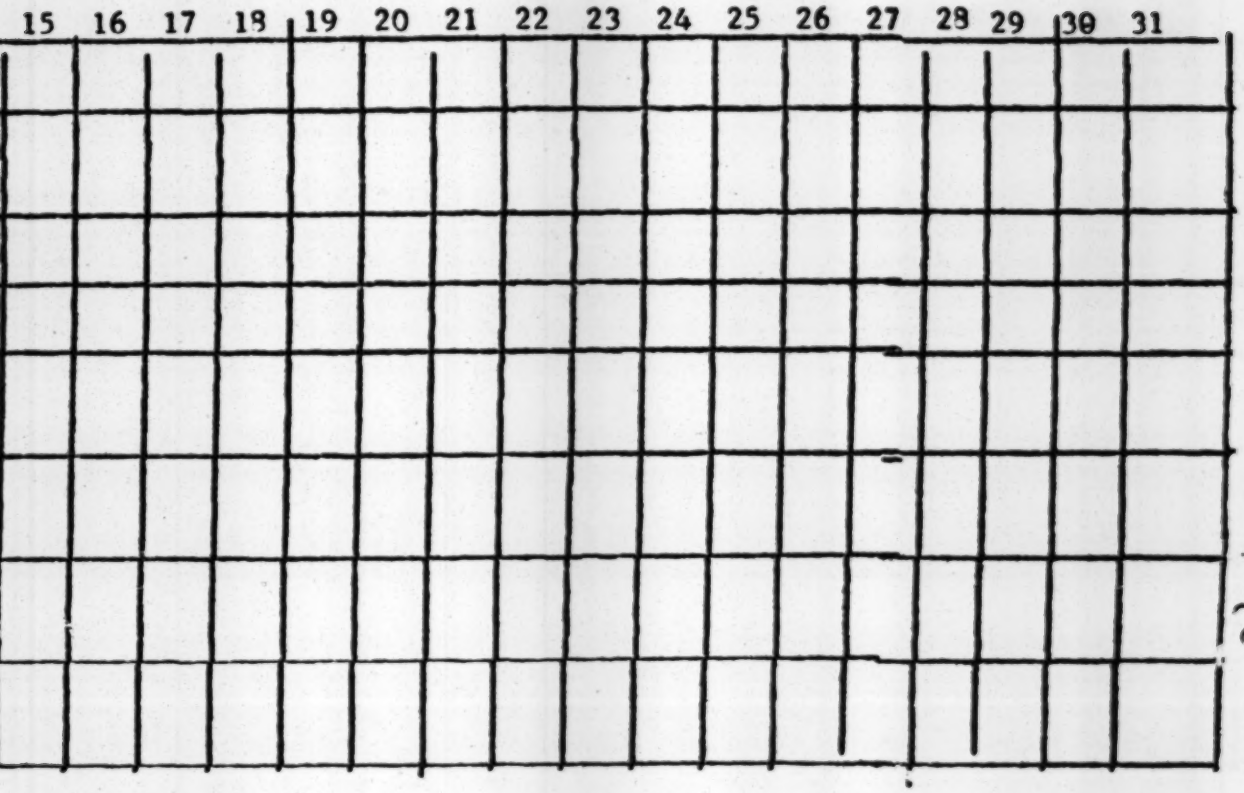
Town From May 5 to May 31

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

ATE

S.C.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies FLORENCE, S.C

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	32															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

From May 5 to May 31-63

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

ATE

S.C.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

32

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

Frank B. Robinson & E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Georgetown,

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	18															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

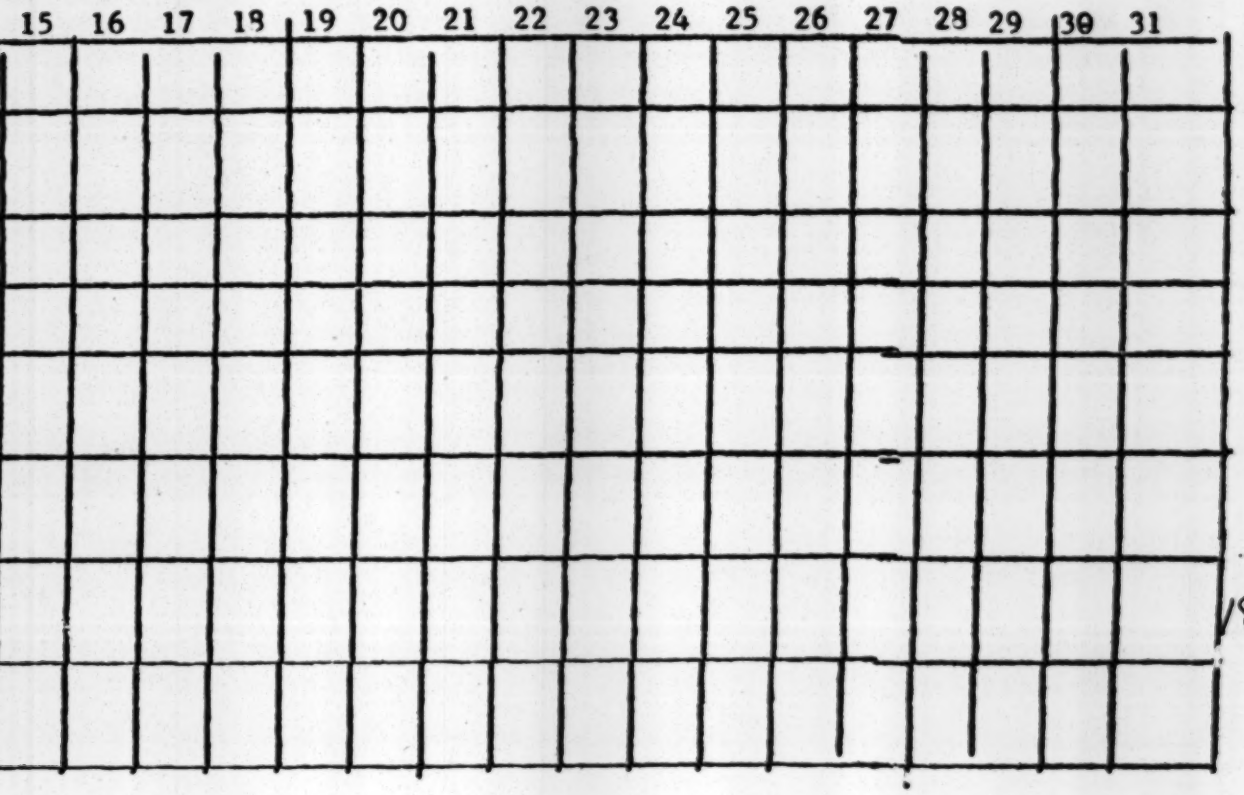
Rown From May 5 to May 31-63

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

ATE

wn, S.C.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. Ba — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Harry, S.C

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project	6														
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

Period covered

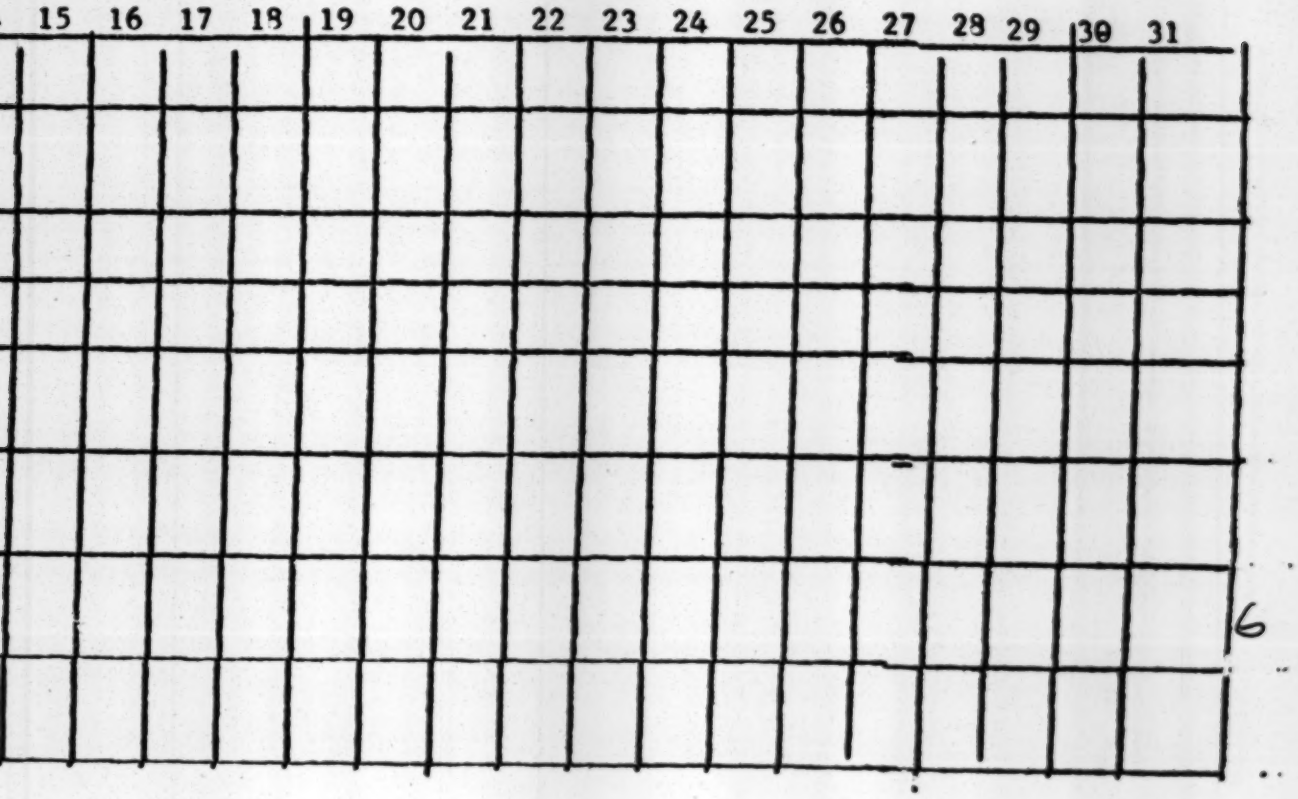
, Brown From May 5 to May 31-63

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

TATE

S.C.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



6

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marion, S.C

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	28															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

Rowd From May 5 to May 31-63

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

TE

S. C.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

28

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. Ba — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marlboro, S

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project	18														
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

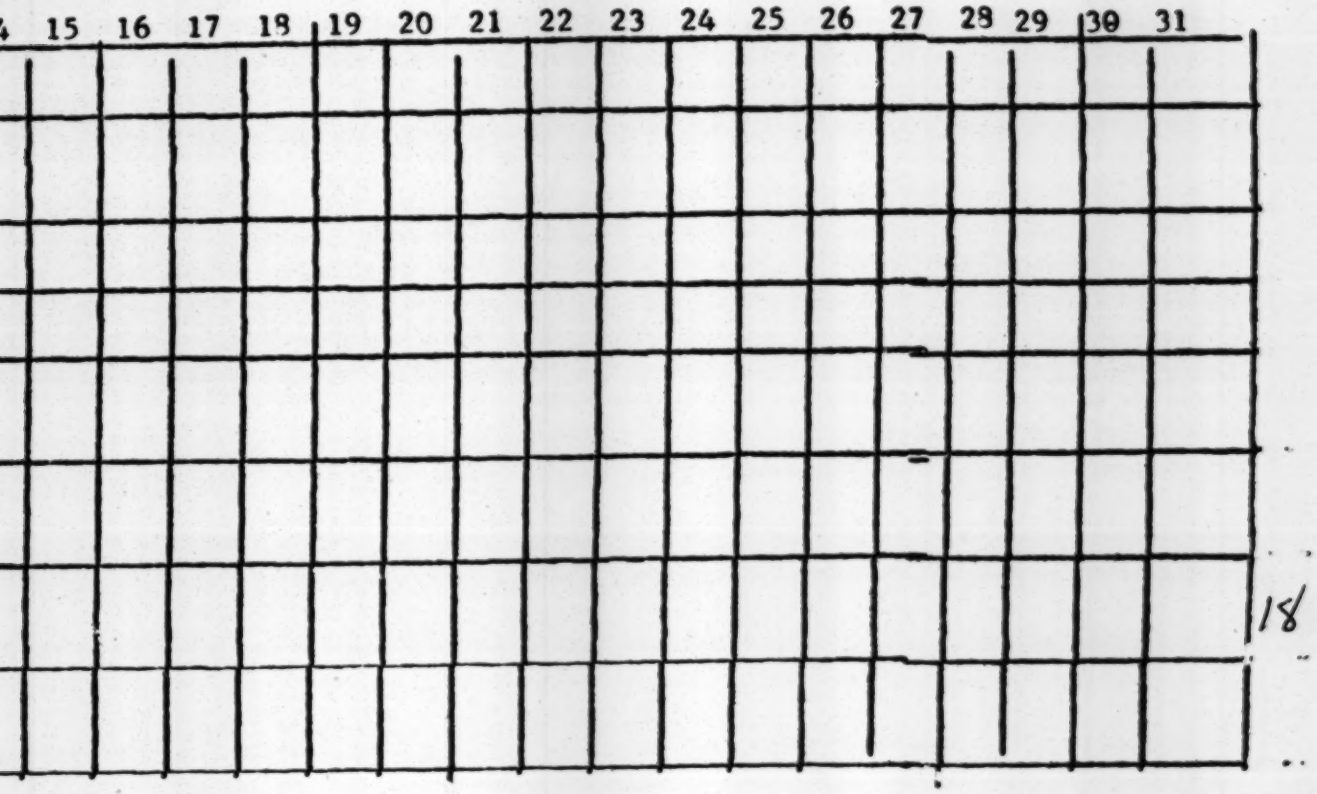
Period covered

E. Brown From May 5 to May 31-63

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

STATE

o, S.C.



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S. C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lee County,

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project	21														
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

Period covered

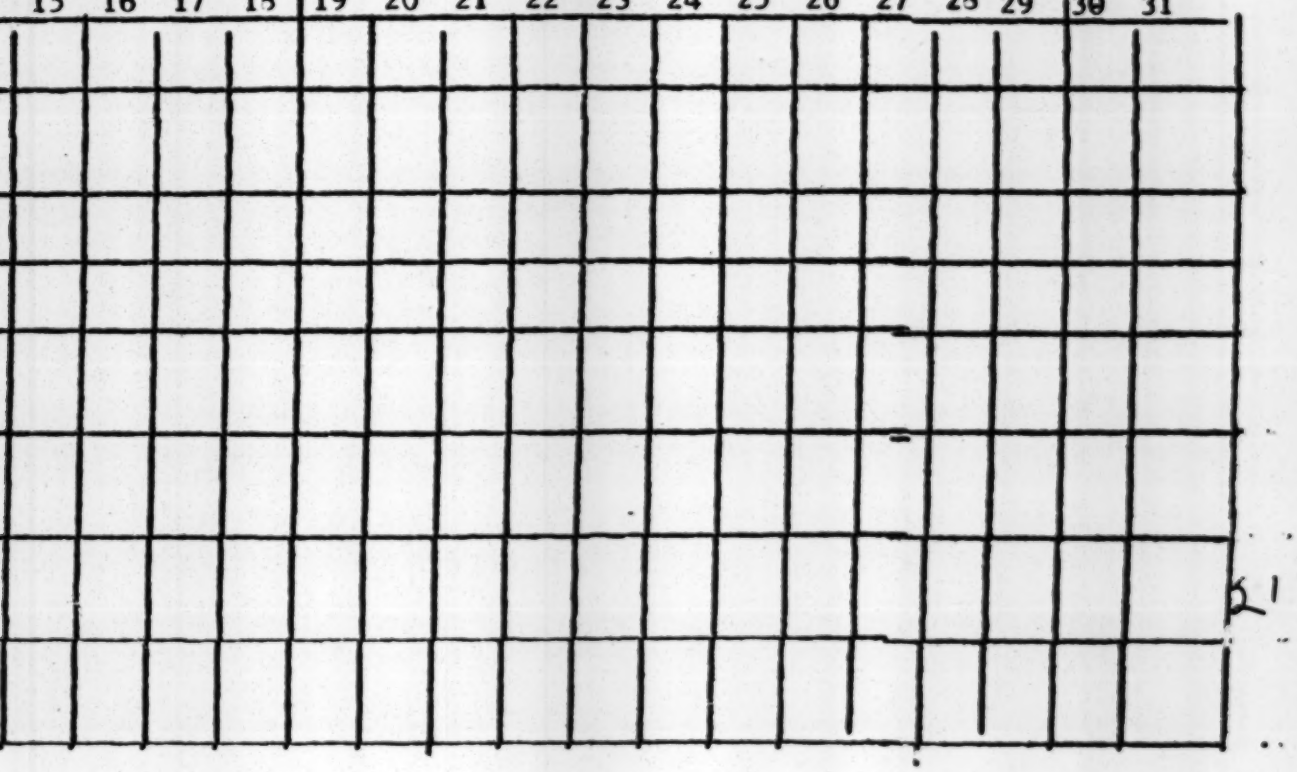
own _____ From May 5 to May 31

_____ Date Submitted: 6/3/63

TATE

ty, S.C.

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson & E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Williamsburg

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	9															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

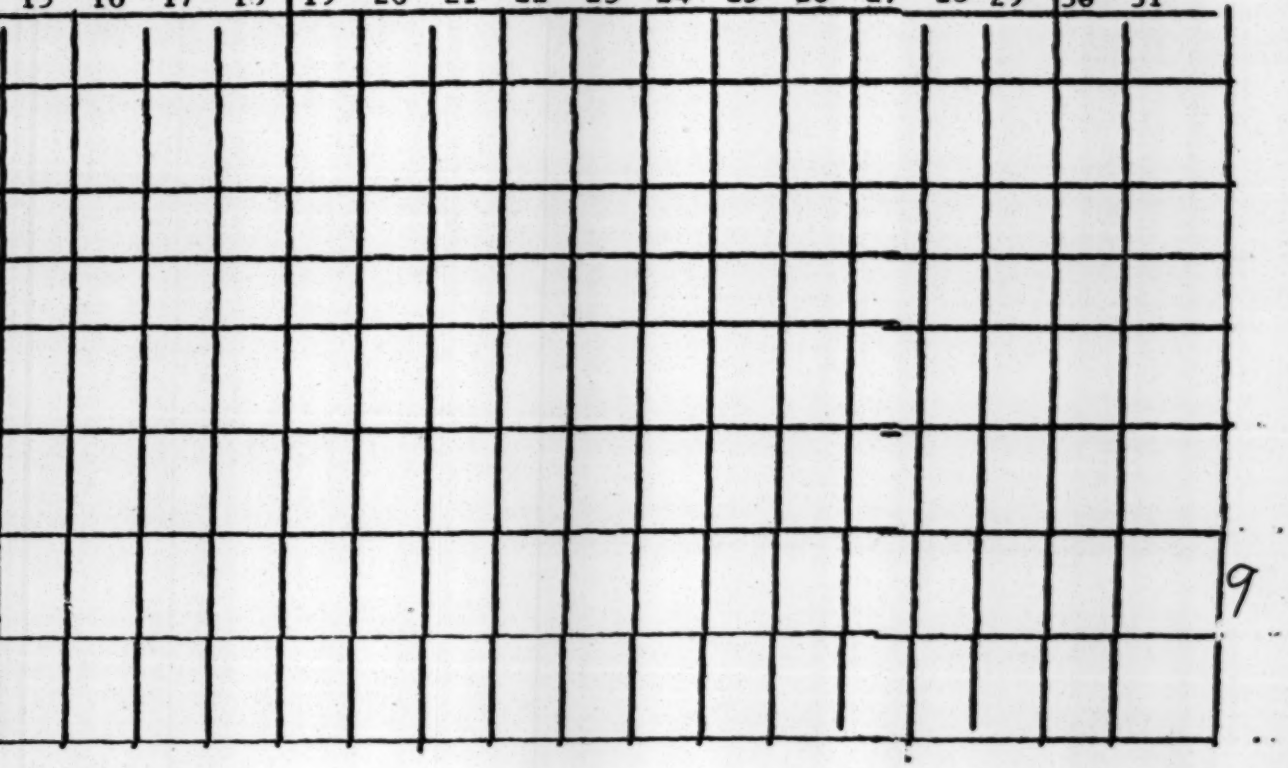
Coward From May 5 to May 31

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

ATE

Dept

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson & E. BROWN
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	24															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

T

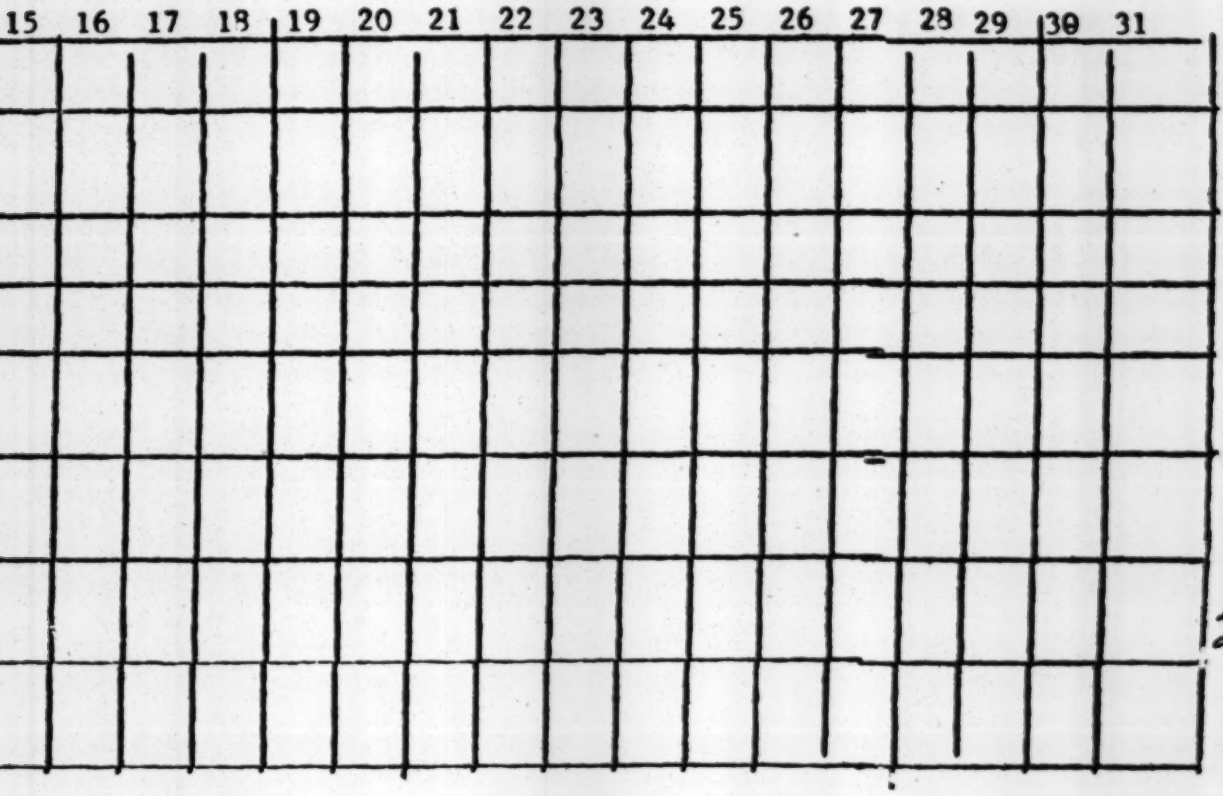
Period covered

From 4/1 to 4/30/63

Date Submitted: 5/3/63

TE

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson & E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies Clarendon

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	16															
No* denied registration in this project																

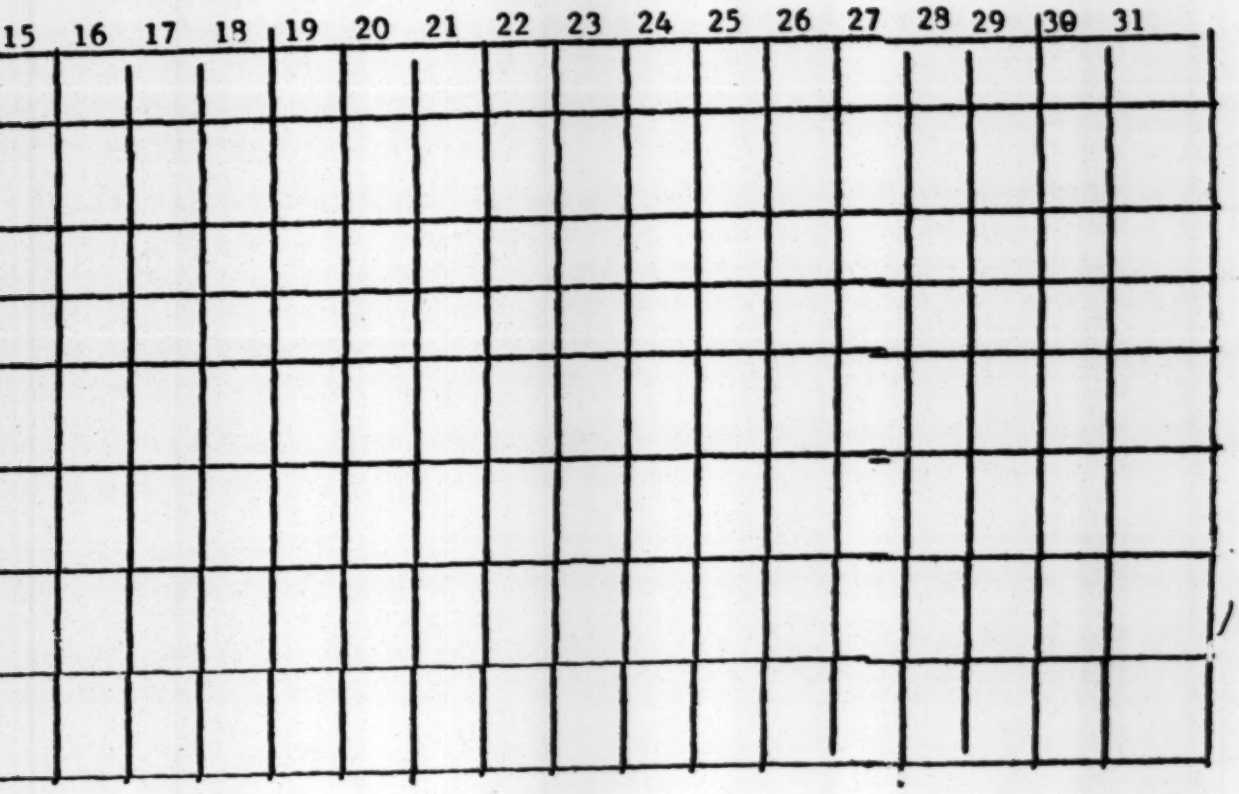
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From May 5 to May 31

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

F.B. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies York

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project	64														
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

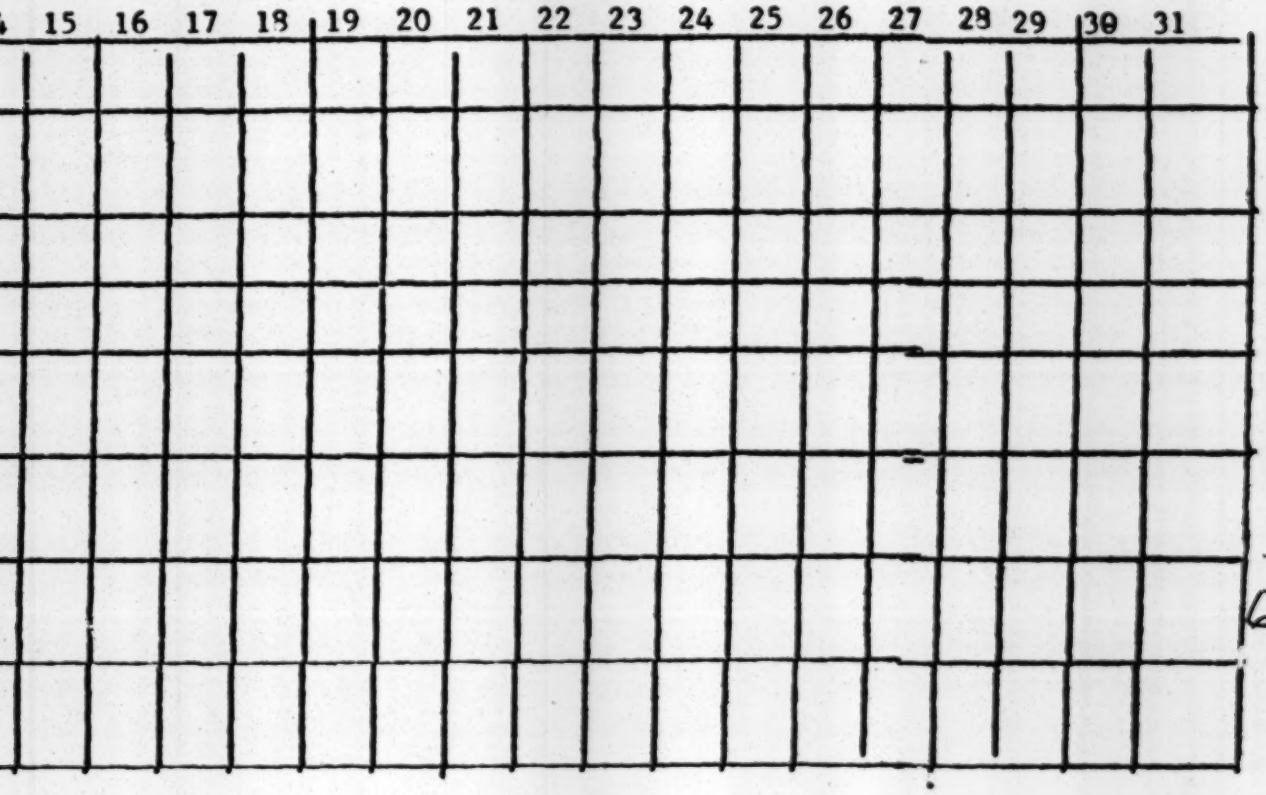
Period covered

Cowd From May 5 to May 31

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

STATE

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Fairfield

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	16															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

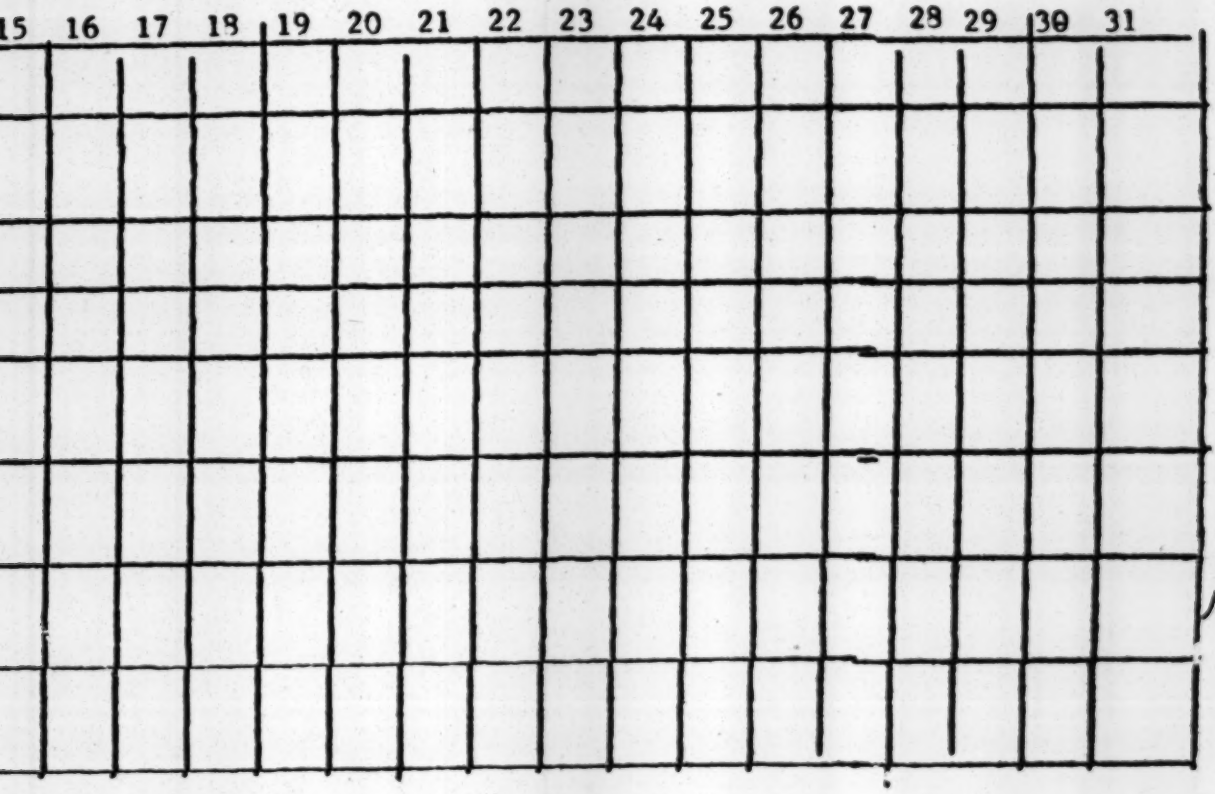
Period covered

own From May 5 to May 31

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

TE

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson & E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Spartenburg

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	86															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

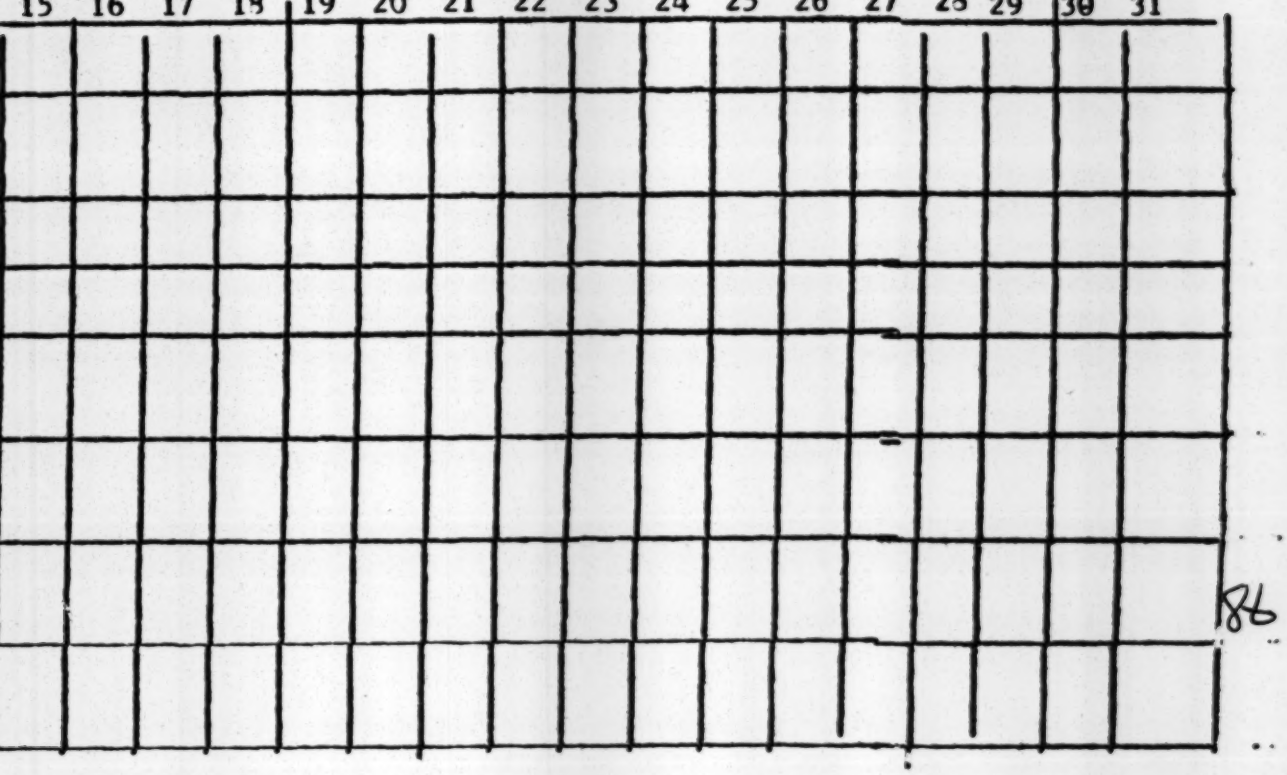
Brown From May 5 to May 31

Date Submitted: 6/3/63

ATE

Burg

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



Copy

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

S.C. — COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Six Congres

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	12	24	21	16	X	61	32	41	71	14	34	21	72	16	31	60
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)					168											
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

ROWN From MAY 1 to MAY 31-63

Date Submitted: JUNE 2-63

TE

RESSIONAL DISTRICTS

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
31	60	12	32	X	70	45	61	20	18	62	X	39	80	34	61	42
				100							226					

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

COUNTY

SC.
STATE

Election District to which this report applies Florence County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 89																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Copy

Period covered

From 6-1 to 6-30-63

Date Submitted: 7-4-63

TE

unty

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
																89

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson & E. BROWN
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

COUNTY

SC
STATE

Election District to which this report applies DARLington, SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project 65															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

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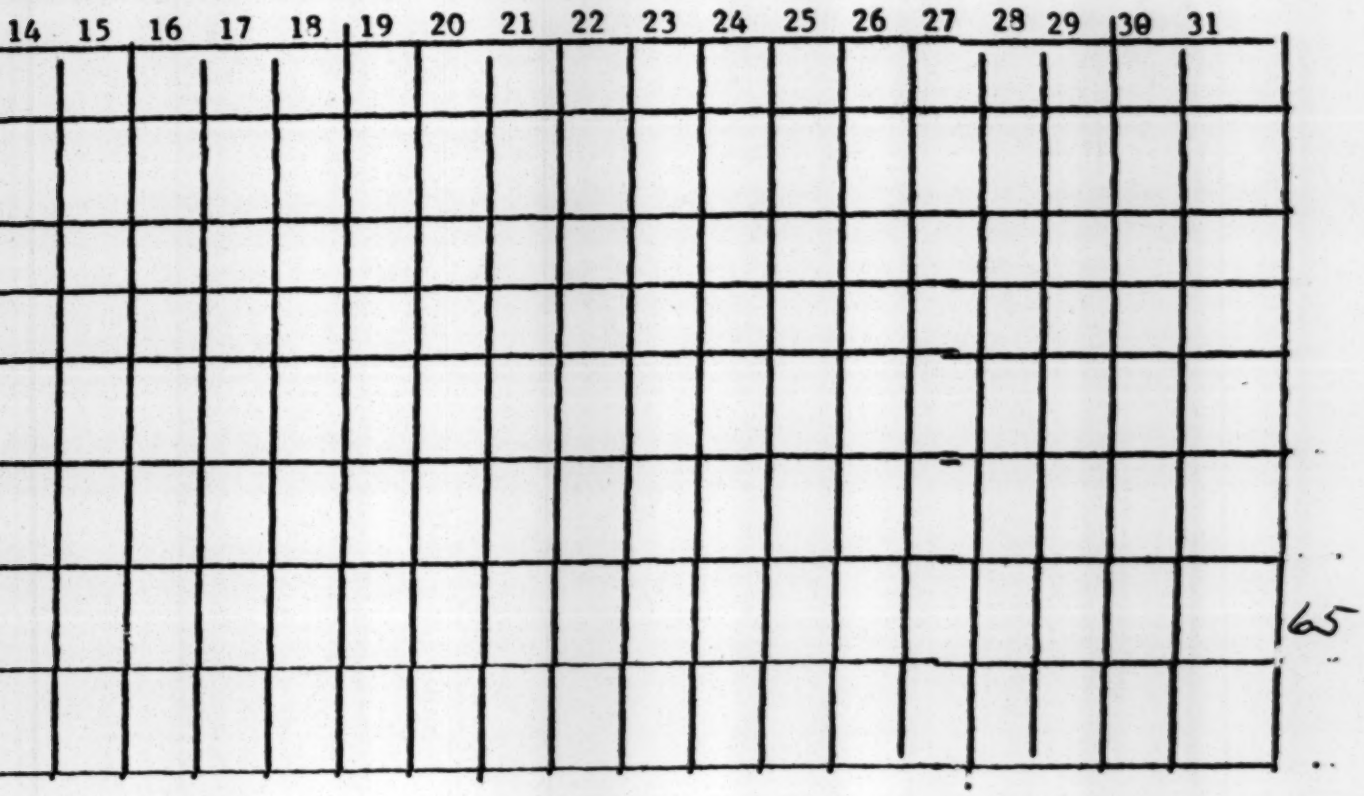
EPORT

Period covered

WN From 6-1 to 6-30-63

SC. Date Submitted: 7-4-63
STATE

SC.



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

SC
COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies SPARTANBURG, S.C

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project 118															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

Copy

PORT

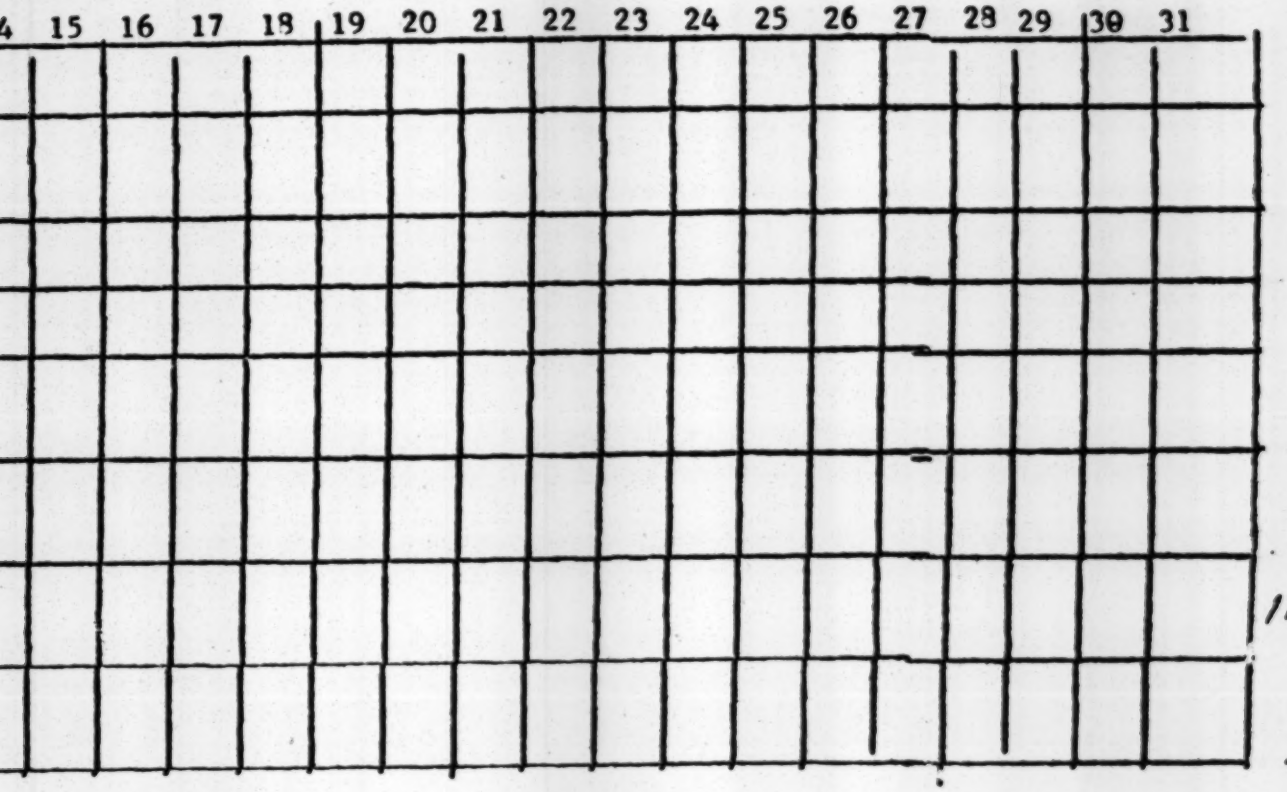
Period covered

WN From 6-1 to 6-30-63

S.C. Date Submitted: 7-4-63
STATE

S.C.

4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



118

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office — ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

5C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Clarendon

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 29																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Copy

Period covered

From 6-1 to 6-30-63

Date Submitted: 7-4-63

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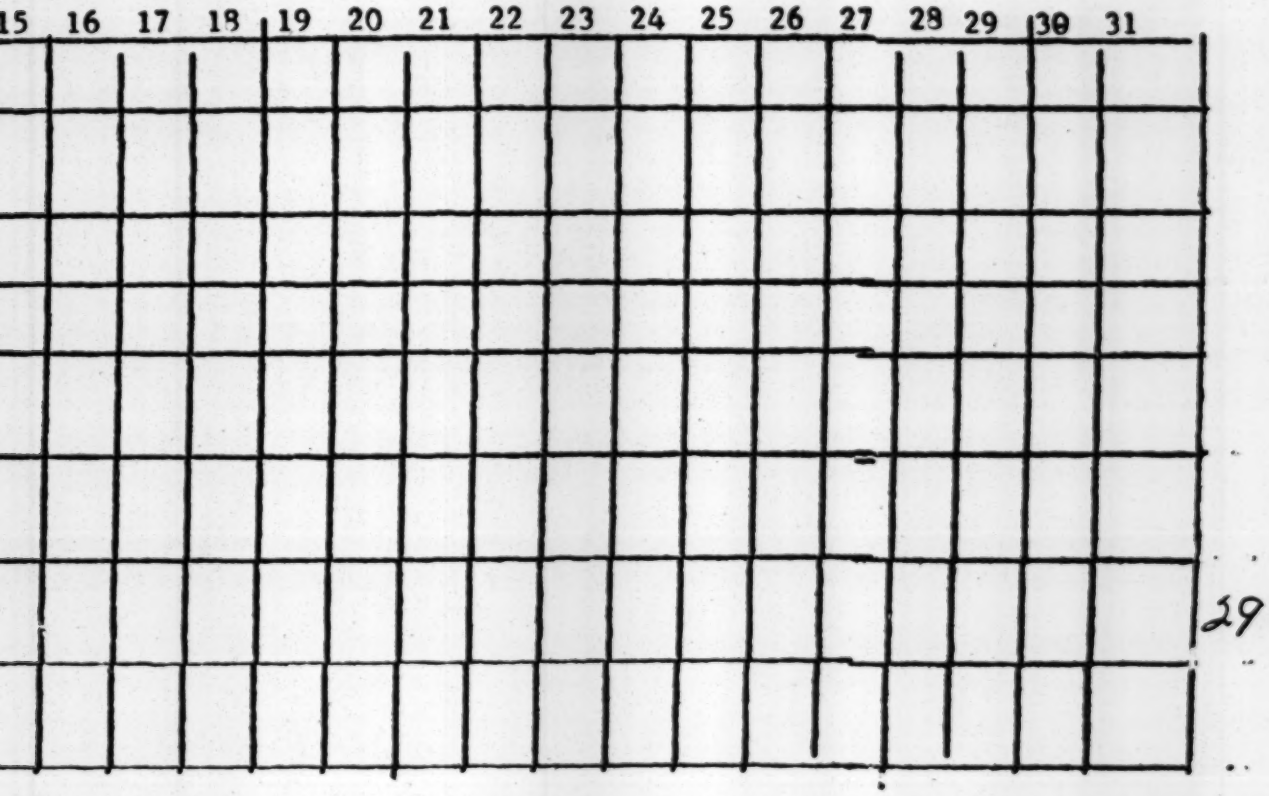

29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office — ORGANIZATION

FRANK ROBINSON & E. BROWN — PERSON REPORTING

17 ROBINSON St. — STREET ADDRESS

SUMTER — CITY

SC — STATE

Election District to which this report applies GEORGETOWN, SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 14																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Copy

RT

Period covered

From 6-1 to 6-30-63

C.

ATE

Date Submitted: 7-4-63

N. S.C.

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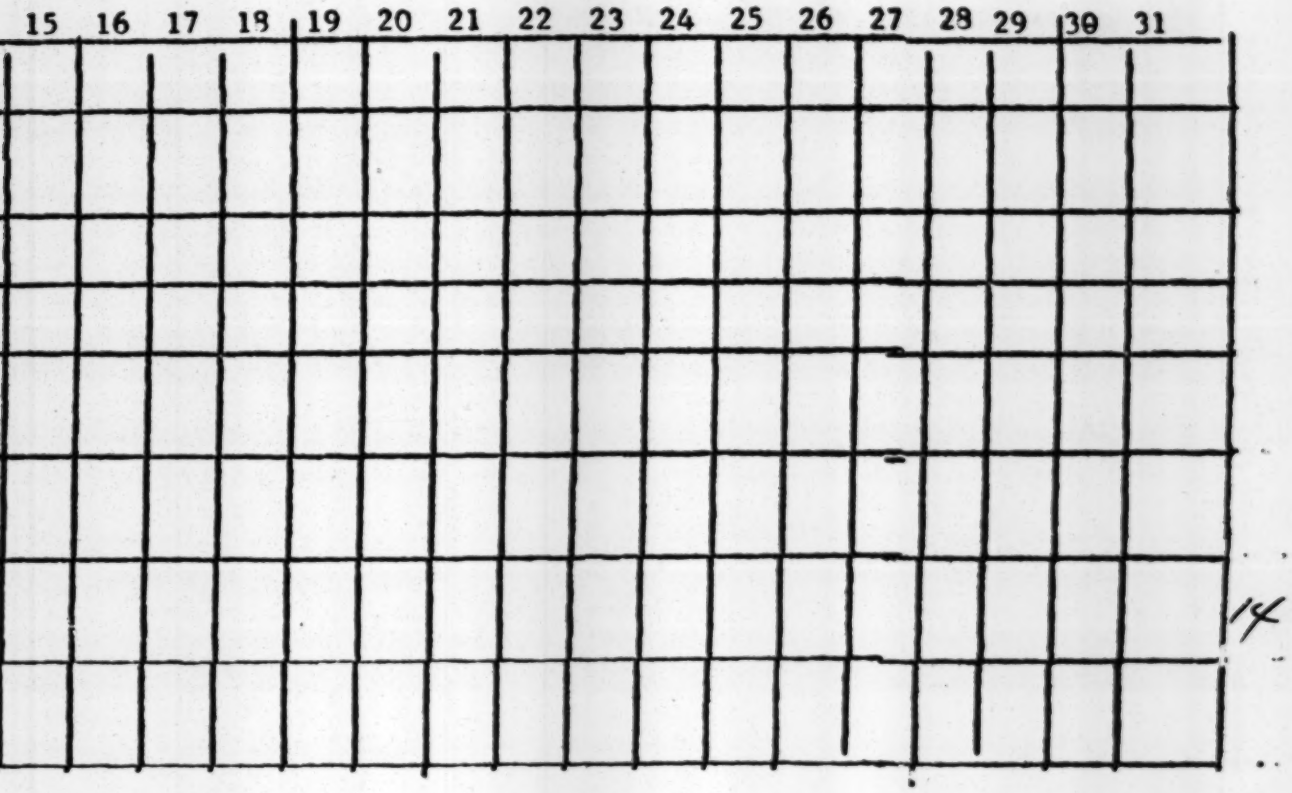


14

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — SC
CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 39																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Copy

RT

Period covered

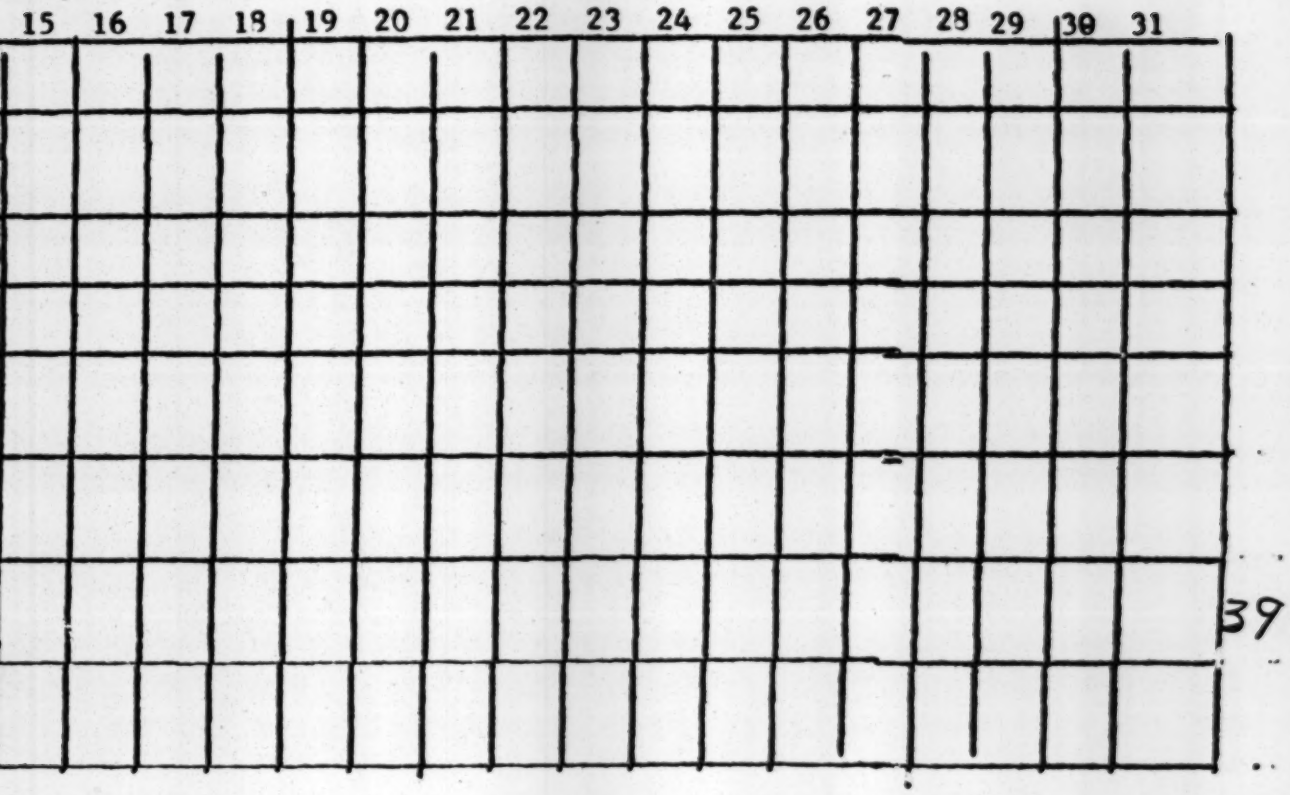
WN From 6-1 to 6-30-63

C Date Submitted: 7-4-63

ATE

Infy

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



39

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office — ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson + E. BROWN — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

SC — COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies Bennettsville, SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project								8								
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Copy

Period covered

From 6-1 to 6-30-63

Date Submitted: 7-4-63

5C.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

8

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson & E. BROWN
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

SC
COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies MARION COUNTY

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

18

*Persons of voting age

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PORT

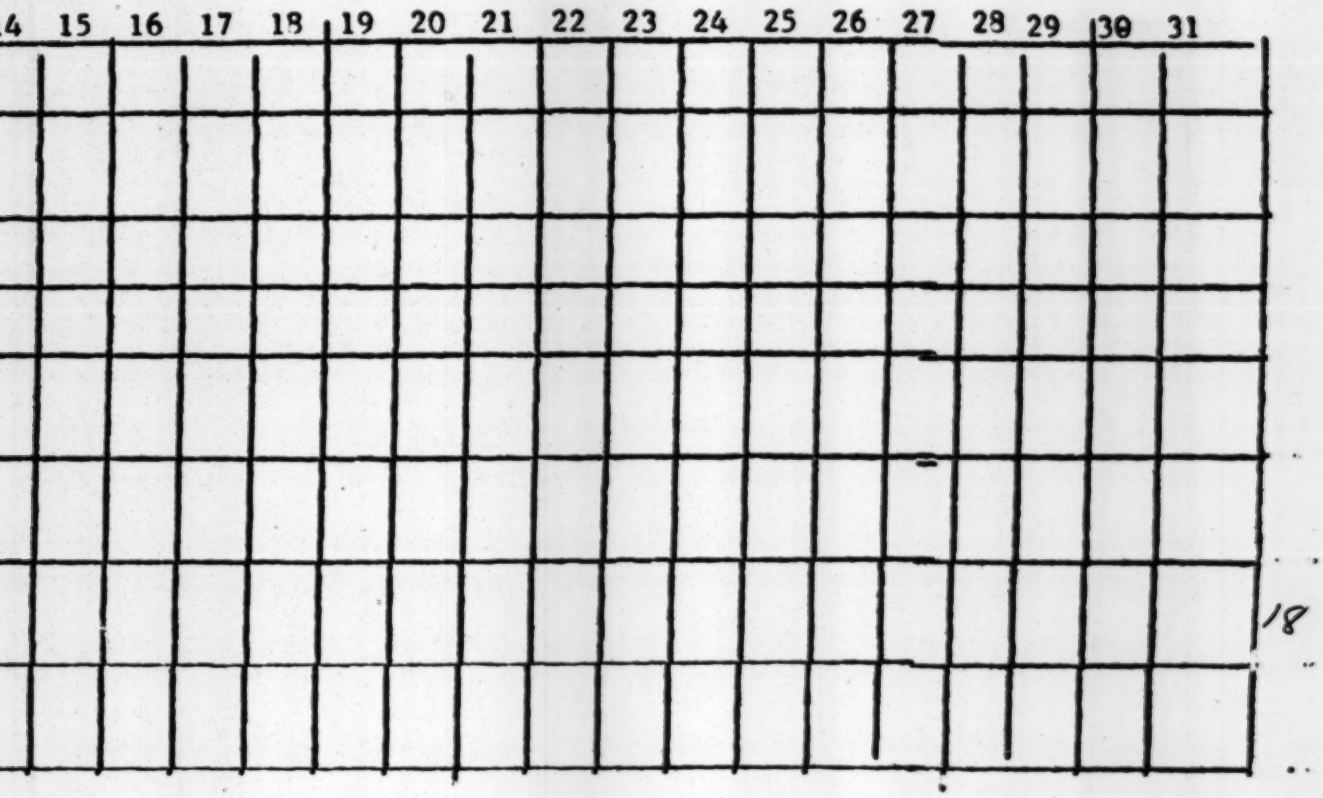
Period covered

wn From 6-1 to 6-31-63

SC. Date Submitted: 7-X-63
STATE

unty

4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



18

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson + E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

COUNTY

SC.
STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dillon, SC.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 6																
No* denied registration in this project																

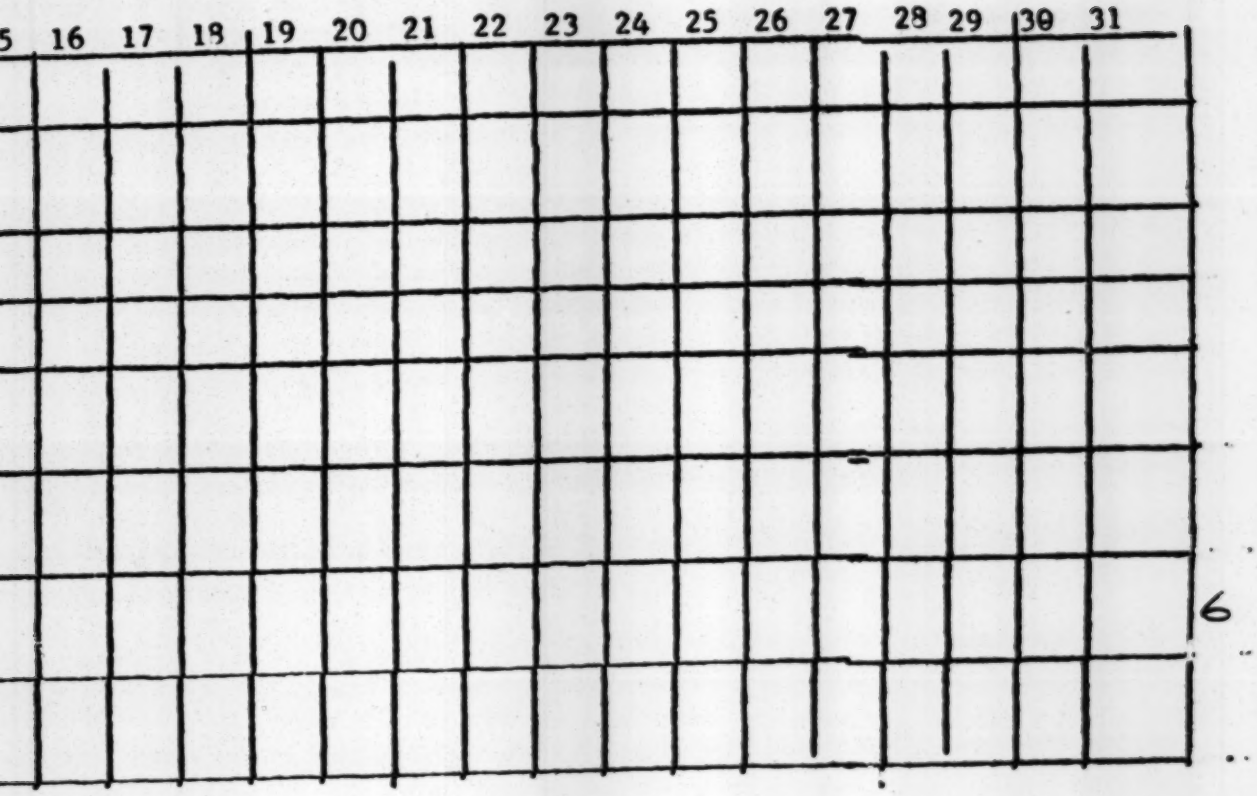
*Persons of voting age

Copy

Period covered

From 6-1 to 6-30-63

Date Submitted: 7-4-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office — ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

COUNTY

SC — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lee County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 19																
No* denied registration in this project																

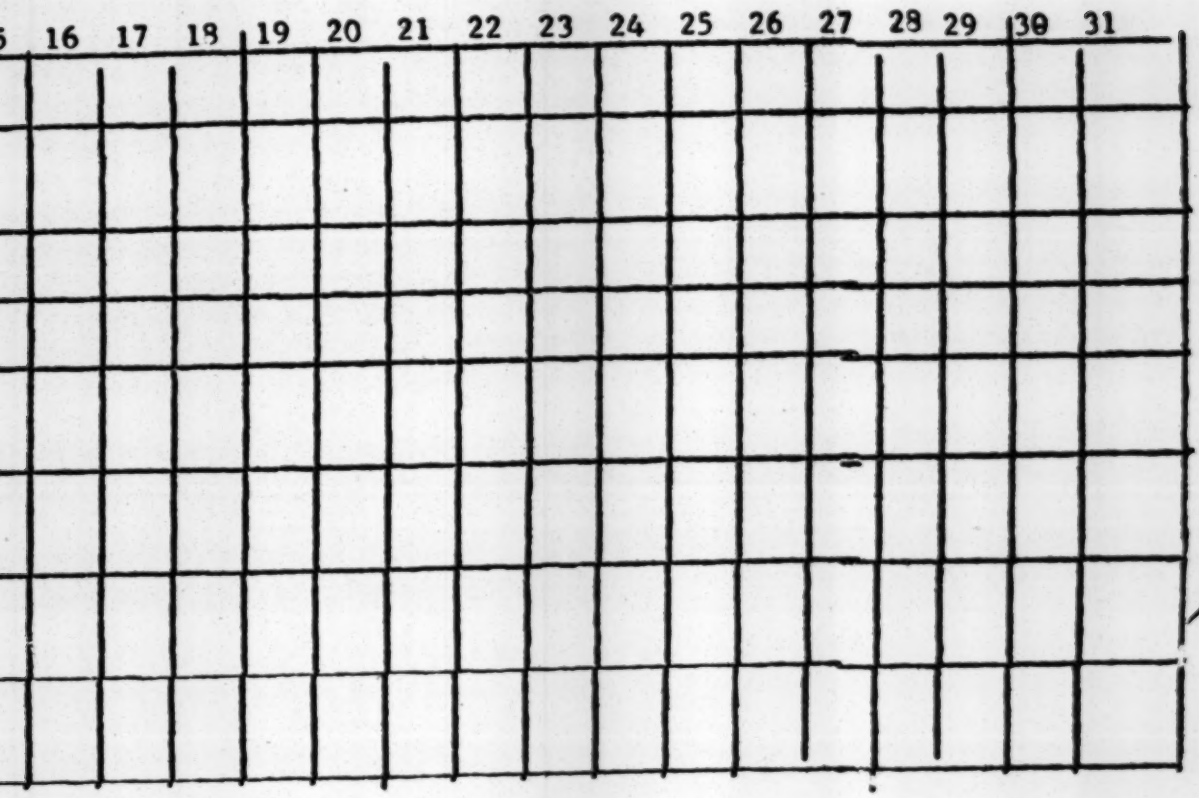
*Persons of voting age

Copy

Period covered

From 6-1 to 6-30-63

Date Submitted: 7-4-63



19

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson + E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — S.C.
CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Williamsburg Coun

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 65																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Copy

T

Period covered

✓ From 6-1 to 6-30-63

C Date Submitted: 7-4-63

TE

County

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

65

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson + E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

SC.
COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Fairfield

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project 21															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

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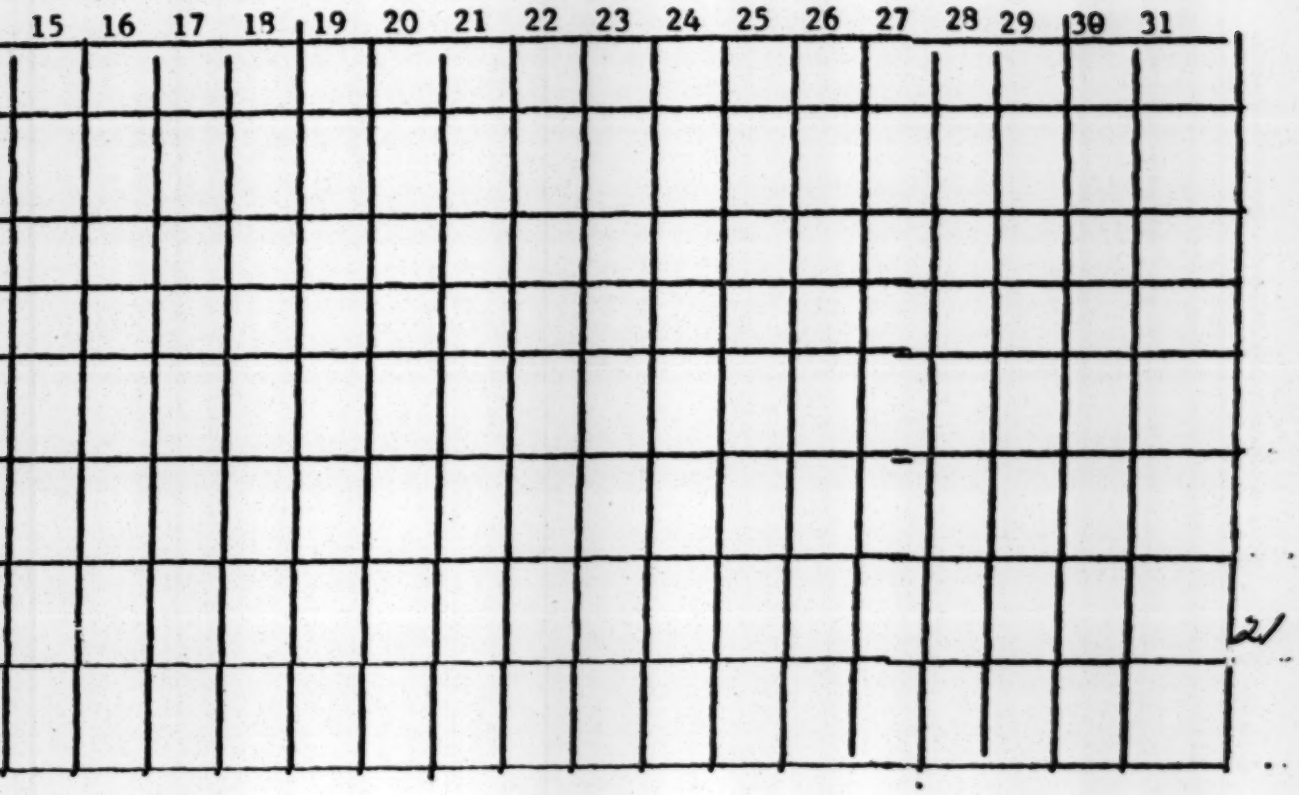
Period covered

IN From 6-1 to 6-30-61

RC. Date Submitted: 7-4-63
TATE

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. office
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson + E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

SC
COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies York County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 84																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Copy

T

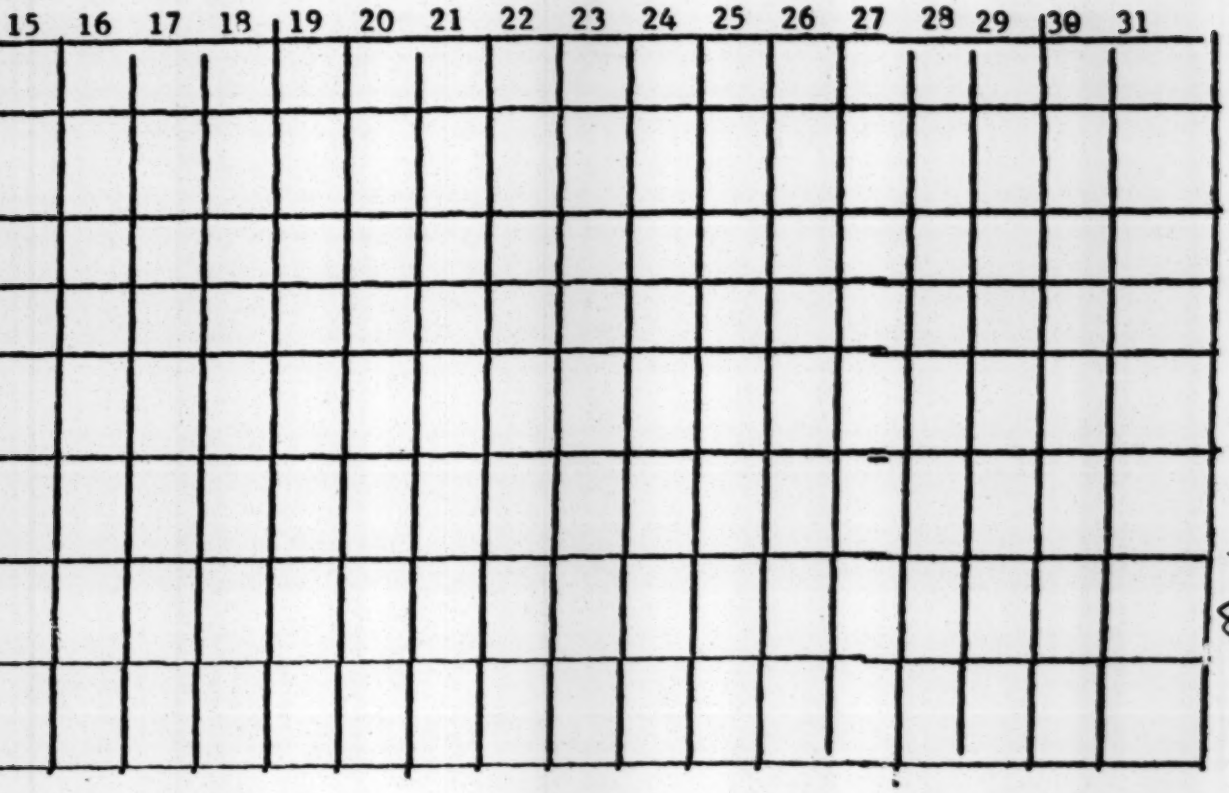
Period covered

From 6-1 to 6-30-63

Date Submitted: 7-4-63

C
TE

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



84

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE Reg. Office
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson + E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

COUNTY

SC
STATE

Election District to which this report applies Florence County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	68	190	244	84	172	278	92	84	95	181	192	206	307	472	361	244
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Copy

Period covered

From 6-1 to 6-30-63

Date Submitted: 7-14-63

C
E

nty

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
4	244	283	197	230	241	262	268	273	284	372	196	239	273	306	244	

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies Florence County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 98																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

E

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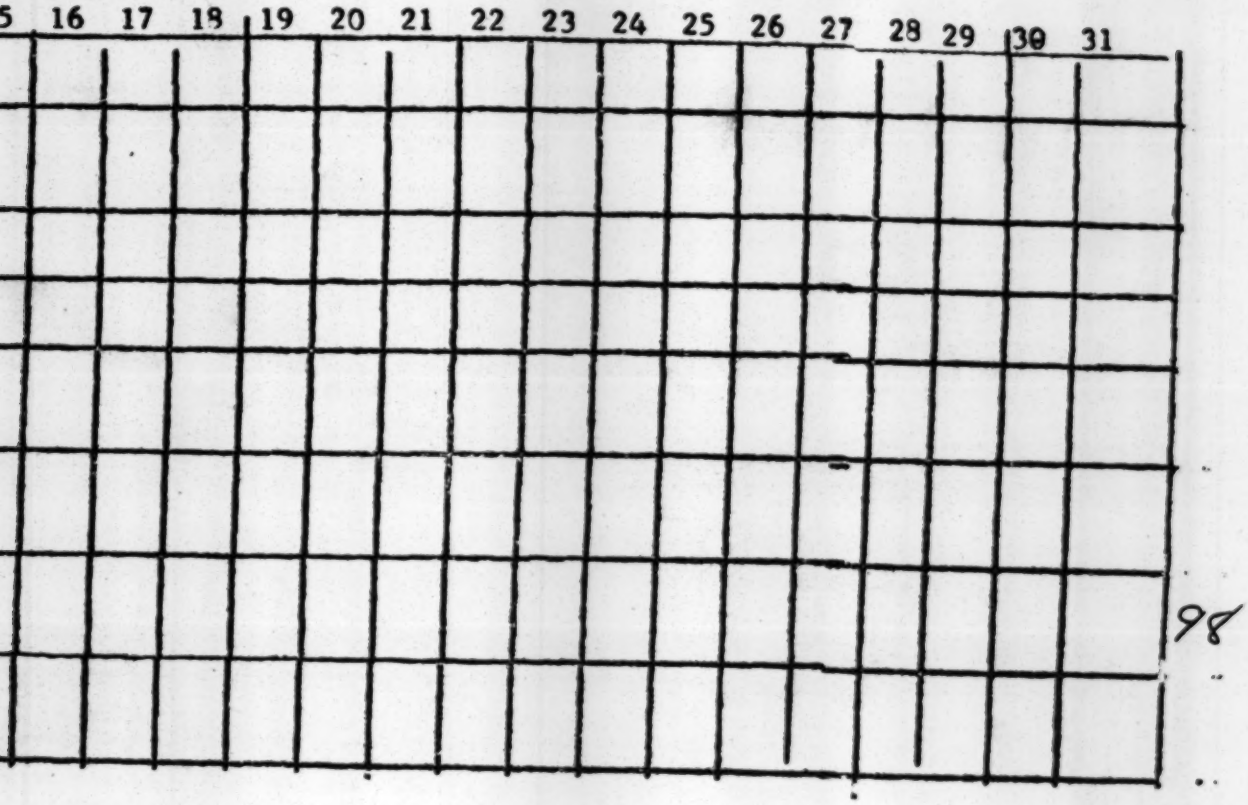
5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



98

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Robinson & Brown

STREET ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY	STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dillon County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	2															
No* denied registration in this project																

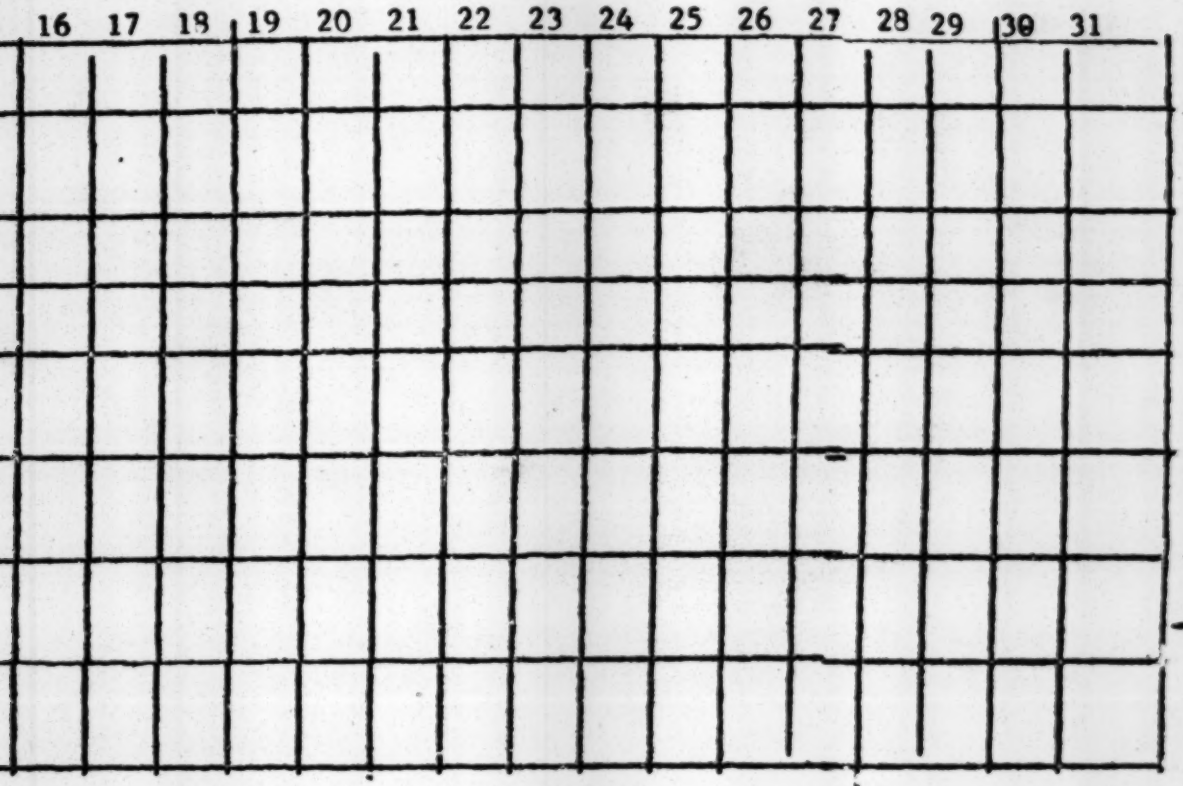
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-X-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

_____ Robinson & Brown

ORGANIZATION PERSON REPORTING

_____ _____

STREET ADDRESS CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Conway C

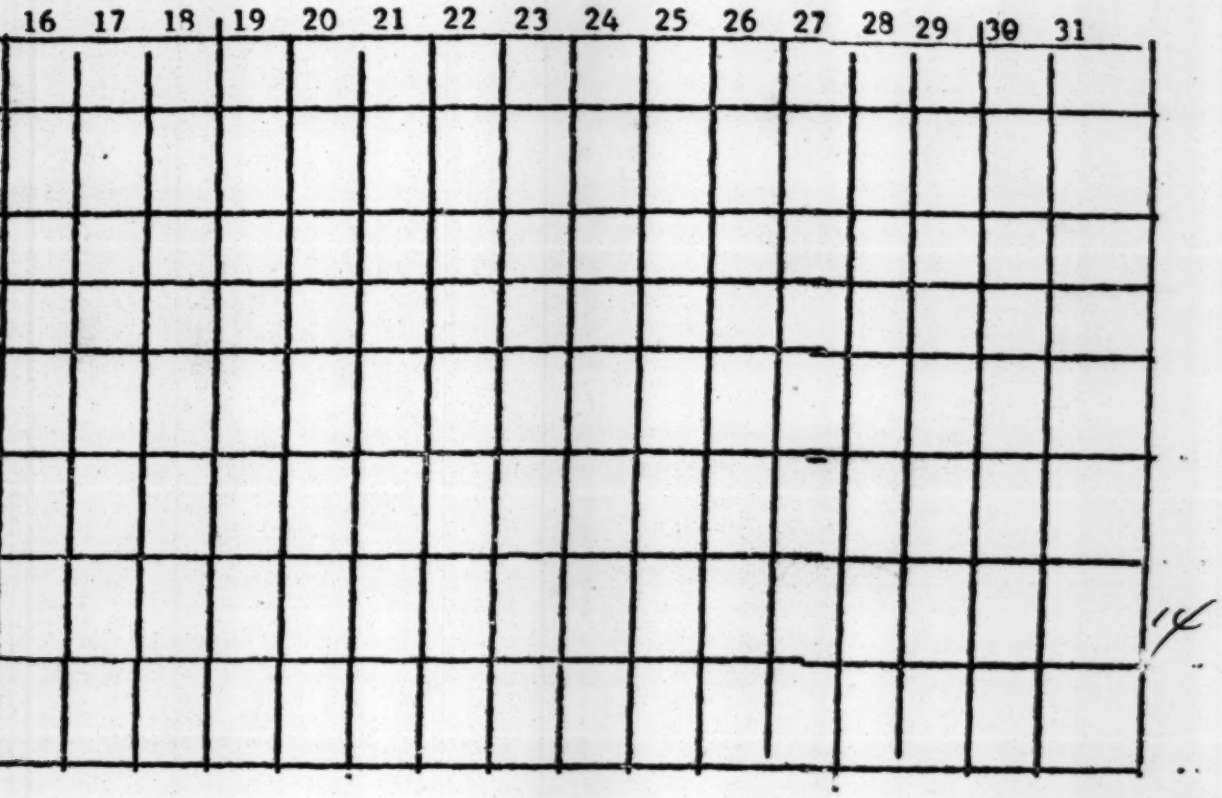
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project 14																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson & Brown
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Williamsburg County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program 160																
No* successfully registered by this project 65																
No* denied registration in this project 31																

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

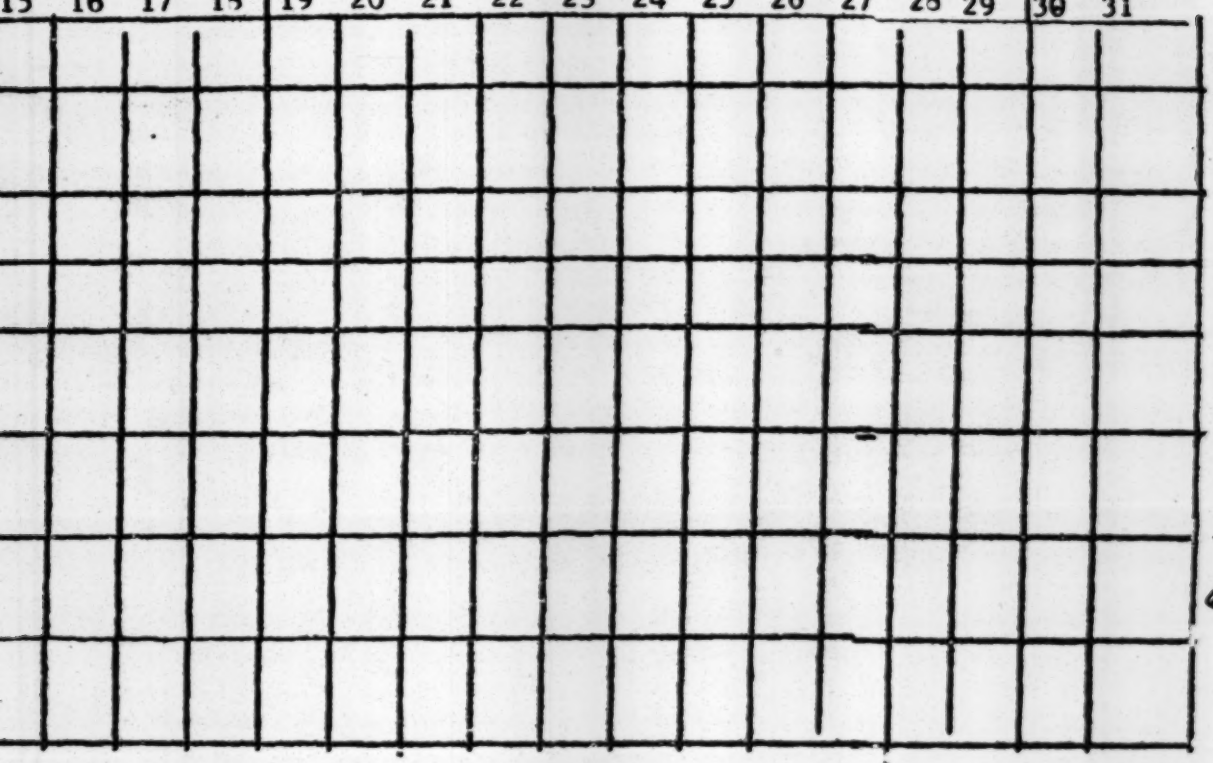
From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

TE

County

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



65

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson + Brown
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Camden C

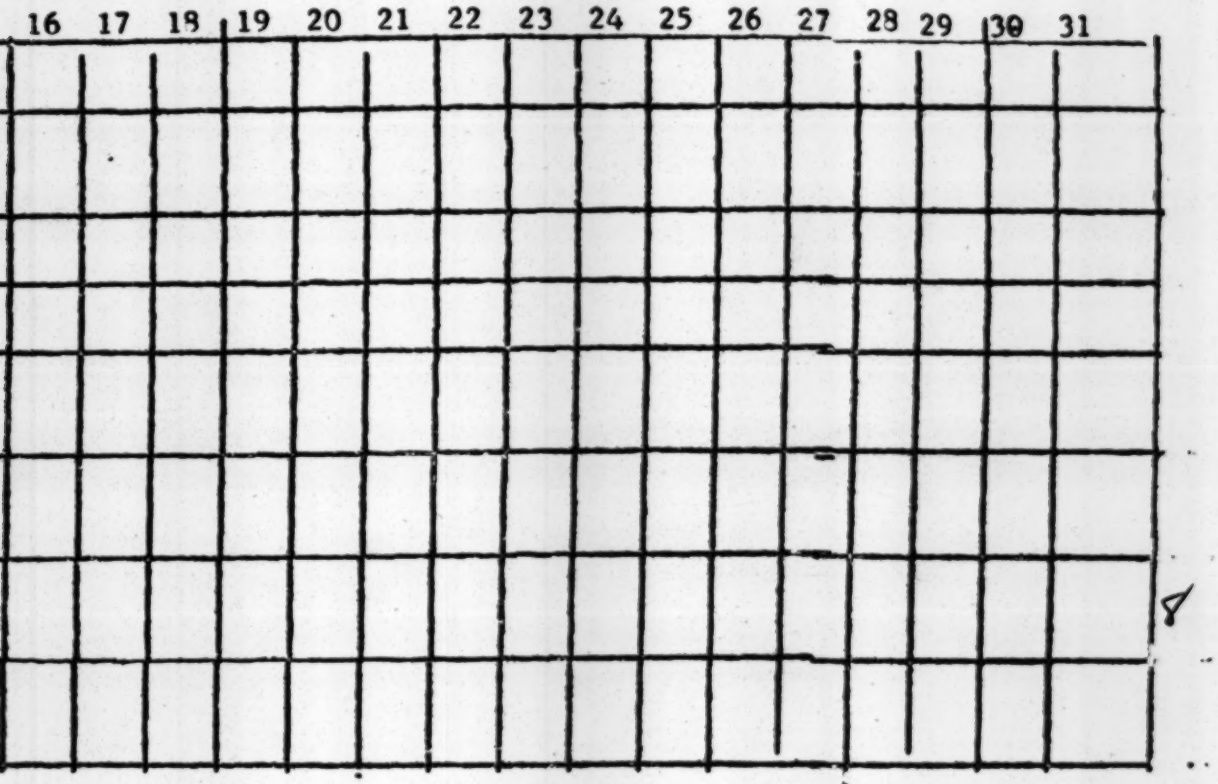
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project 8																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From July 31 to July 31 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson + Brown PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 34																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

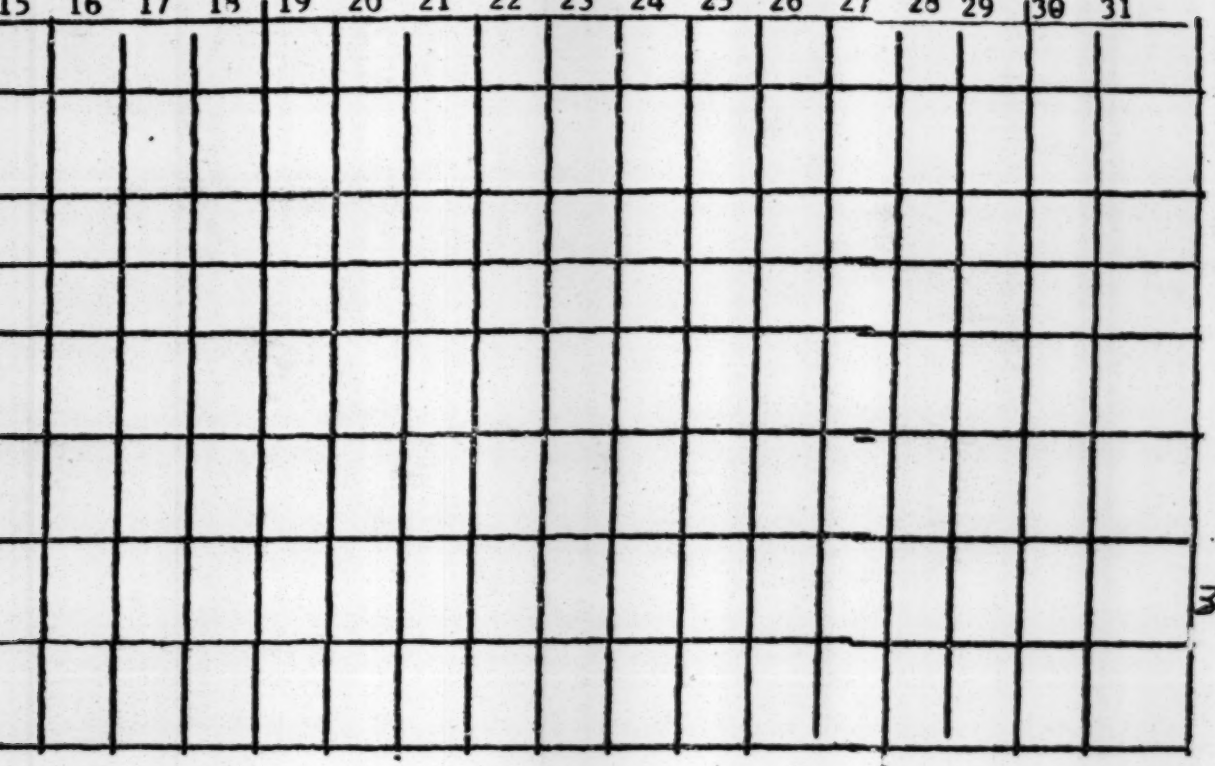
From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

TE

County

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



34

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Robinson & Brown

STREET ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY	STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lee County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 29																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

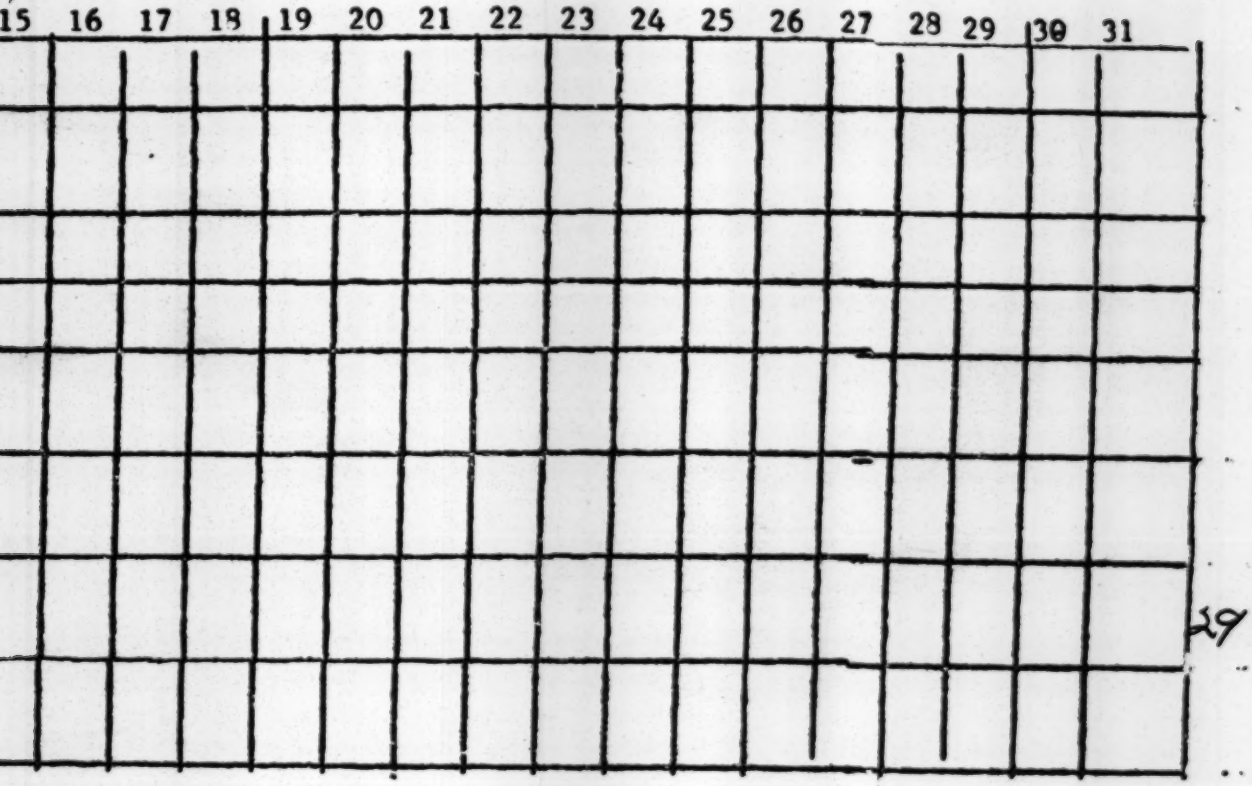
From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

TE

ty

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson + Brown
PERSON REPORTING

ORGANIZATION

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Georgetown Cam

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project								8								
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

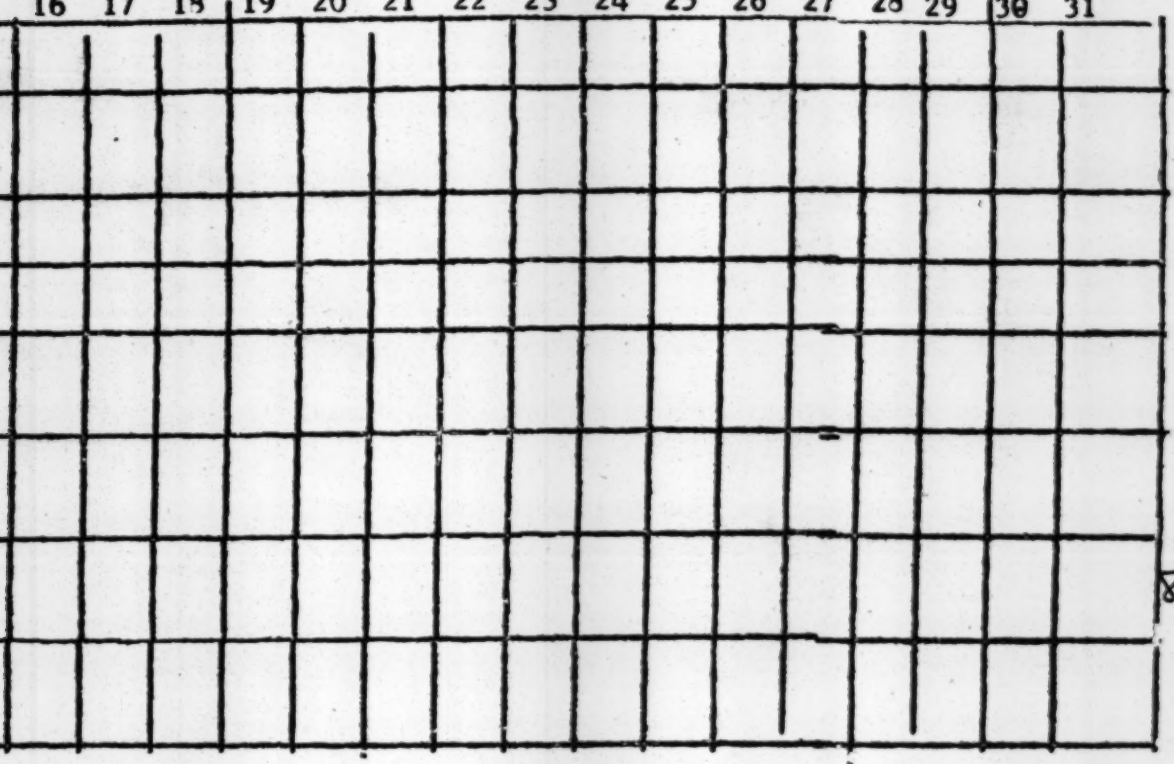
Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

County

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

SARE — ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

SC. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Horry County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 13																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

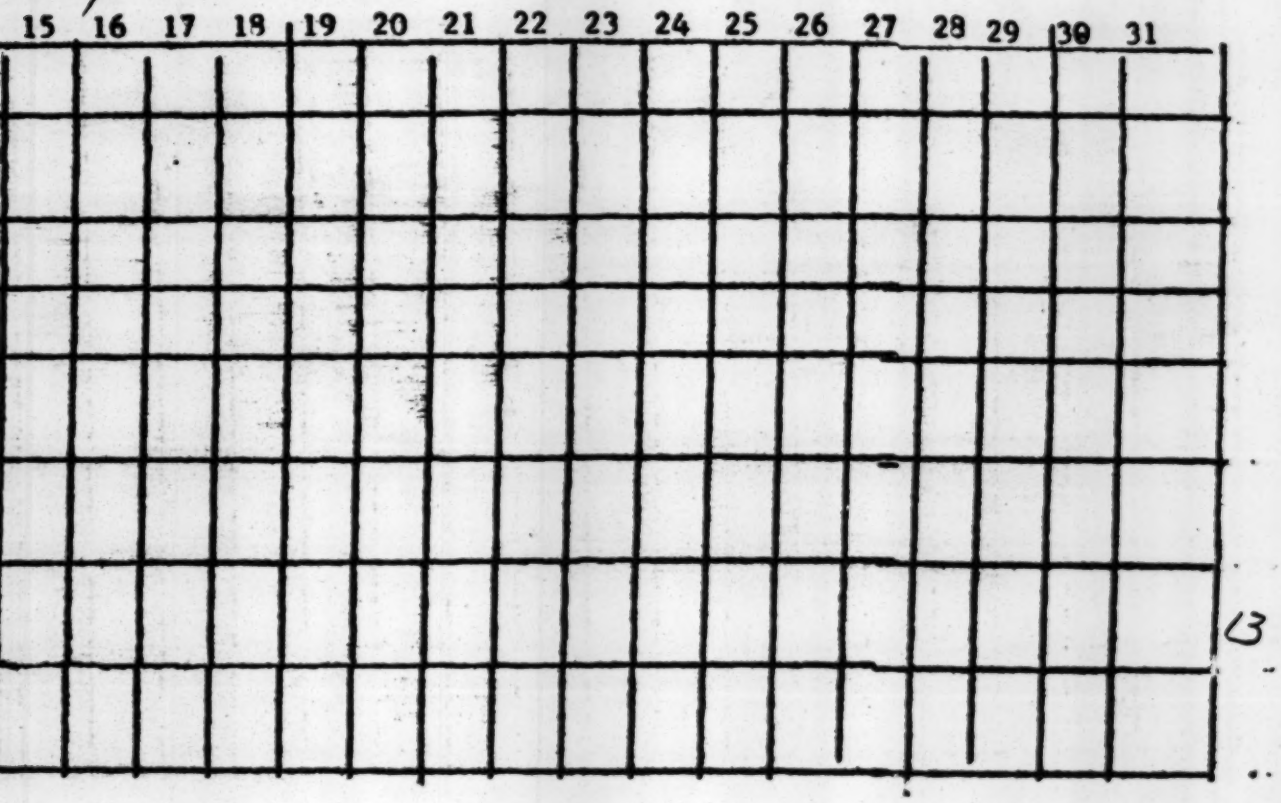
Period covered

own _____ From July 1 to July 31, 1963

C. Date Submitted: 8-4-63

ATE

ounty _____



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

York County — COUNTY

SC — STATE

Election District to which this report applies York County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project 104																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

July

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

104

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson + Brown
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

Sumter — 5C.
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Bendettsville, S.C.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project	6																
No* denied registration in this project																	

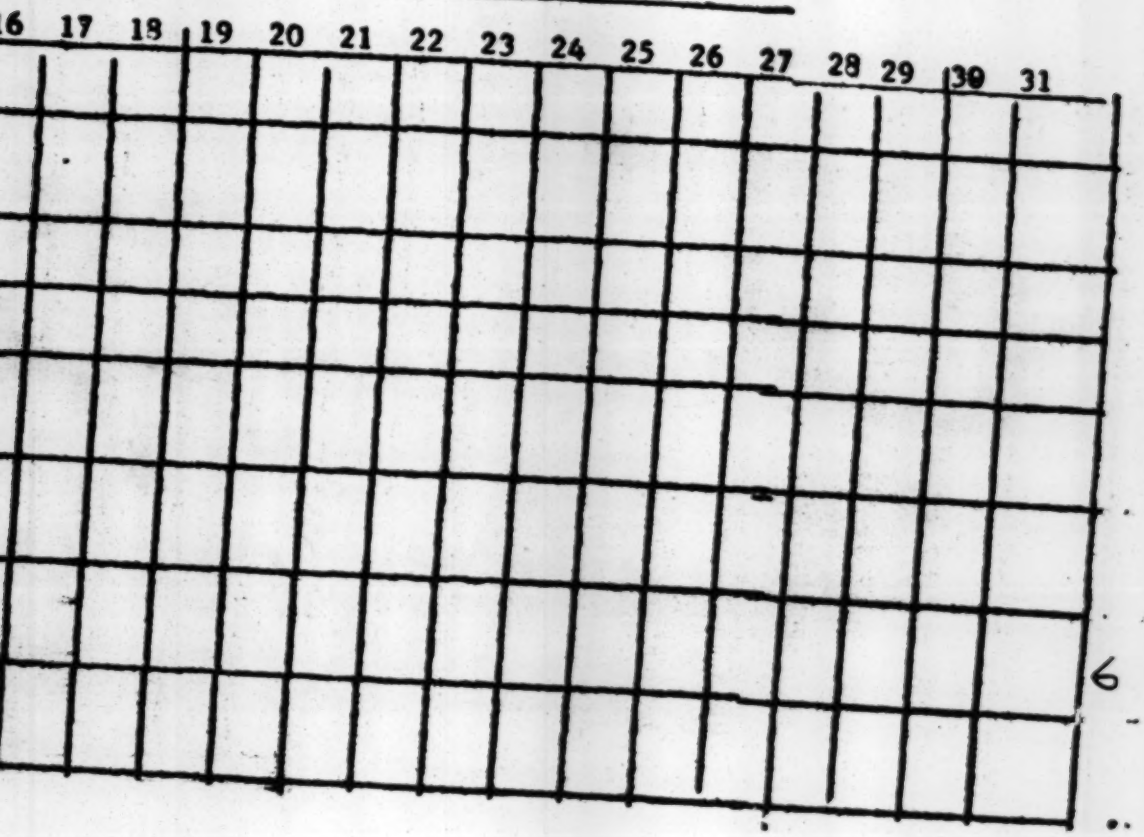
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

S.C.



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

ORGANIZATION

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Darlington Coun

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 62																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

TE

County

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

62

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Robinson + Braud

STREET ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY	STATE

Election District to which this report applies Clarendon County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 36																
No* denied registration in this project																

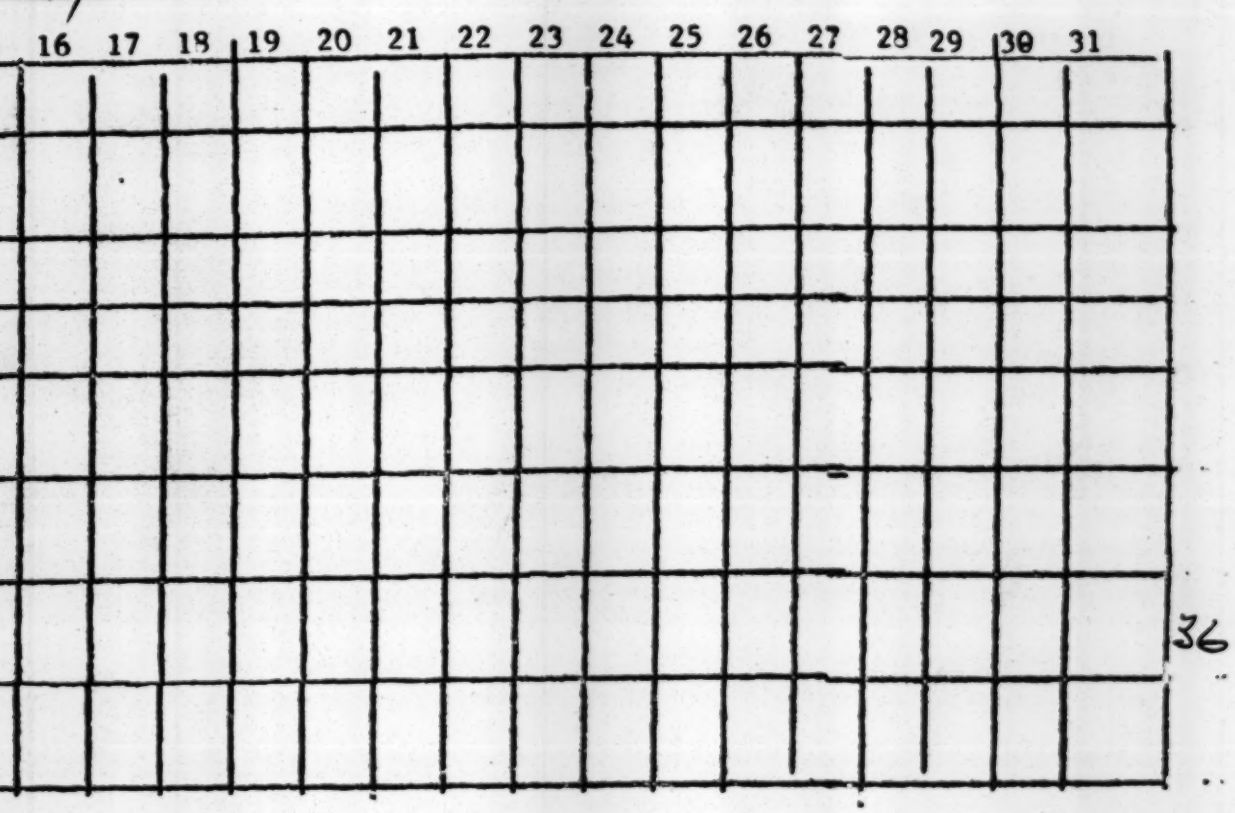
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

unty



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

Sumter — COUNTY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lancaster Cou

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

4

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

N From July 1 to July 31, 1963

SC. Date Submitted: 8-4-63

ATE

County

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

4

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

SC. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Chesterfield Coun

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 12																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

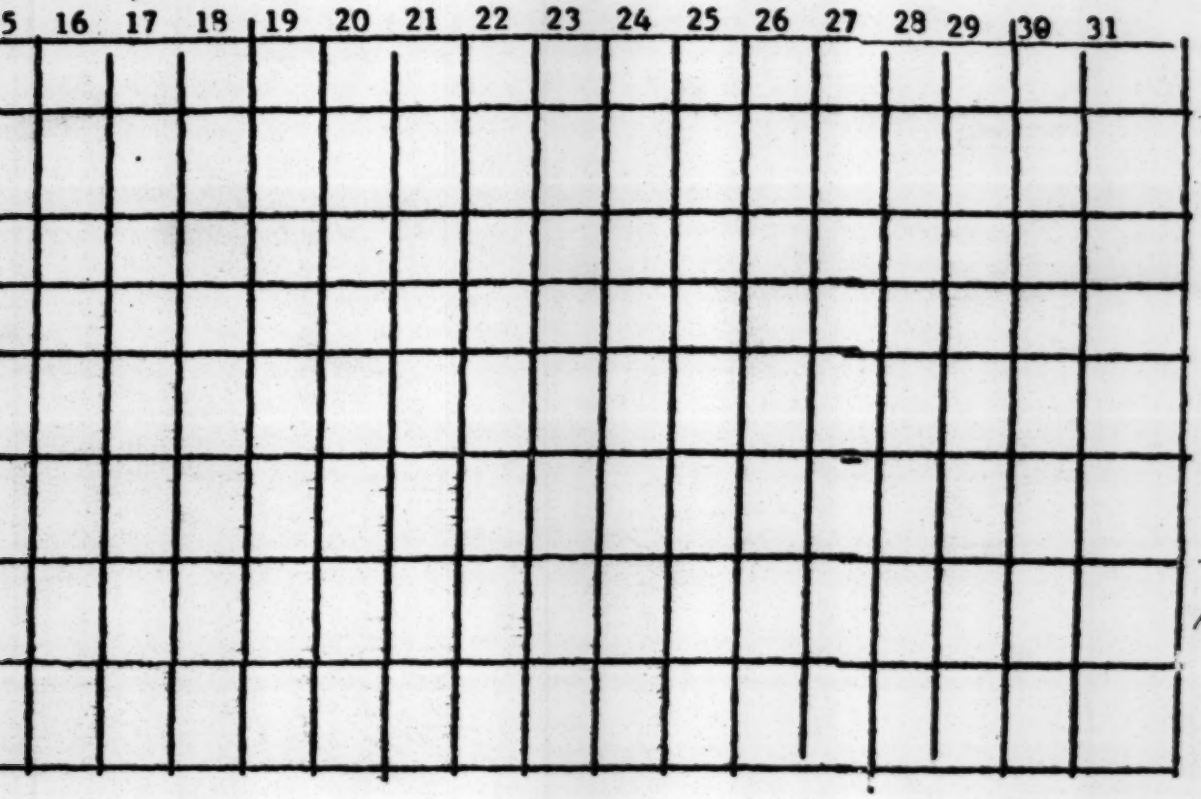
From July 1 to July 31

Date Submitted: 8-X-63

E

County

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

SC — STATE

COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies Spartanburg County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 84																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

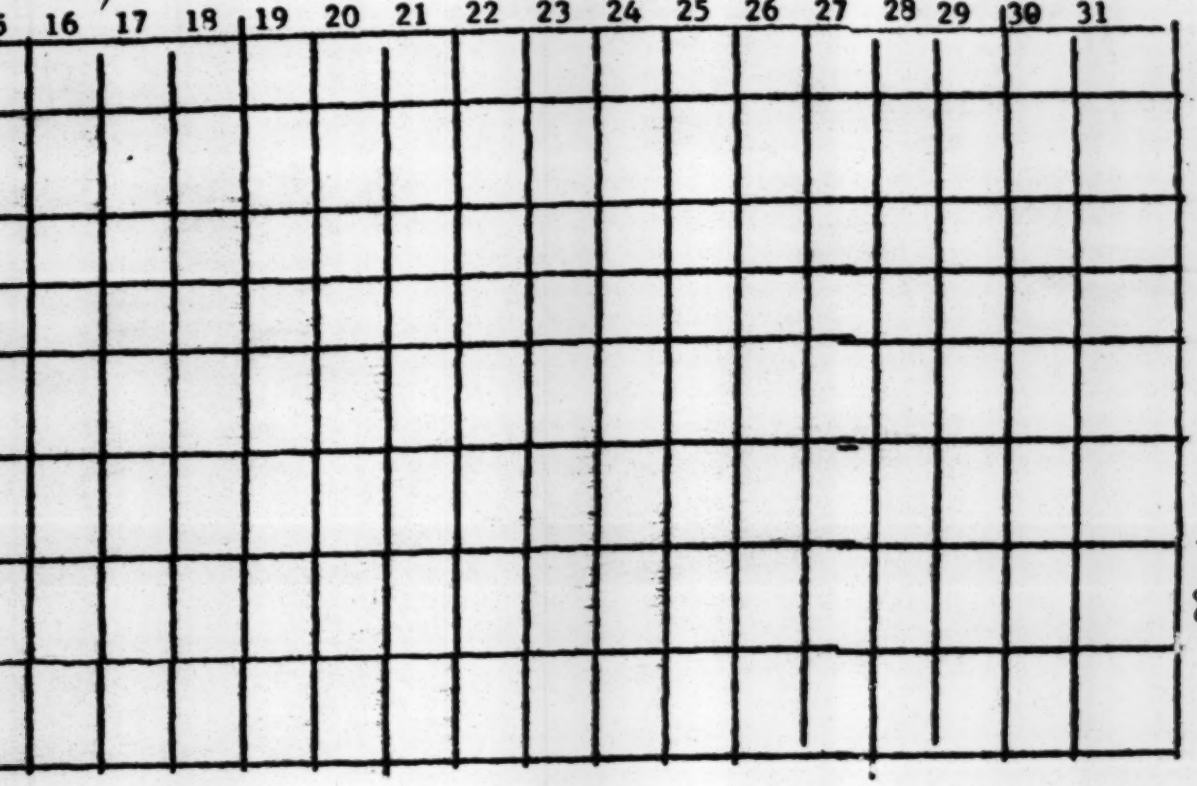
Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

County

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



84

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

COUNTY

SC — STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies Williamsburg, York, S

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	37	61	101	31	67	34	21	X	15	84	30	81	140	16	X	38
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

Rown From July 1 to July 31 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

rk, SPARTANBURG, Sumter, Florence, Camden

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
38	191	70	41	60	22	X	16	44	31	27	21	14	X	12	6

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

SCLC — ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

[illegible] — COUNTY

SC — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Union County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project	7															
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

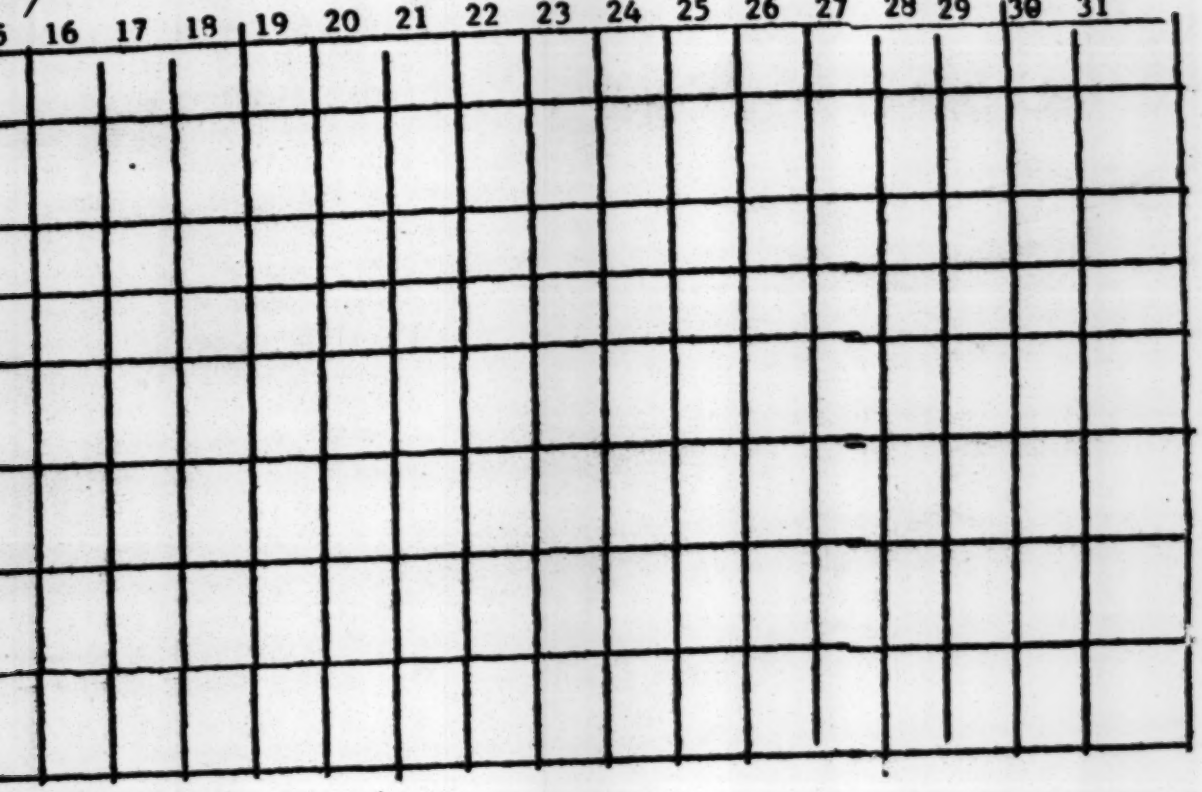
Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8-4-63

ity

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



7

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson + Brown

ORGANIZATION | PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marion County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 18																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8/8/63

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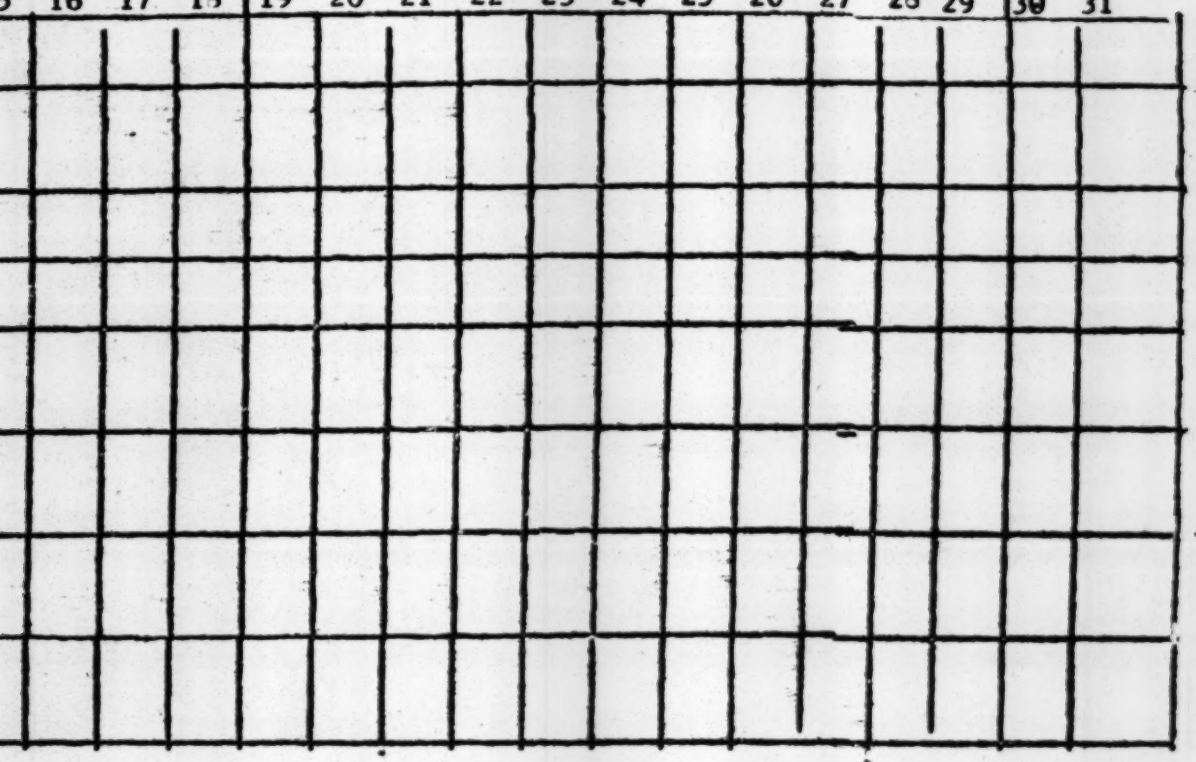
5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson & Brown
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Fairfield Cou

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project 70																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From July 1 to July 31, 1963

Date Submitted: 8/8/63

E

Canty

5	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson + Brown
PERSON REPORTING

ORGANIZATION

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies York

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project				59													
No* denied registration in this project																	

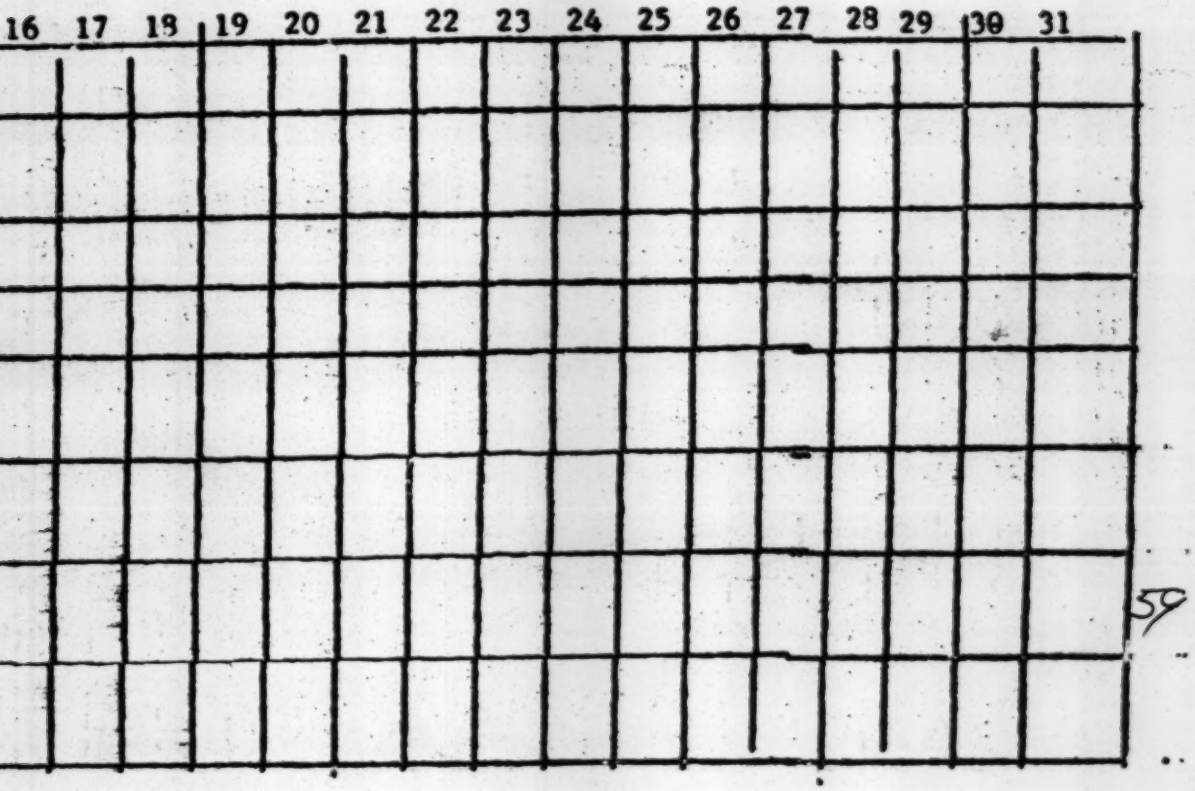
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Aug. 5 to Aug. 31 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Harry

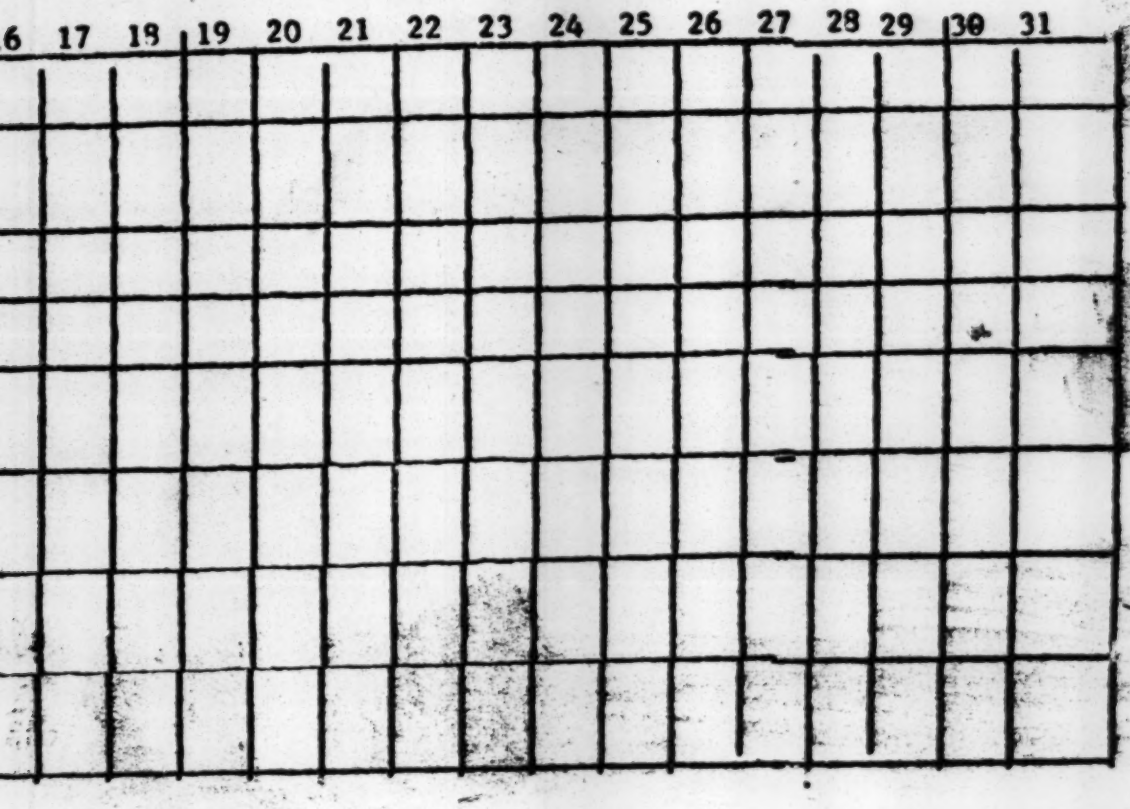
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project					5												
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Aug. 5 to Aug. 30th -1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

SCRE — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St — STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Georgetown, SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project					31												
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

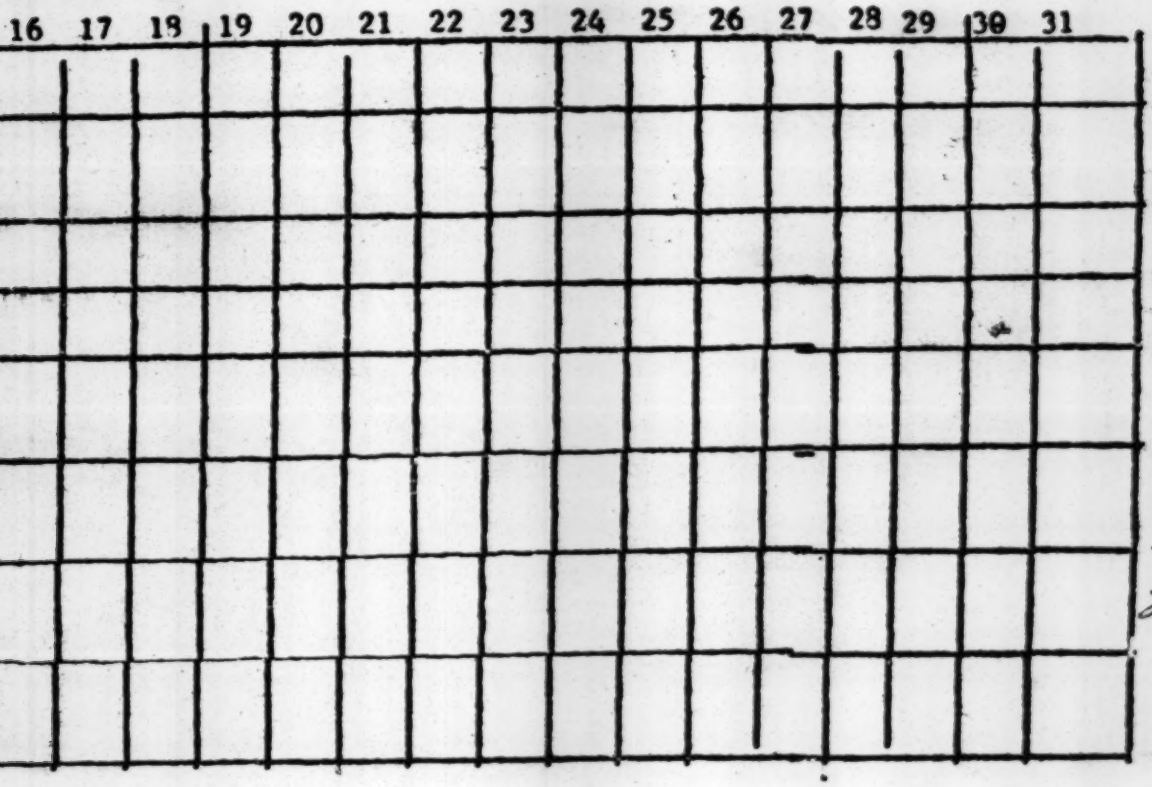
Period covered

From Aug. 5 to Aug. 30

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

SC.

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

SCRE — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & BROWN — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Florence

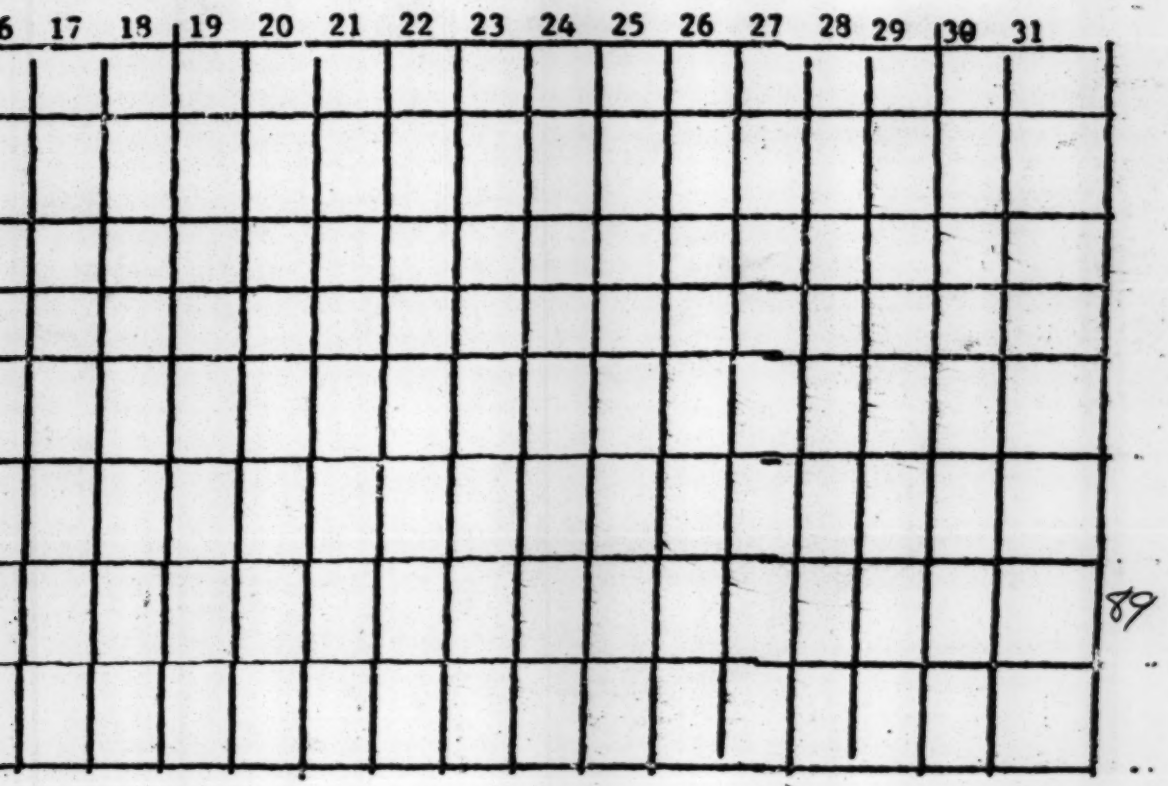
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project				89													
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Aug. 5 to Aug. 30, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Robinson + Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St — STREET ADDRESS

CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dillon, SC.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project				//												
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

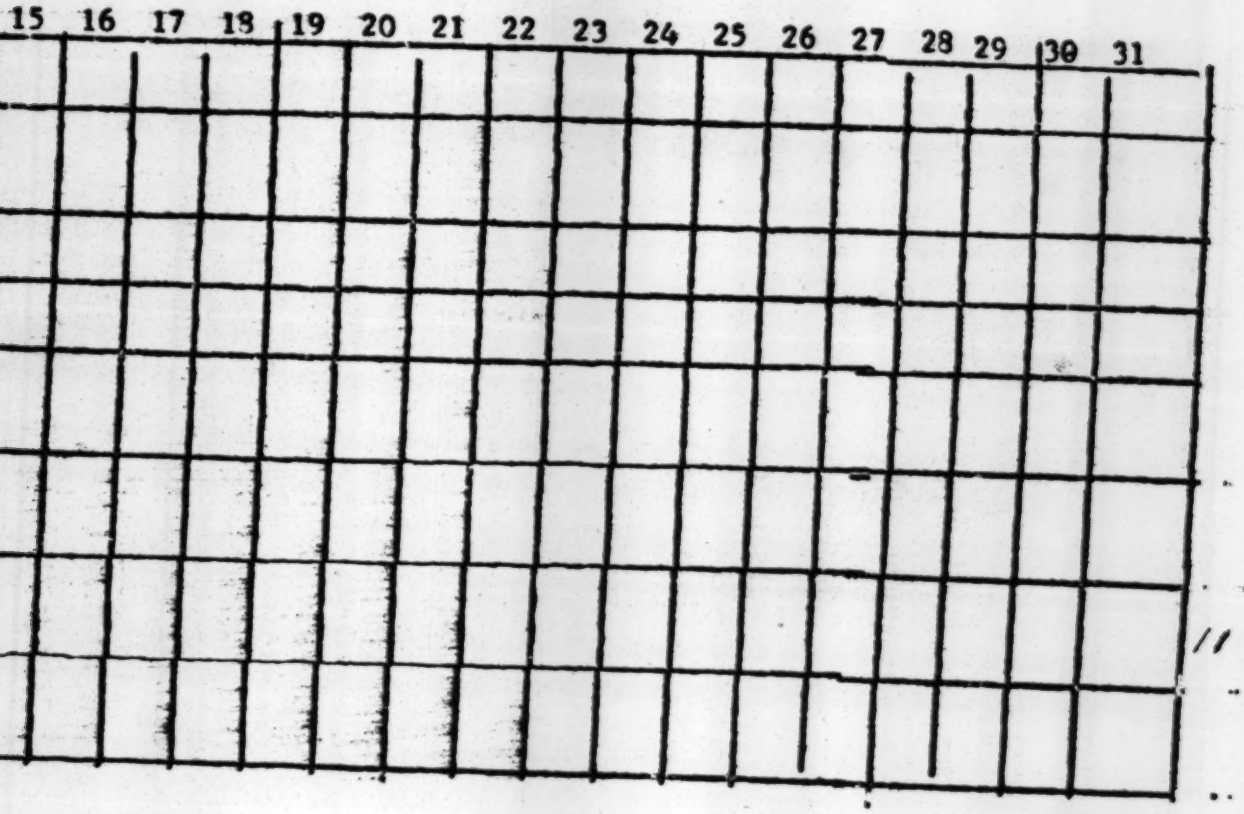
Period covered

From AUG 5 to AUGUST 31, 1963

ATE

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

SCORE — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Darlington, S.C.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project					59										
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

PORT

Period covered

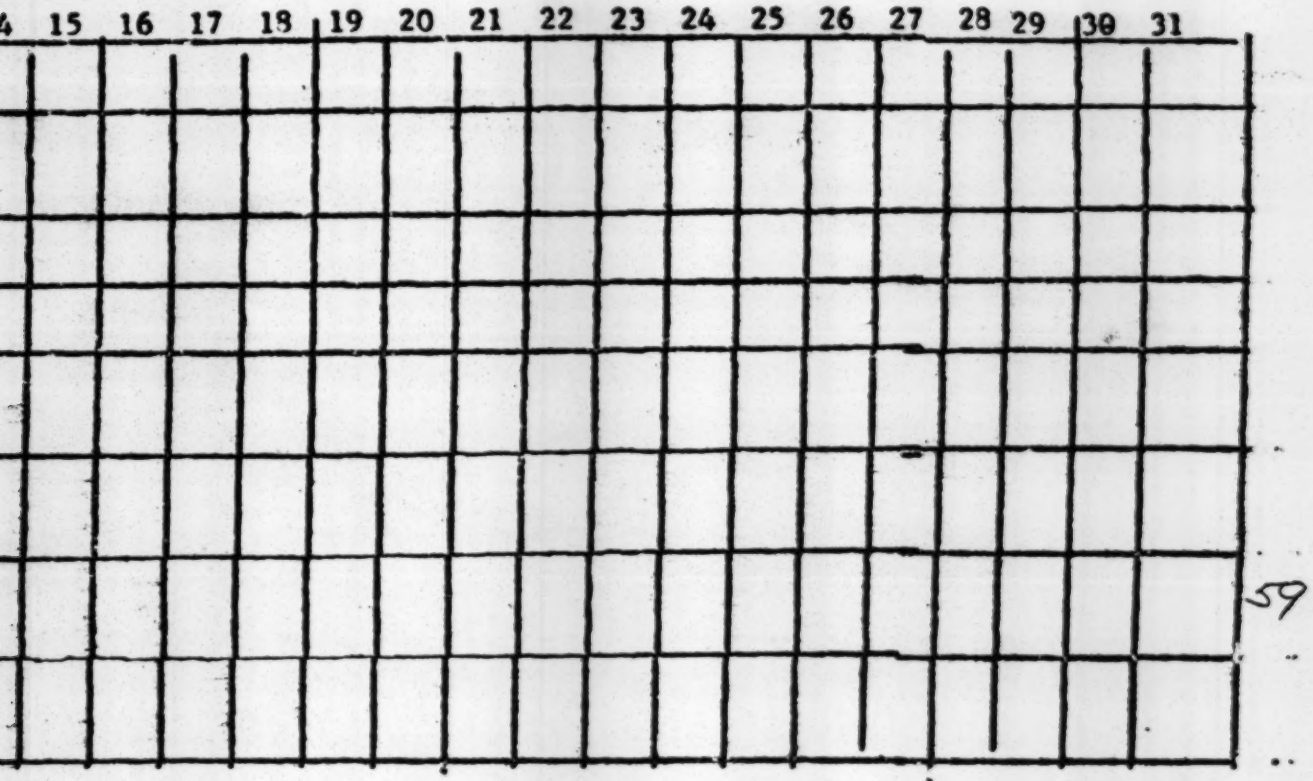
From AUG 5 to AUG. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: SEPT. 4, 1963

STATE

S.C.

4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



59

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

SCORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTY

STATE

Election District to ~~which~~ this report applies William County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass					Closed											
No,* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program					Registration office											
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

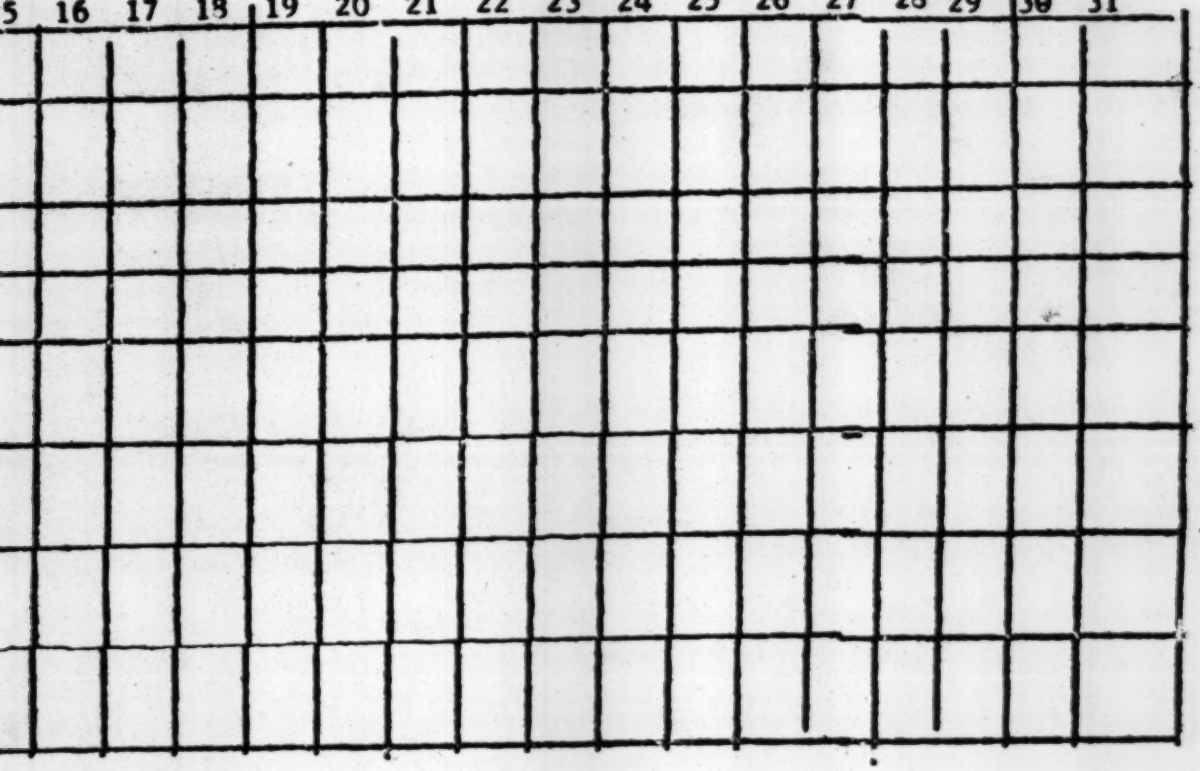
From Aug. 5 to Aug. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

E

ity

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project				62												
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

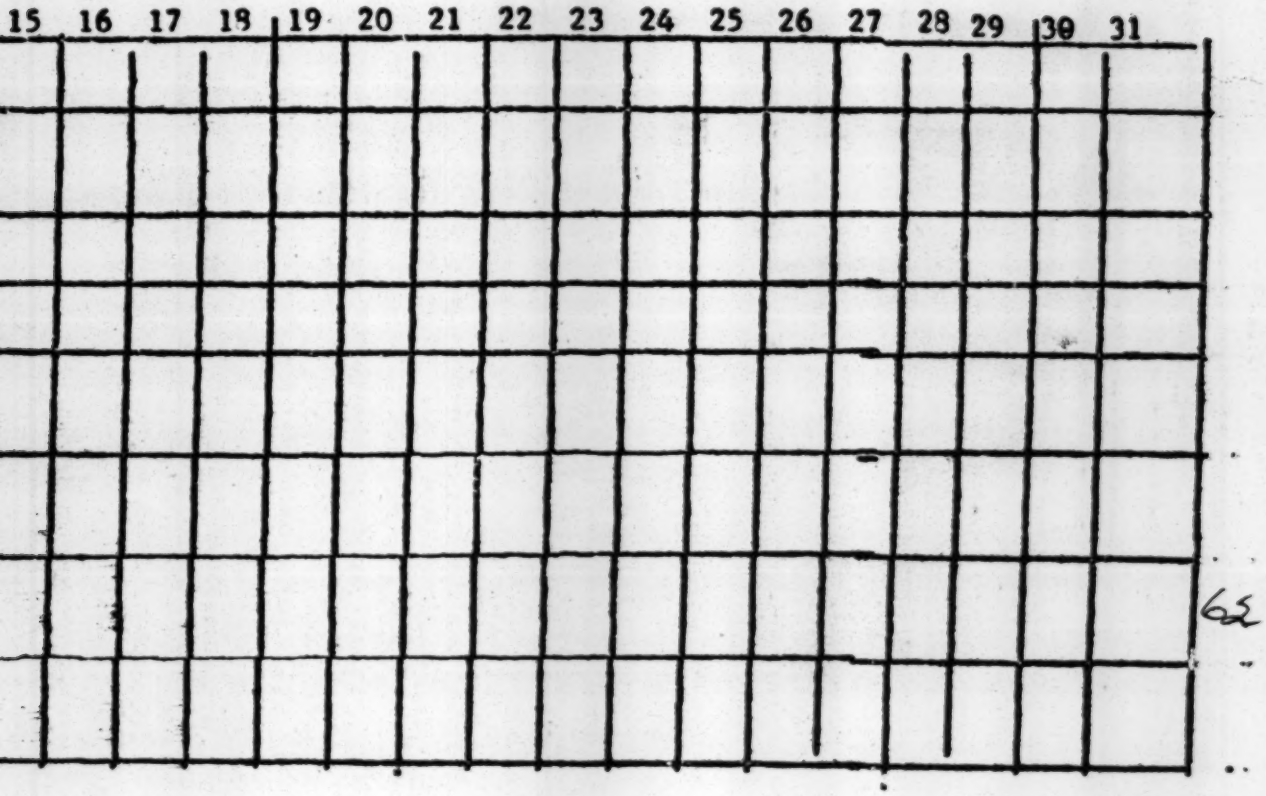
Period covered

From Aug. 5 to Aug. 31, 1963

ATE

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marboro Cou

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project				14											
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

ORT

Period covered

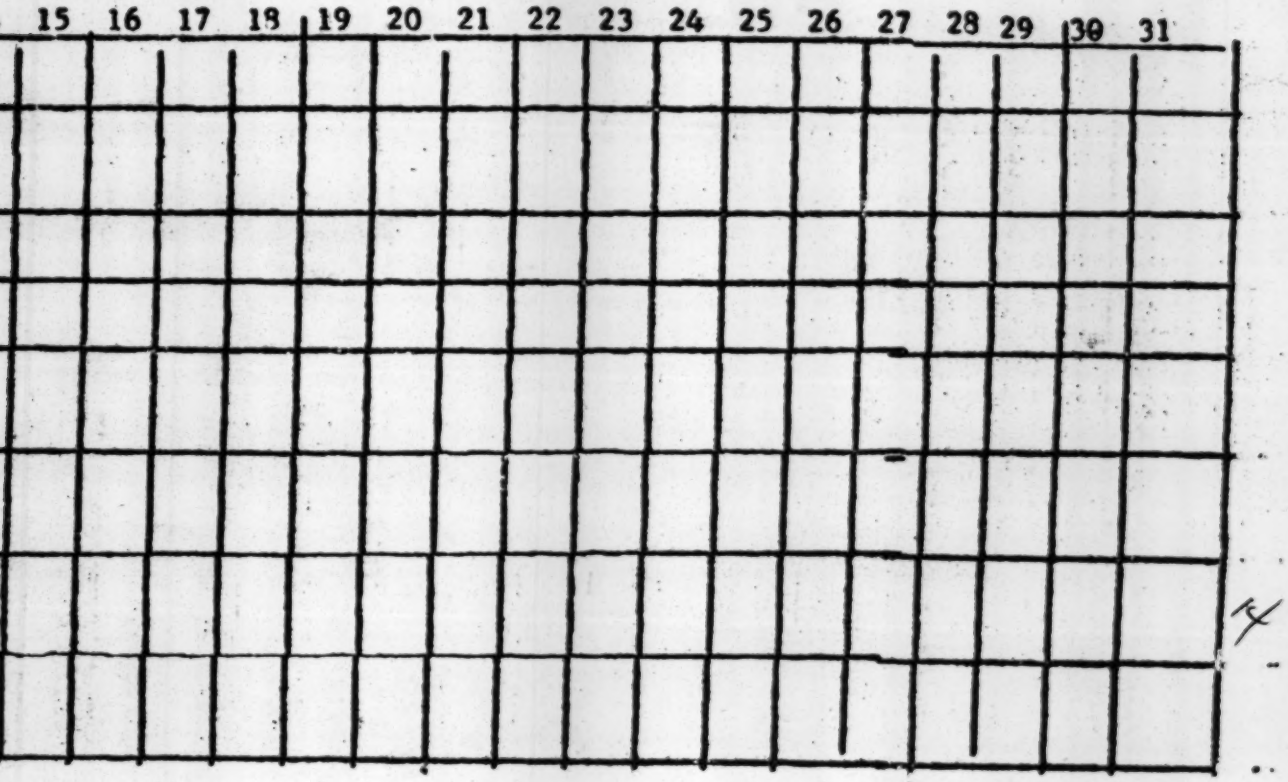
From Aug. 5 to Aug. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

TATE

County

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

SCLC — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lee County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project				23												
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

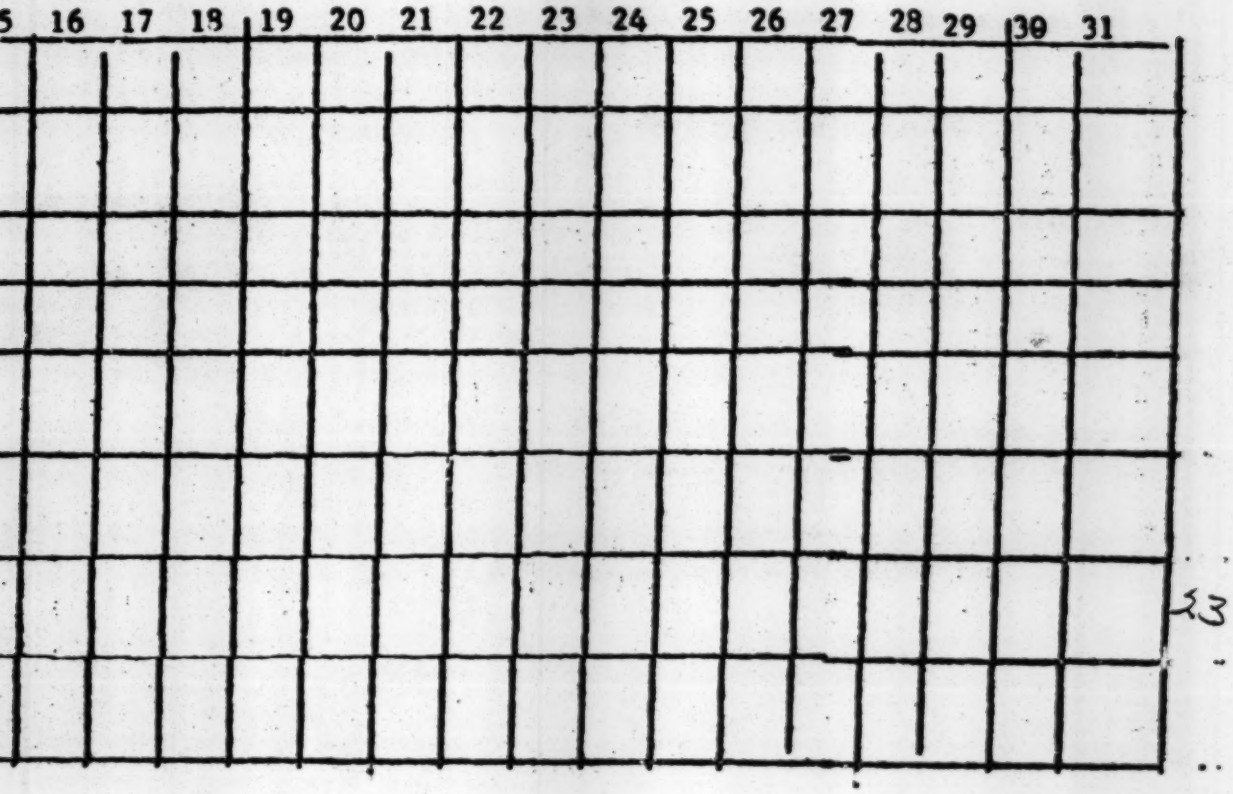
Period covered

From AUG. 5 to AUG. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

E

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



23

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

ROBINSON & BROWN — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies MARION

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project				22												
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

From AUG. 5 to AUG. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

ATE

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

22

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTY

STATE

Election District to which this report applies UNION

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project				18												
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Aug. 5 to Aug. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

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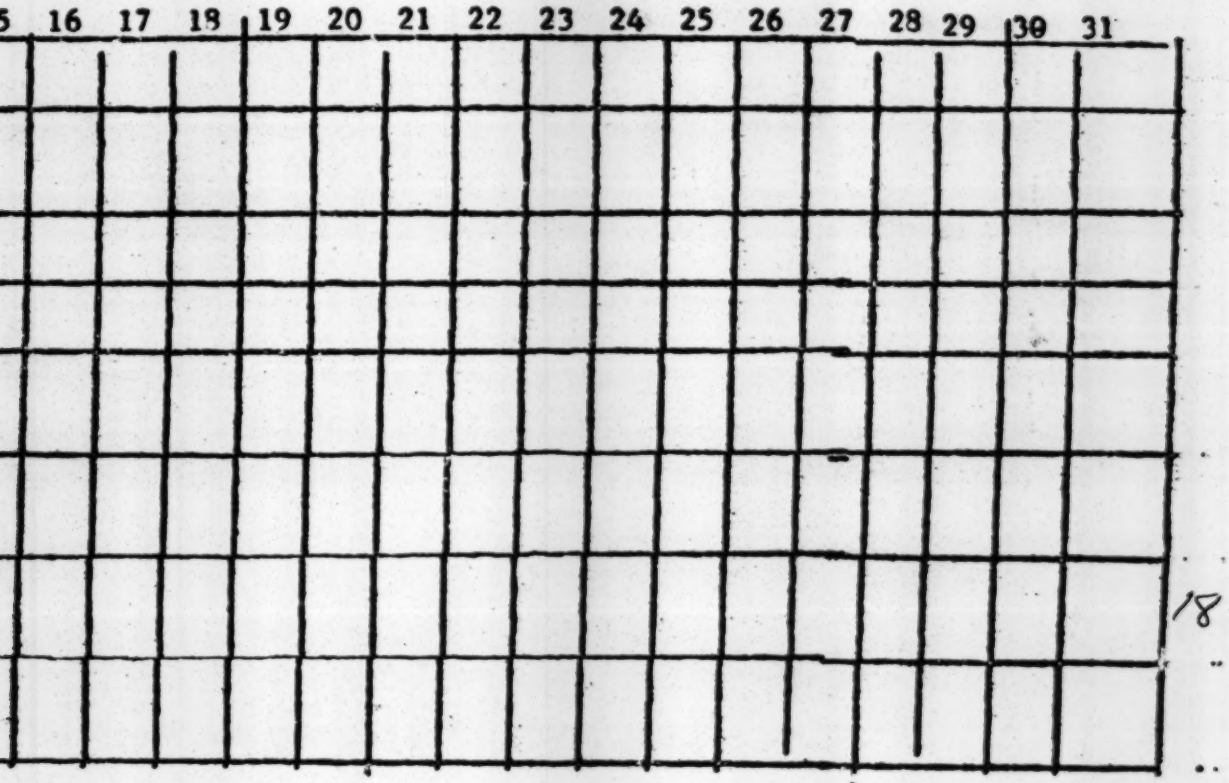
5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



18

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

SCORE
ORGANIZATION

ROBINSON & BROWN
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies LANCASTER

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project				8													
No* denied registration in this project																	

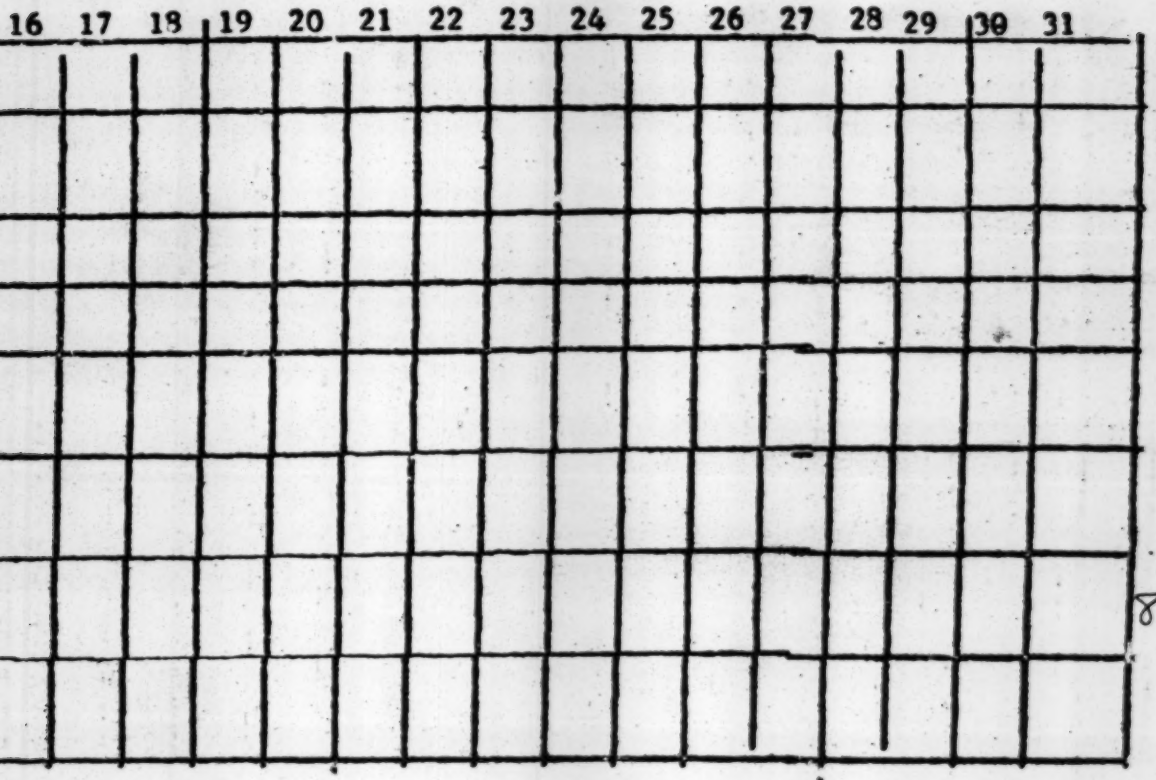
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Aug. 5 to Aug. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4 1963

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies Kershaw

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project					14											
No* denied registration in this project																

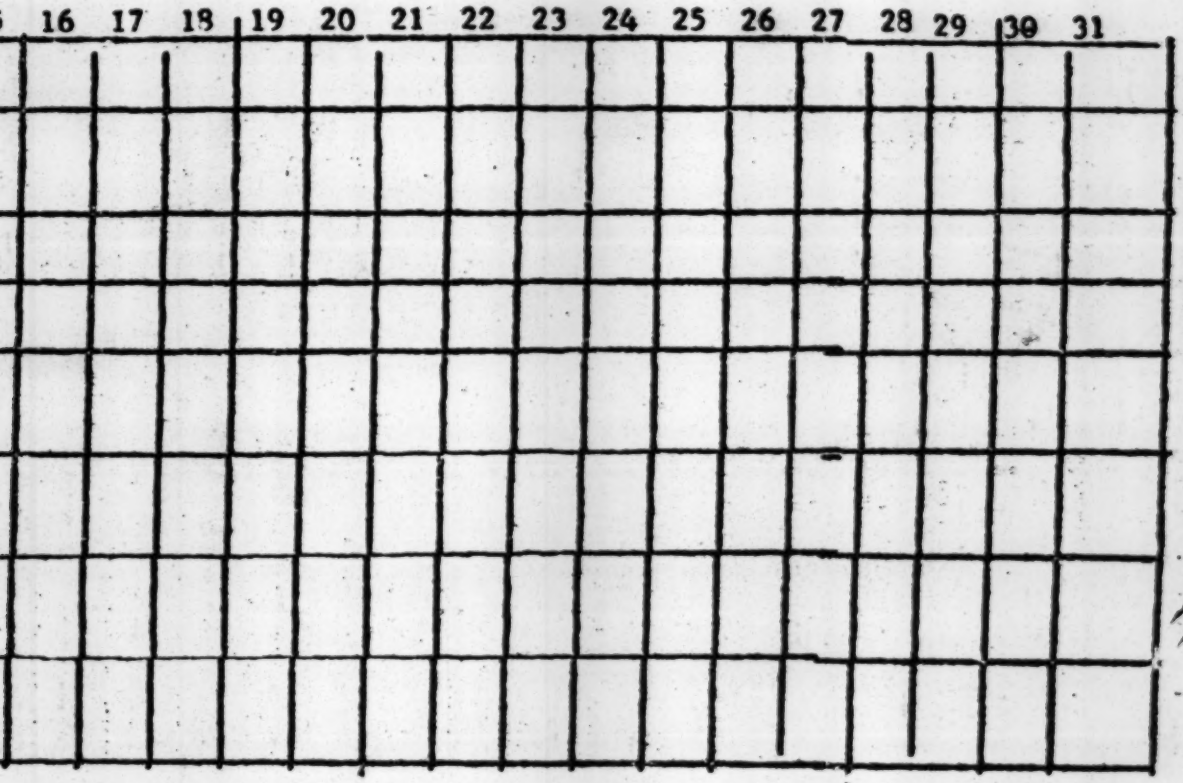
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From AUG. 5 to AUG. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



14

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Cherokee

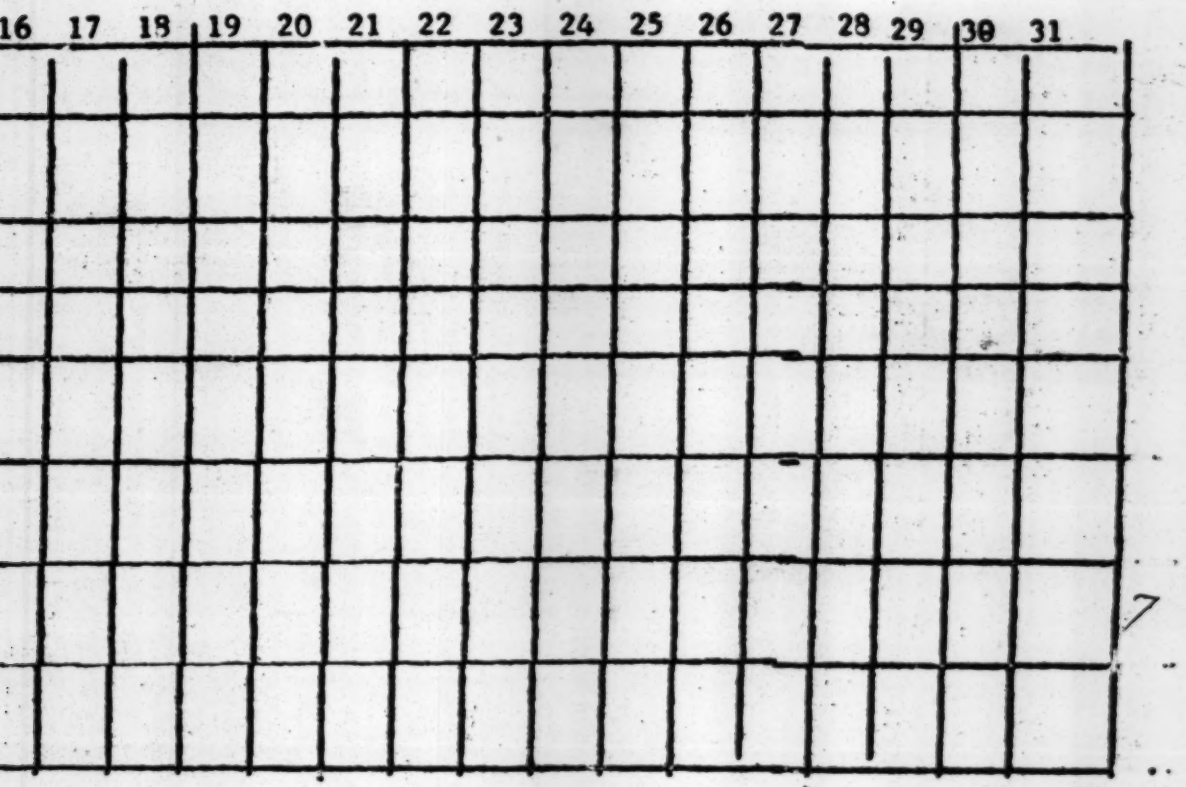
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project					7												
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From AUG.5 to AUG.31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Robinson + BROWN — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter + Williamsburg

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass (150)	170	85		167	192	136	300	121	58		130	52	106	172	121	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) Church			13/2							10½						
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Aug. 5 to Aug. 31 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4 1963

E

ianburg Counties

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
72	121	22		66	172	121	181	169	63	138	88	140	77	167	53	28
			136													

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

SCLC — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies ~~County~~ Clarendon

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project					64												
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From AUG.5 to AUG.31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept-4, 1963

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16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

6X

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Chester

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No,* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project					7											
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

From AUG. 5 to AUG. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

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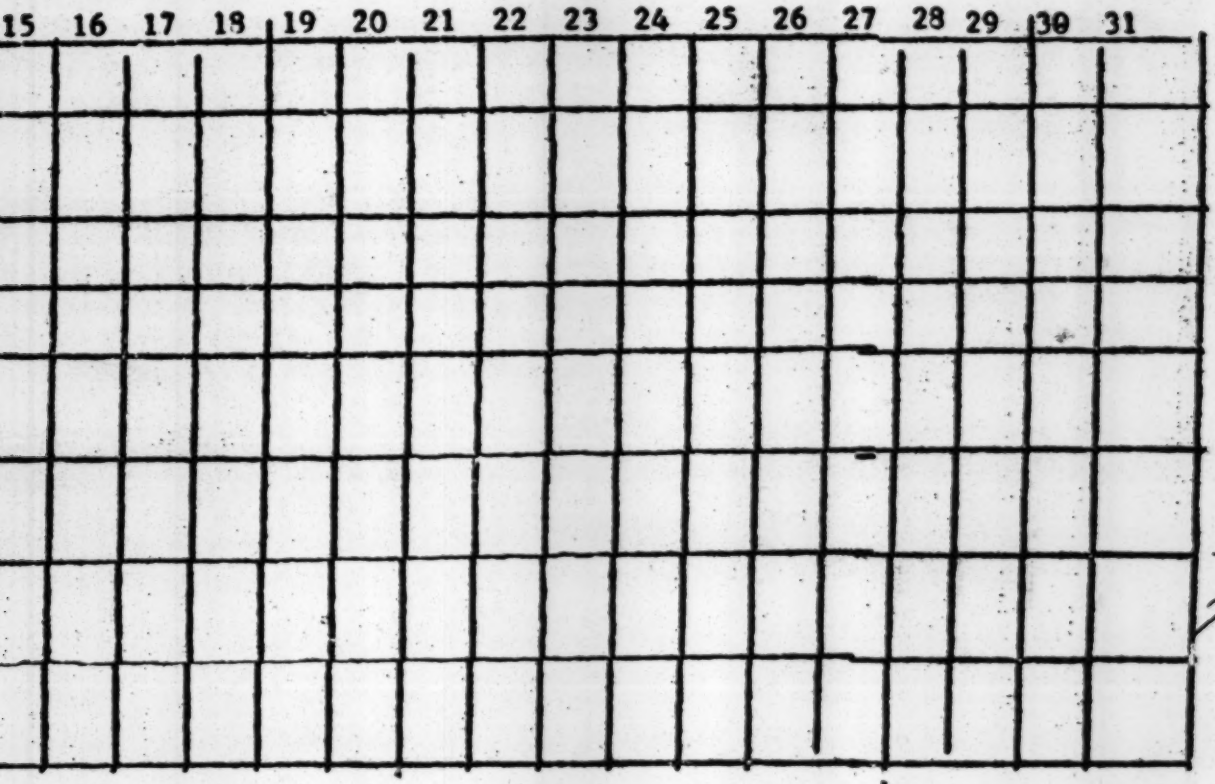
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

	Robinson + Brown
ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Chesterfield

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project					10											
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

RT

Period covered

From Aug. 5 to Aug. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4 1963

ATE

Field

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

10

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Robinson & Brown

STREET ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY	STATE

Election District to which this report applies Fairfield

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project					6											
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From AUG. 5 to AUG. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4, 1963

E

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

6

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Robinson & Brown

STREET ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY	STATE

Election District to which this report applies SPARTANBURG

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project				76													
No* denied registration in this project																	

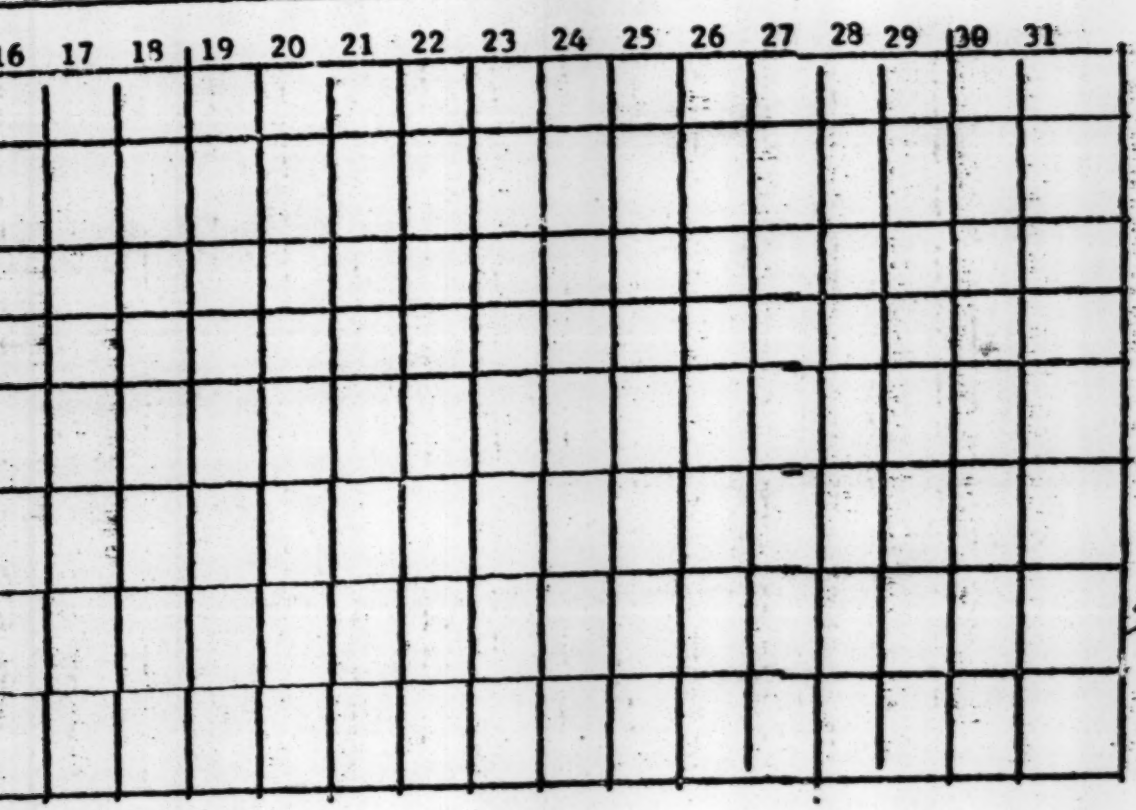
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From AUG. 5 to AUG. 31, 1963

Date Submitted: Sept. 4 1963

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Cherokee

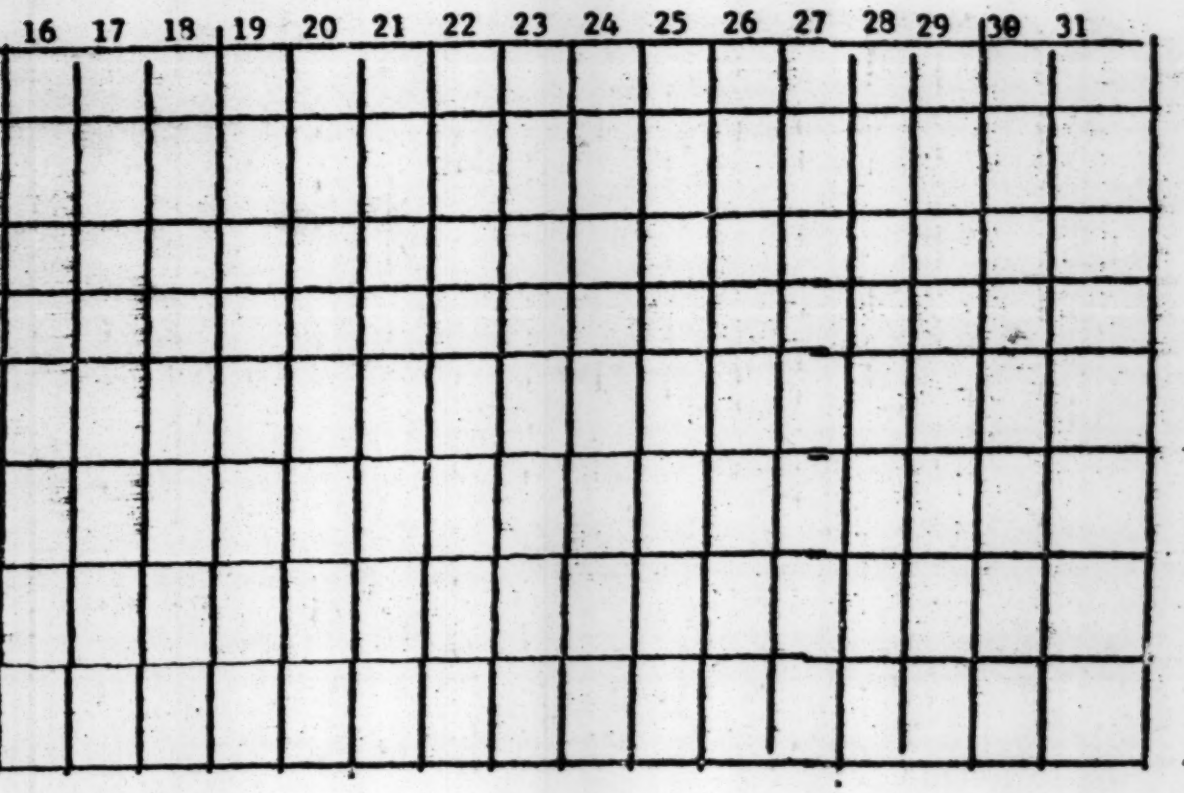
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			15														
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

BROWN From 1st to 30th, 63

Date Submitted: 9/30/63



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Chester, S.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project		22														
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

0

Period covered

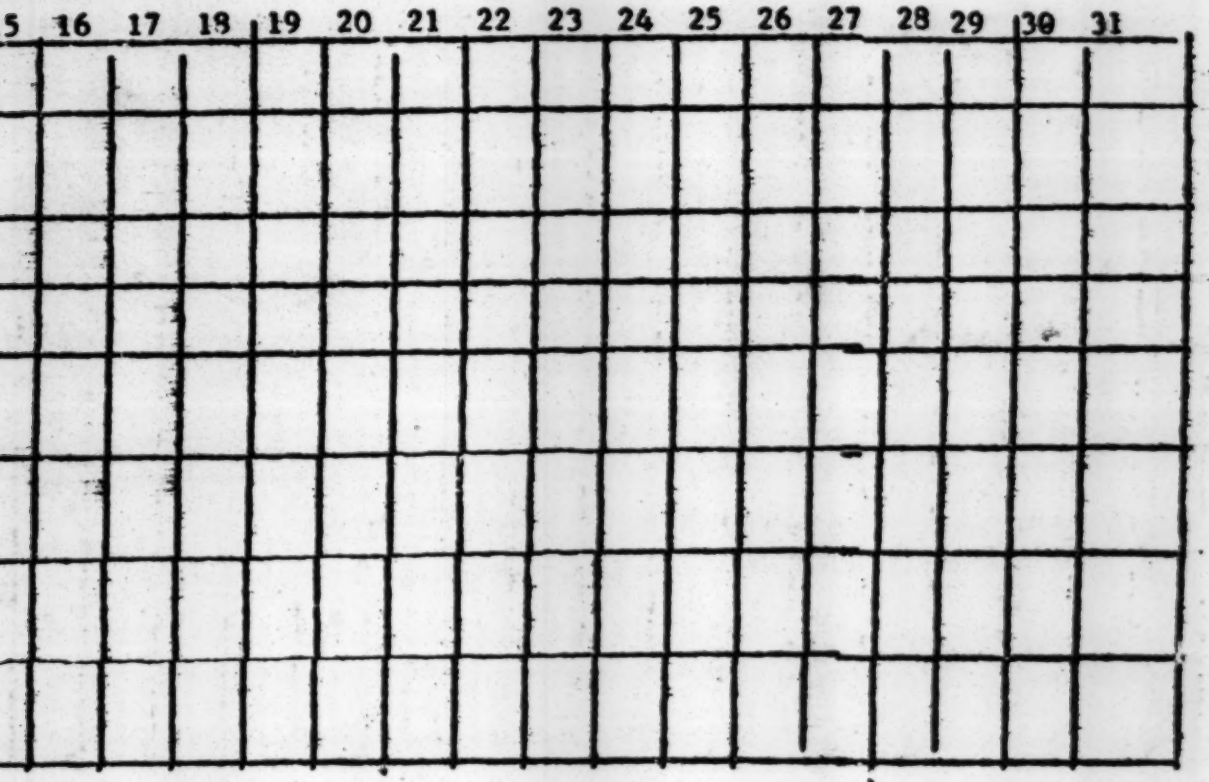
WH From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9-30-63

E

S.C.

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S. C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Chesterfield

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project			12													
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

...wn From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

...ld, S.C.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Clarendon

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project	17																
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

N From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Darlington, SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project		68															
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

SC

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

SUMTER, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dillon

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project		16															
No* denied registration in this project																	

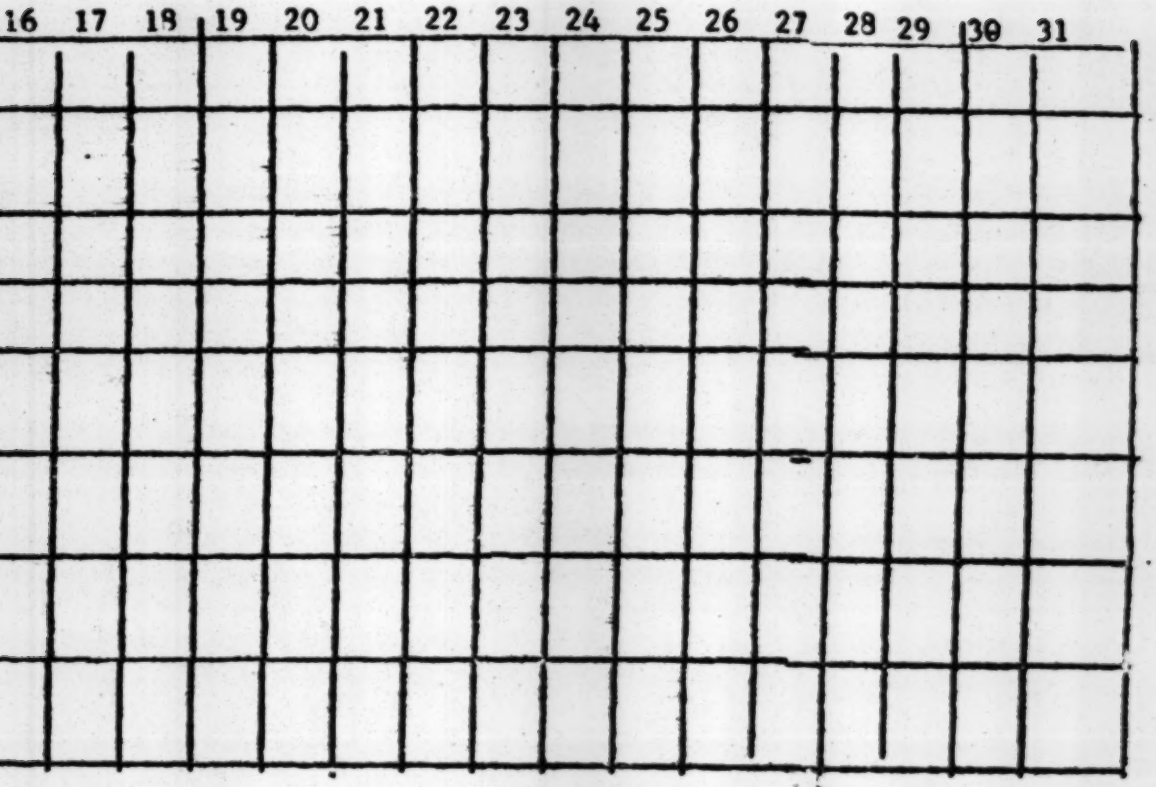
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

wn From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. Bro — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter S.C. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies Fairfield

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project		12														
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

IT

Period covered

E. Brown From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

ATE

eld

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

COPY

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson + E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies FLORENCE

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project		91															
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

Rown From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY

COUNTY

STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies Florence, S.C.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 30th-63 (23 To 30-63)

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

S.C. Clarendon & Darleton

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
							55	22	66	51	14	12		24	
						150							X		

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Georgetown

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			31														
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

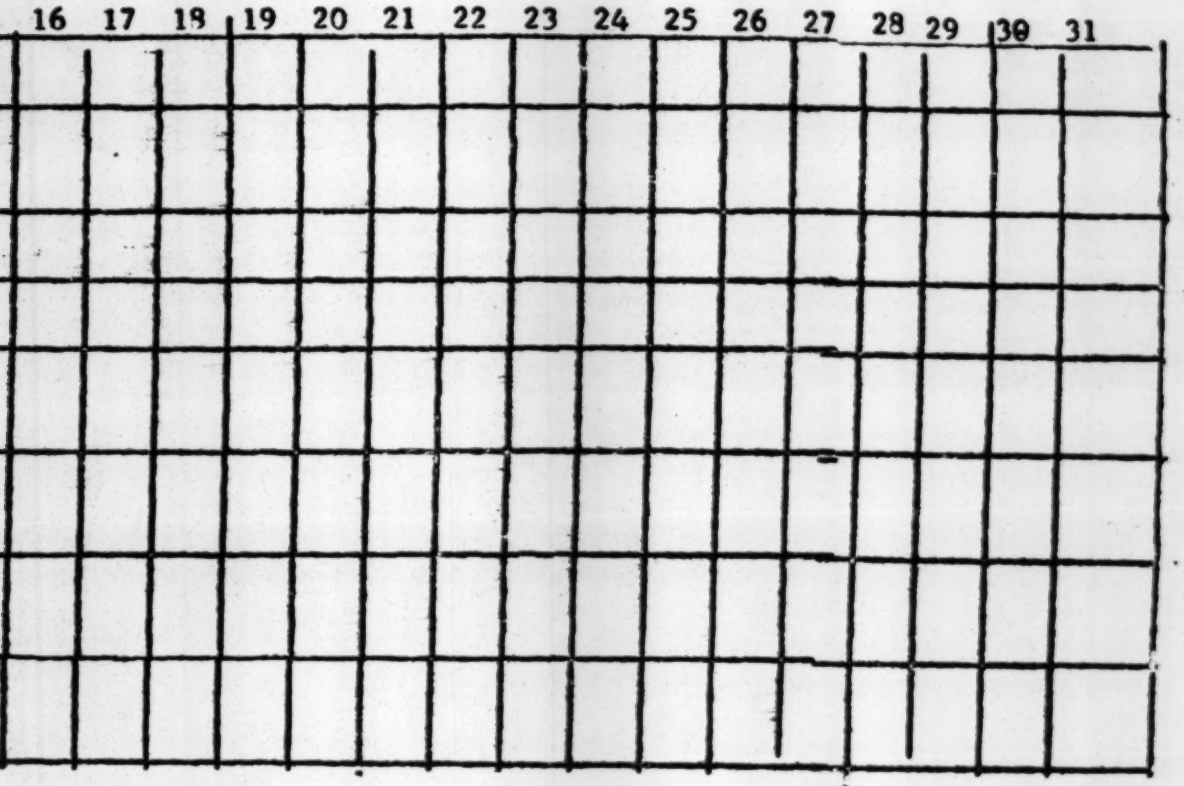
Period covered

From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

wn

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson & E. BROWN — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St — STREET ADDRESS

SUMTER, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies HORRY

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project			36													
No* denied registration in this project																

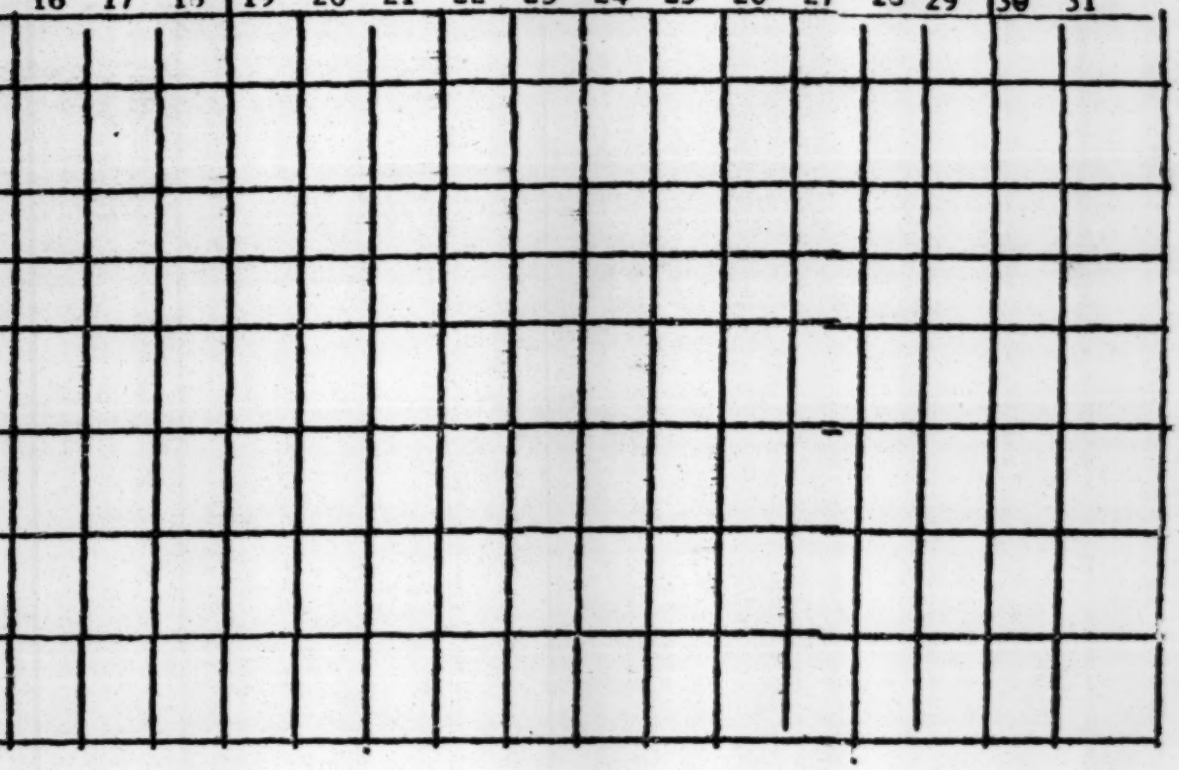
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

OWN From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Kershaw

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project		32														
No* denied registration in this project																

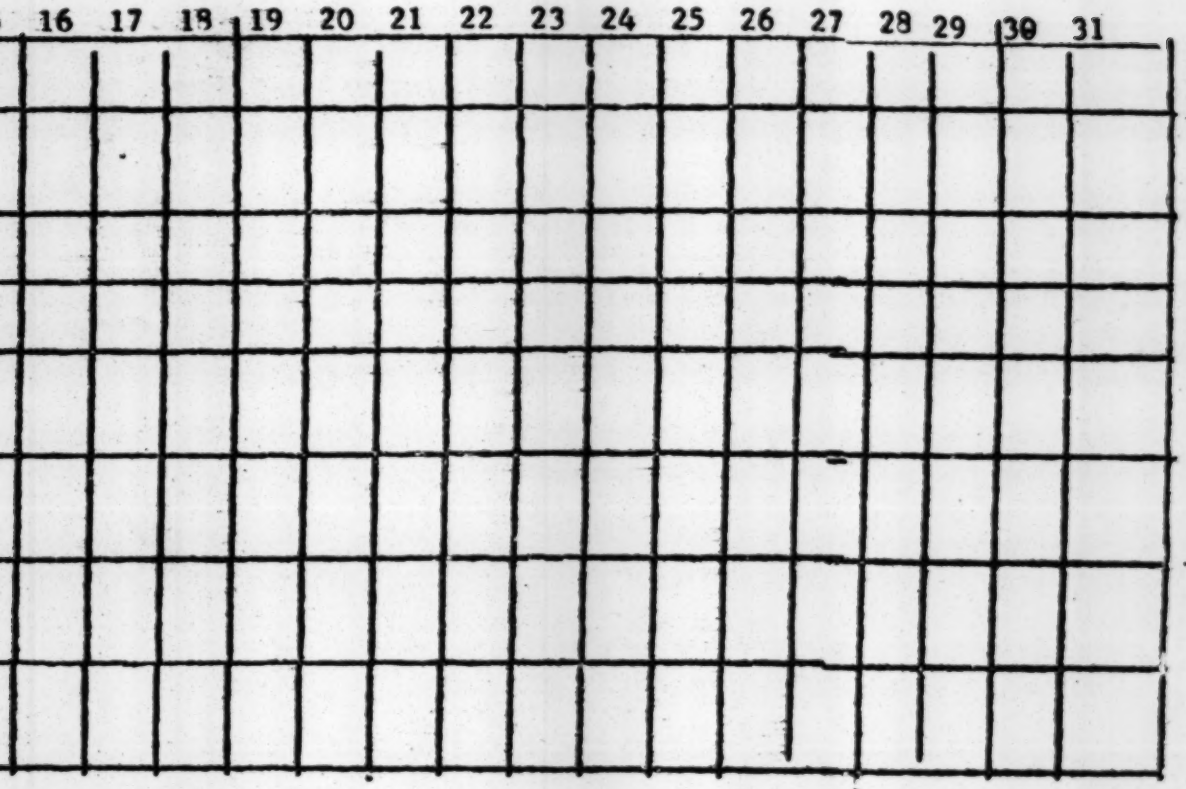
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies LANCASTER,

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project		10														
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

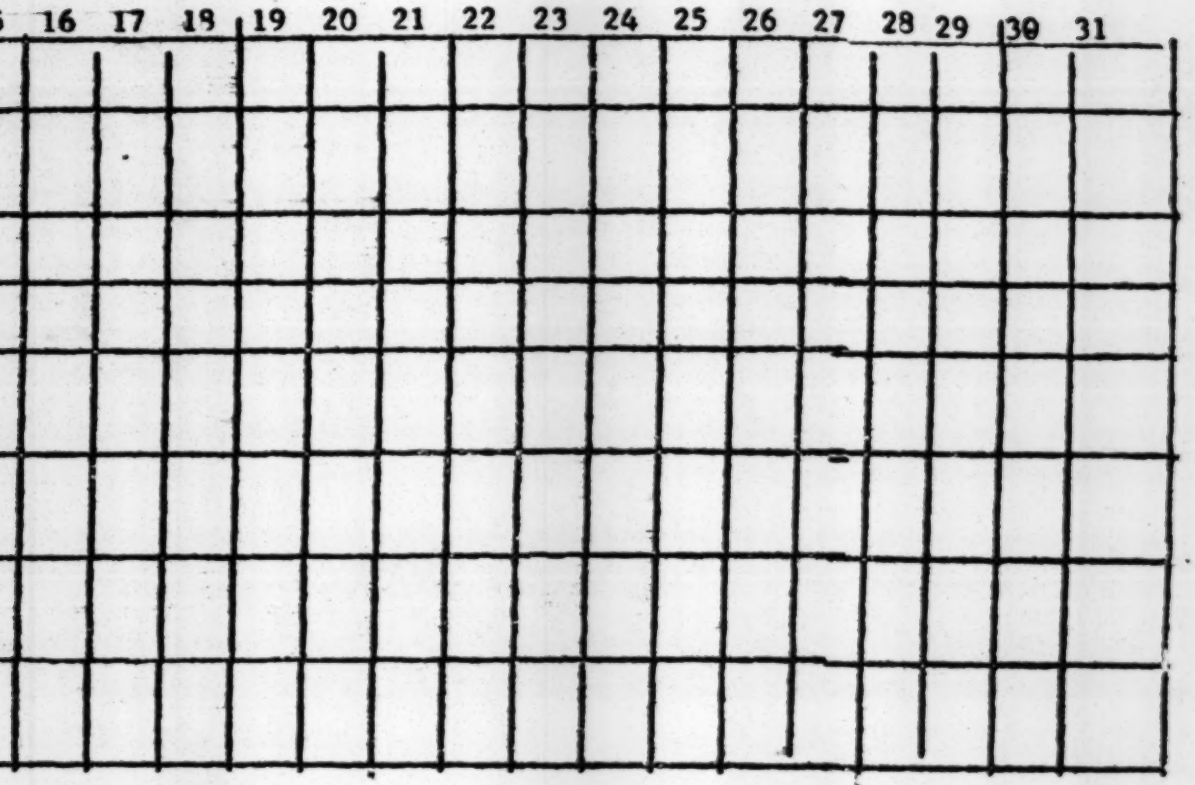
Period covered

From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

ER, S.C.

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & L. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C.
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies LEE

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project		43														
No* denied registration in this project																

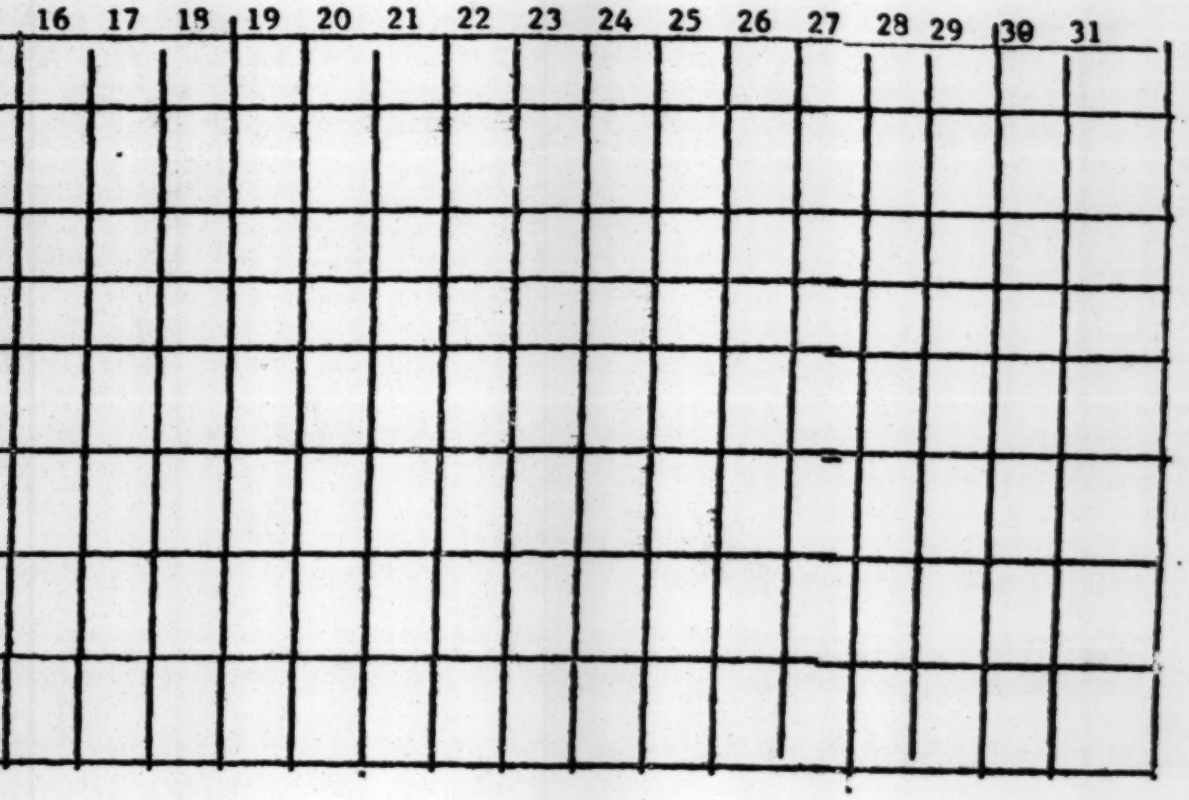
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

FRANK Robinson & E. BROW
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

SUMTER S.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies MARion

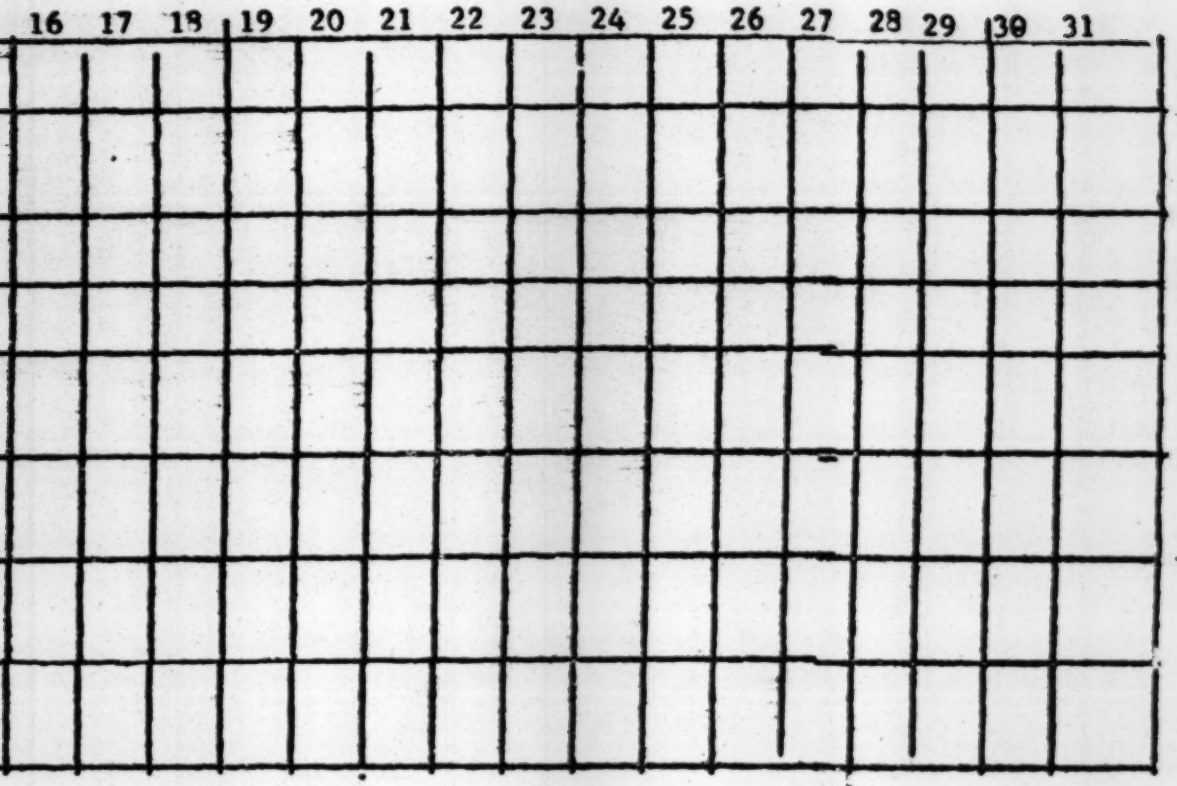
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project		58															
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

Brown From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson & E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S. C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marlboro, S

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project		19														
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

eown From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

E

, S.C.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S. C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Spartenburg,

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project		84														
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

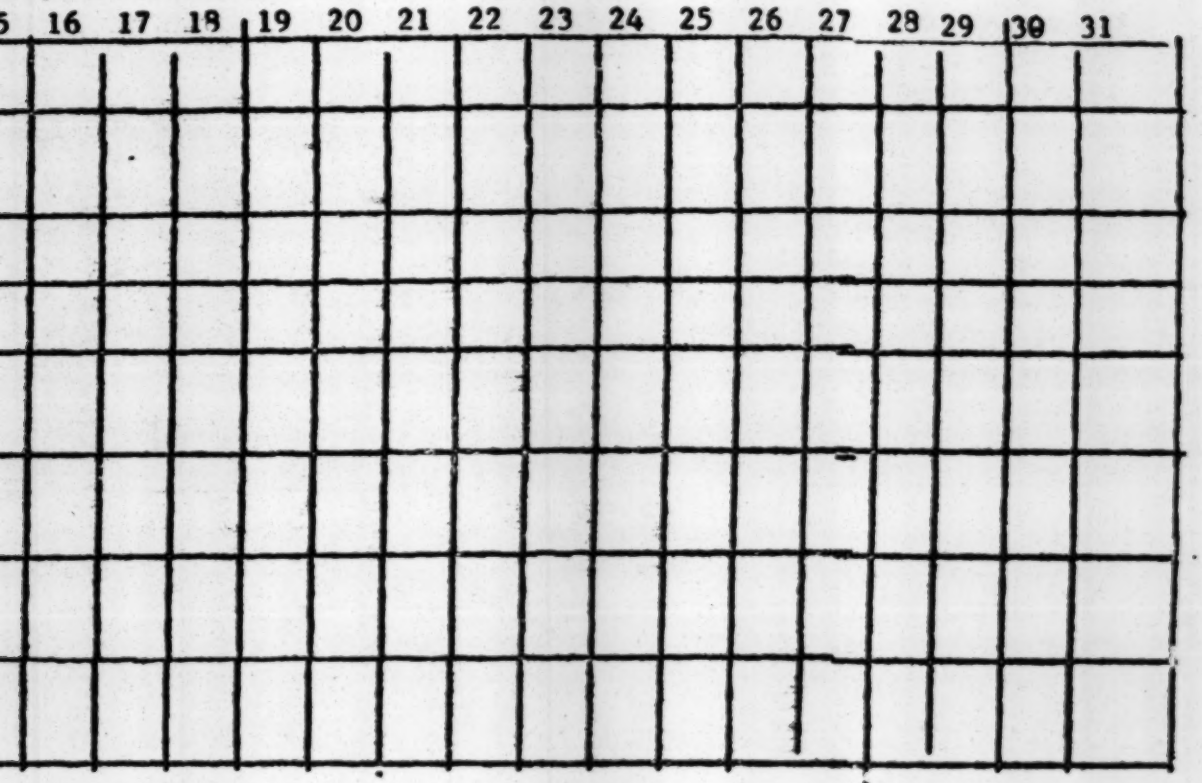
Period covered

From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

Eq, S.C.

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C.,
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	Books issued																
No* successfully registered by this project																	
No* denied registration in this project																	

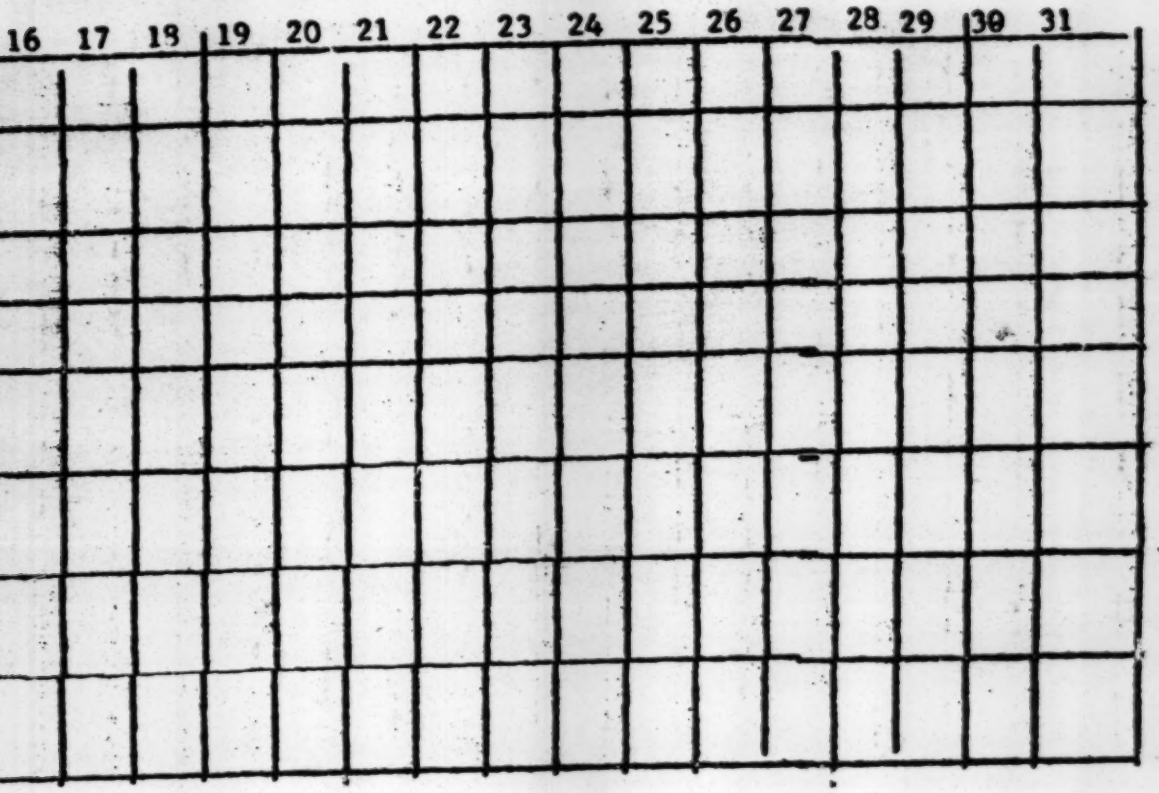
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Union

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project		24														
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

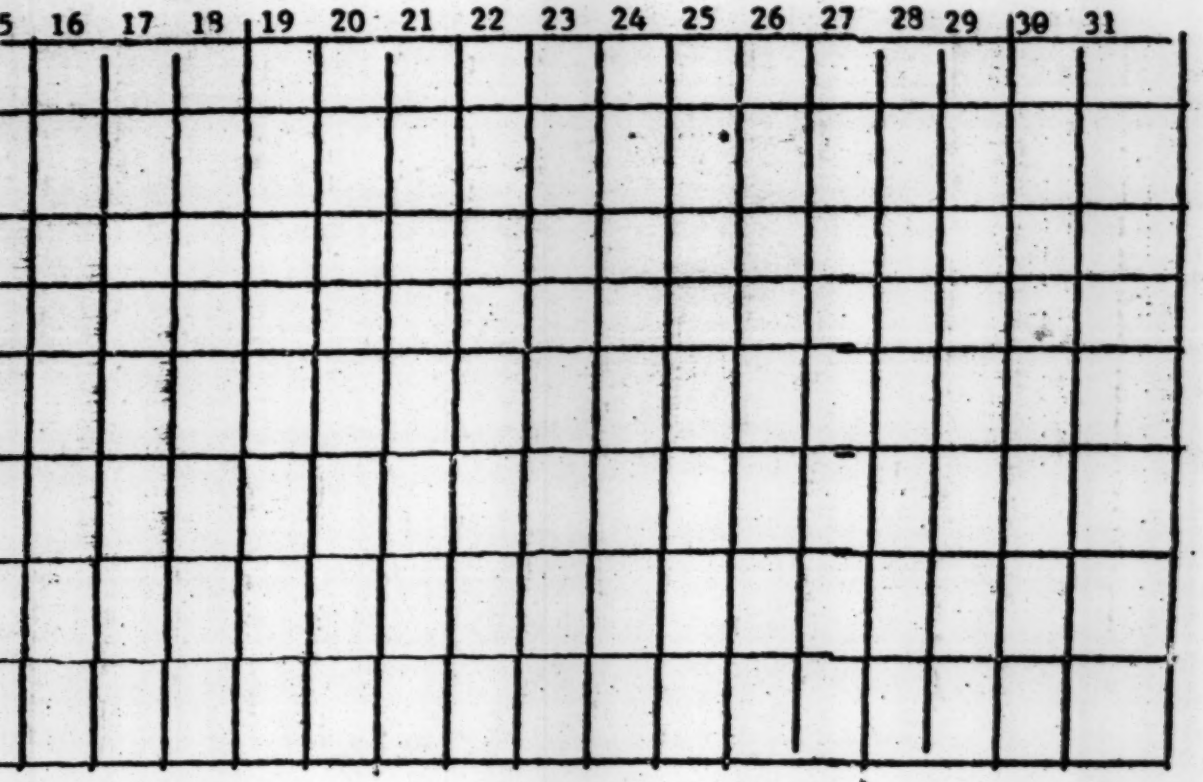
Period covered

ON _____ From 1st to 30th

_____ Date Submitted: 9/30/63

E

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies Williamsburg, S

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																		
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																		
No* refusing to participate																		
No* instructed at clinics																		
No* instructed at other places (specify place																		
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																		
No* successfully registered by this project		99																
No* denied registration in this project																		

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 15th to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

SC.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

COPY

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies York

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project			157													
No* denied registration in this project																

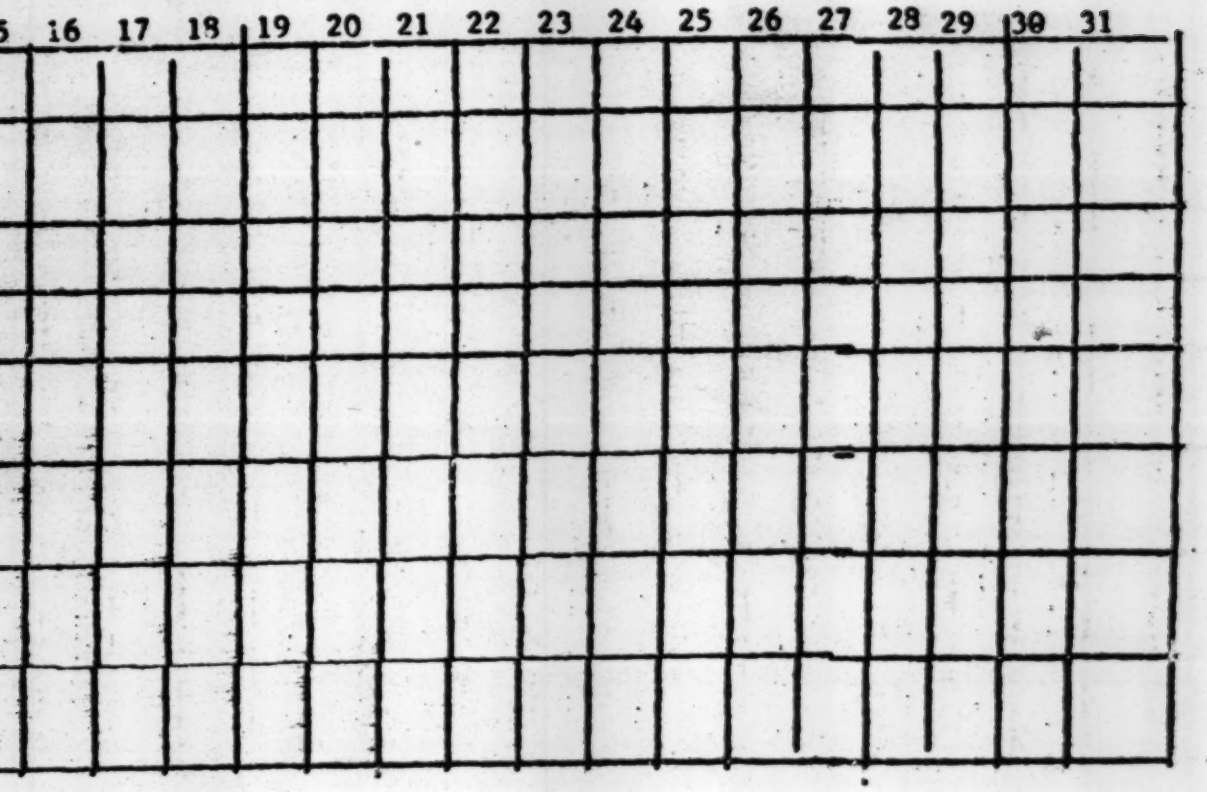
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: 9/30/63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson — STREET ADDRESS

Marion — CITY

— COUNTY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							96									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

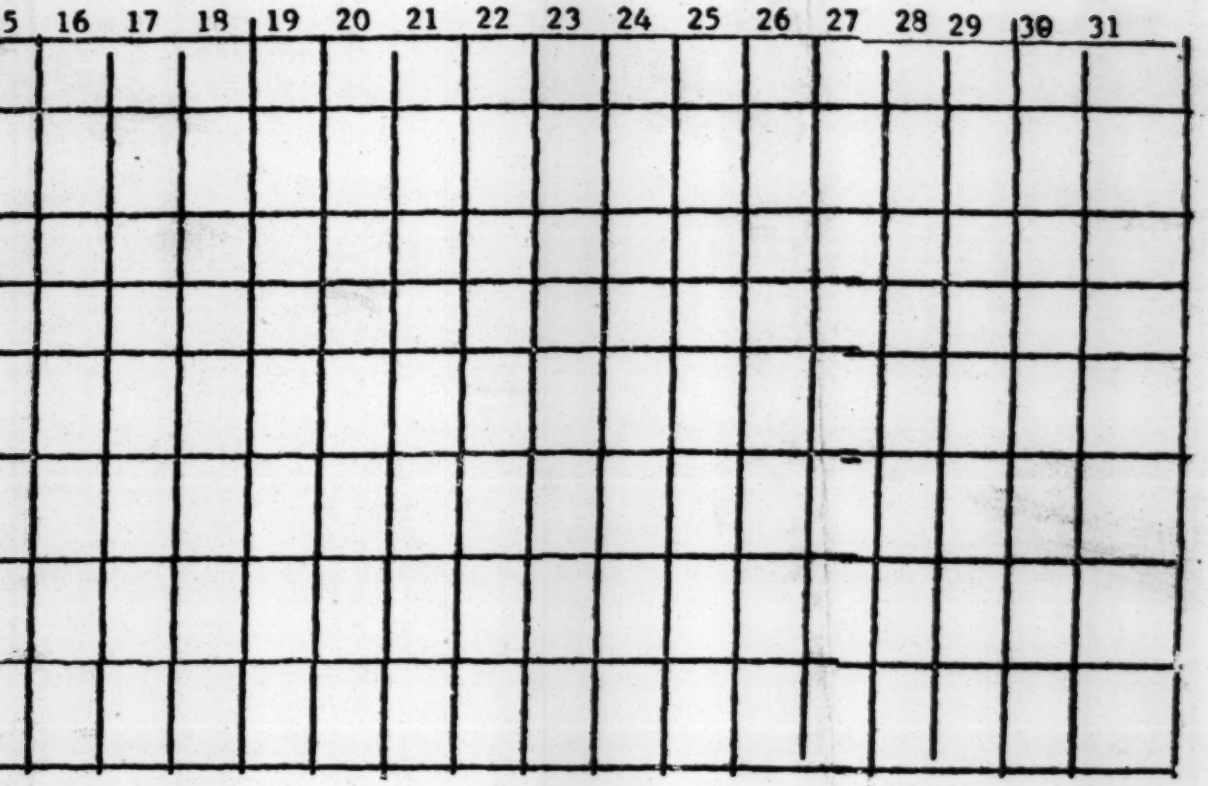
Period covered

hours From 10-7 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63

E

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

I Robinson & F. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

12 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Chesterfield / S.C. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							57									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

T

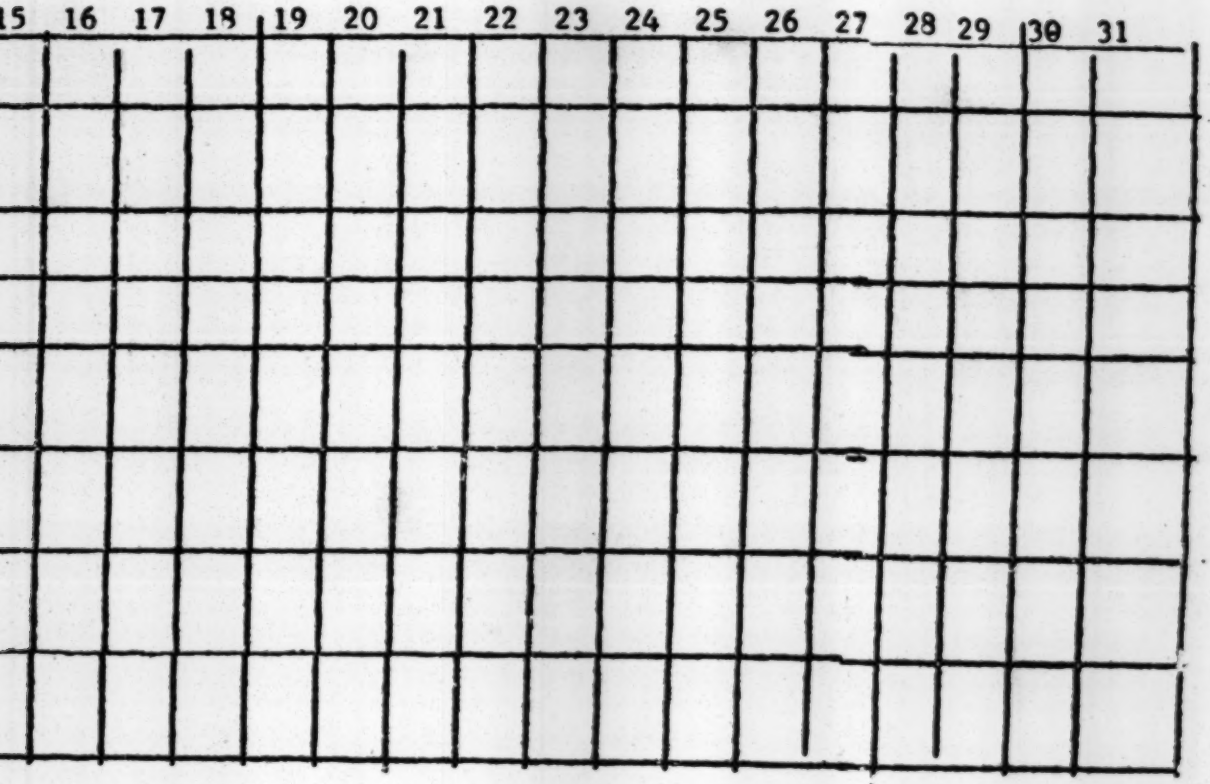
Period covered

wn From 10-2 to 31

C. Date Submitted: 10-13-63

TE

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Union — CITY

— COUNTY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							27									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

E

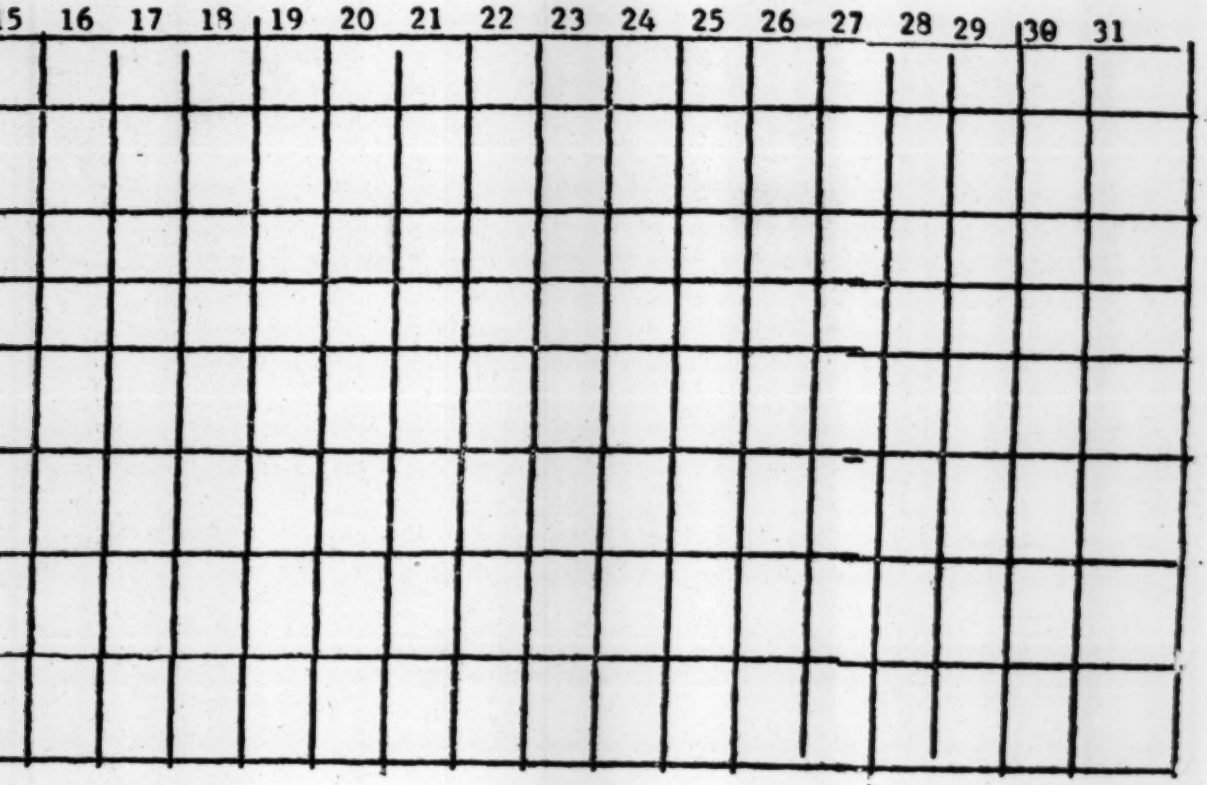
Period covered

own From 10-7- to 31

C. Date Submitted: 10-13-43

CE

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Fairfield — CITY

COUNTY

SC — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							5									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

E

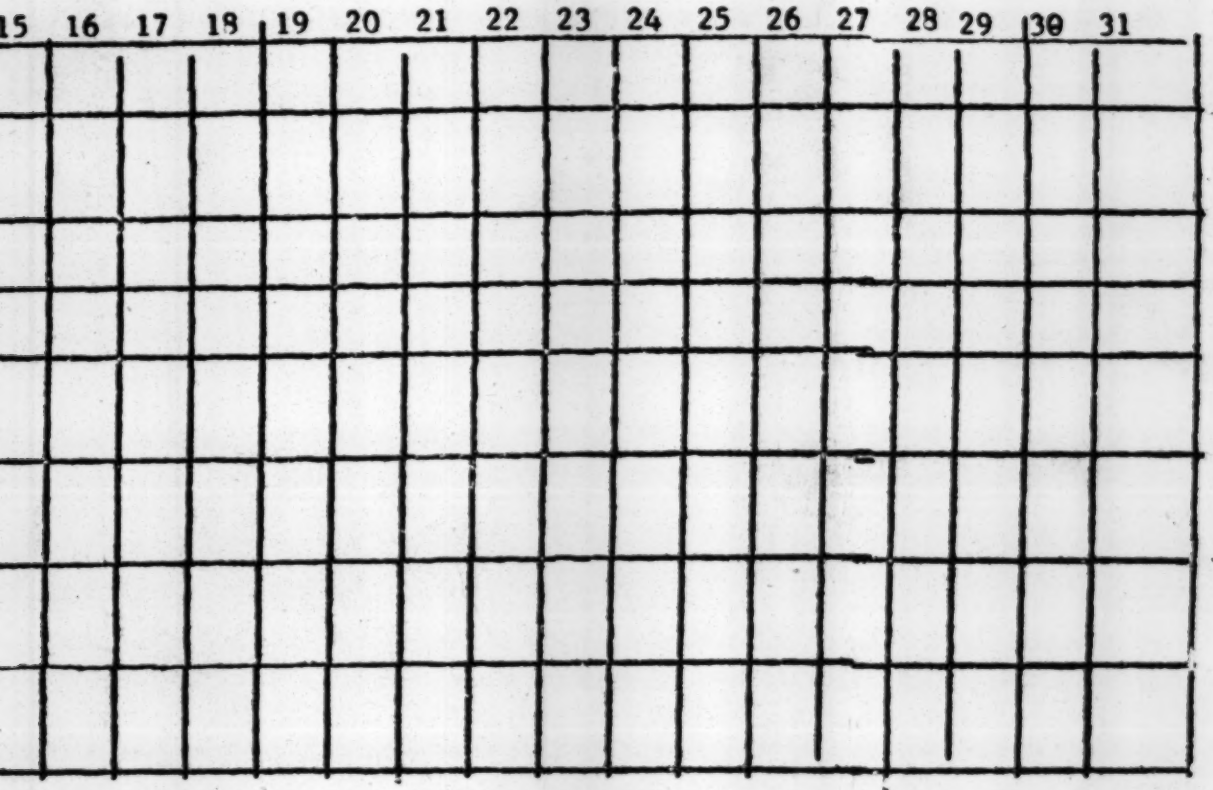
Period covered

aws From 10-2 to 31

C,

TE Date Submitted: 10-13-63

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Cone — ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

12 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Spartanburg — CITY

S.C. — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							91									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

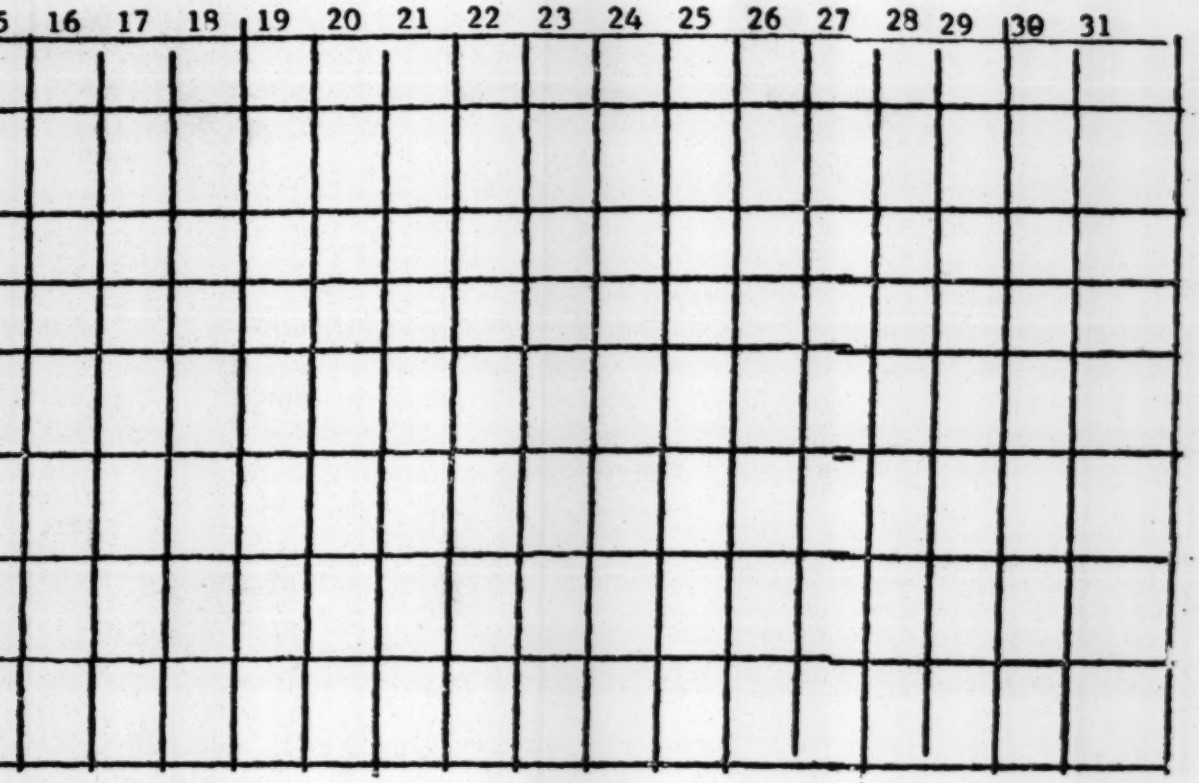
Period covered

Brown From 10-7 to 31

C. Date Submitted: 10-13-63

E

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Georgetown D.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project							39										
No* denied registration in this project																	

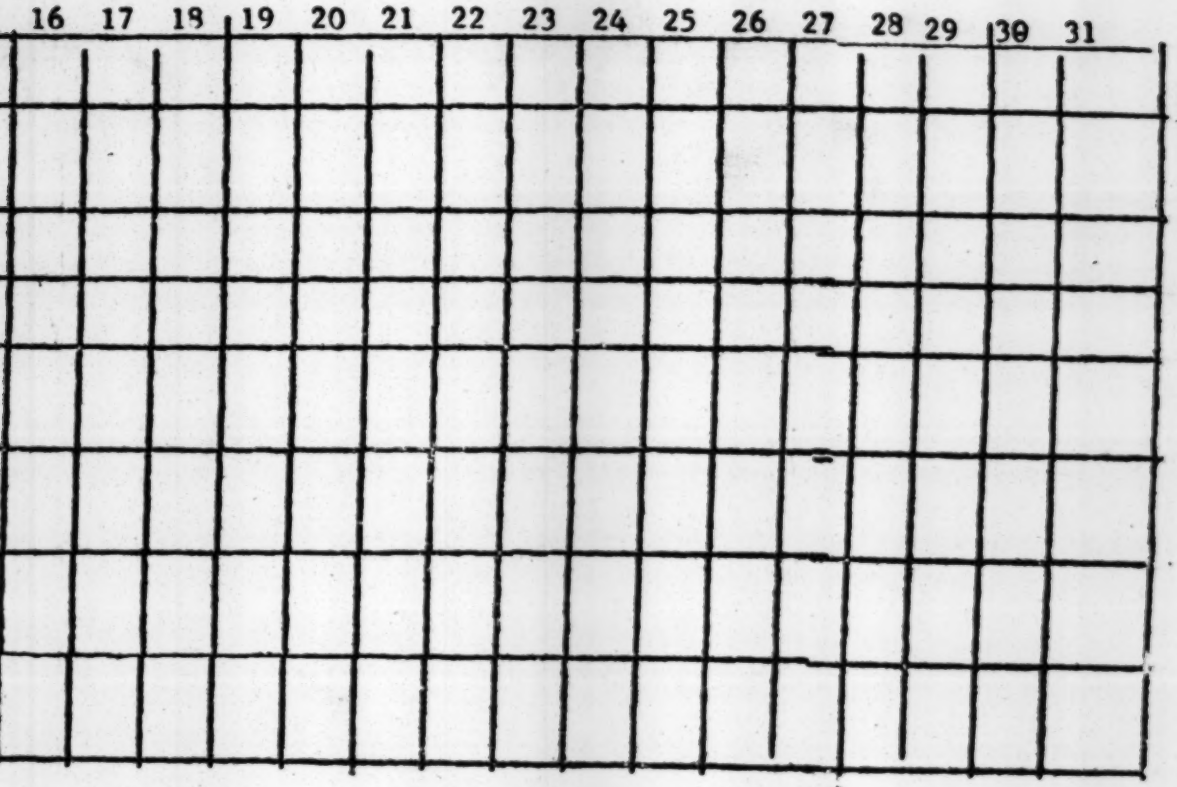
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Oct. 7 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson — STREET ADDRESS

Marlboro — CITY

S.C. — COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

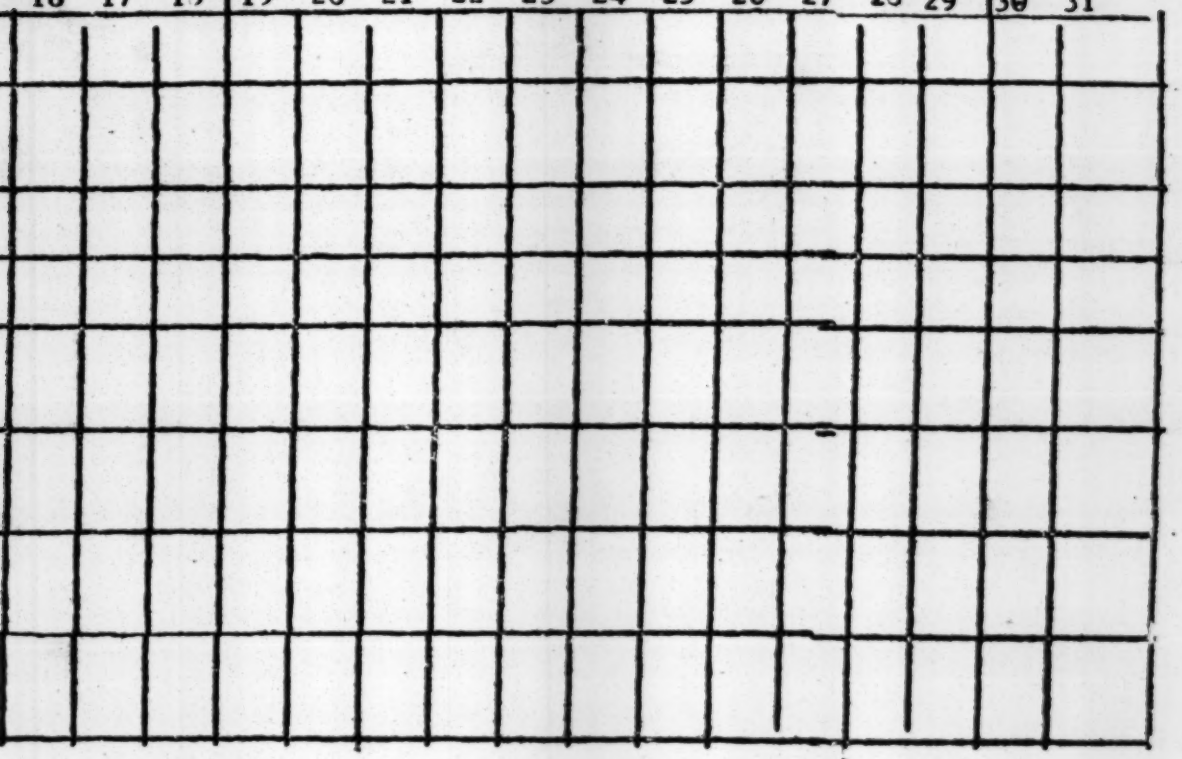
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							34									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

own From 10-7 to 31

E. Date Submitted: 10-13-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Lee — CITY

[illegible] — COUNTY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project							58										
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

own From 10-2 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brow — PERSON REPORTING

12 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Wilkinsburg — CITY

— COUNTY

PA — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

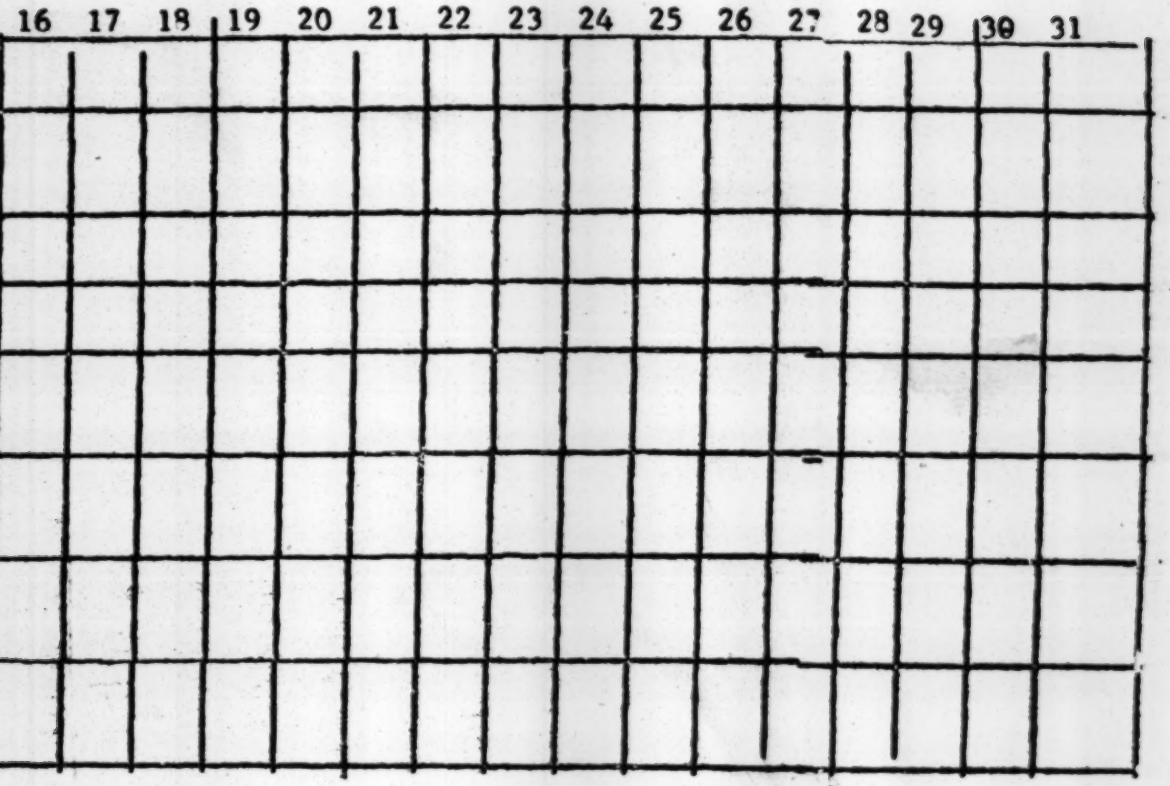
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project							45										
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

rown From 10-7 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

York — CITY

— COUNTY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project							119										
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 10-7 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Charleston — CITY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							56									
No* denied registration in this project																

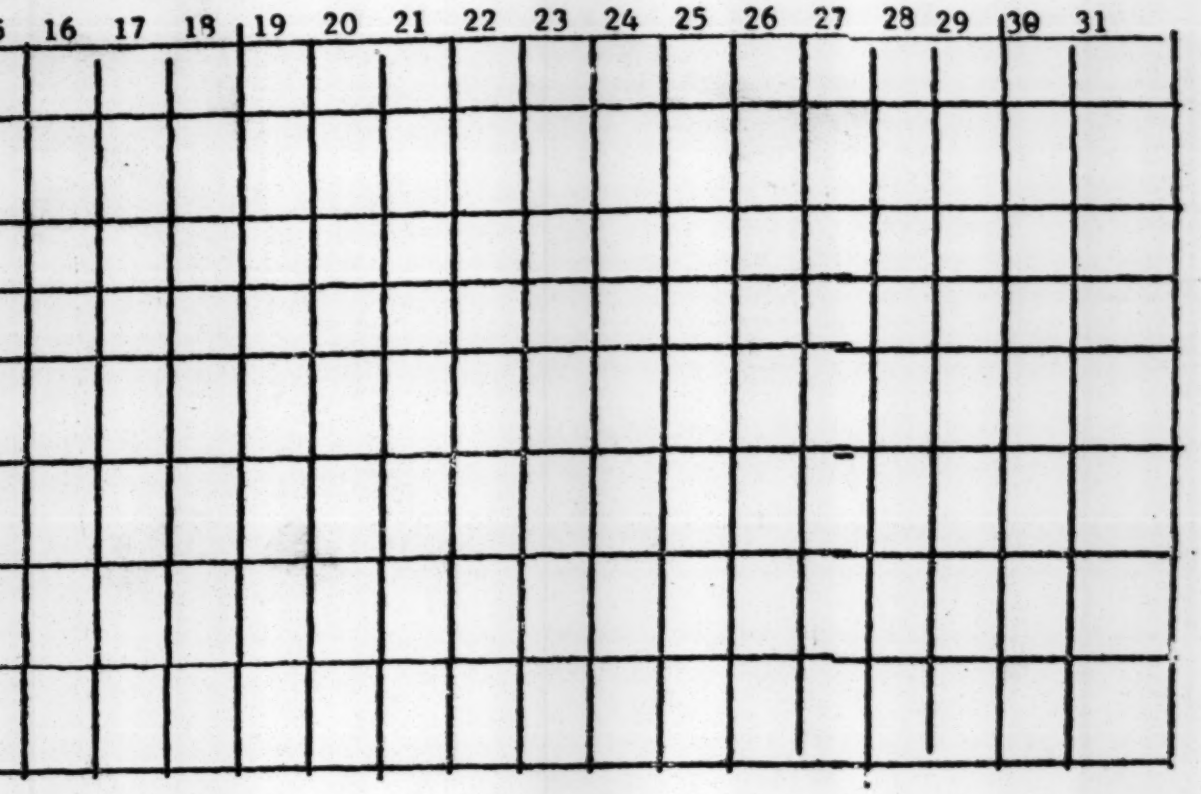
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 10-2 to 81

Date Submitted: 10-13-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Macon — CITY / COUNTY / STATE A.G

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

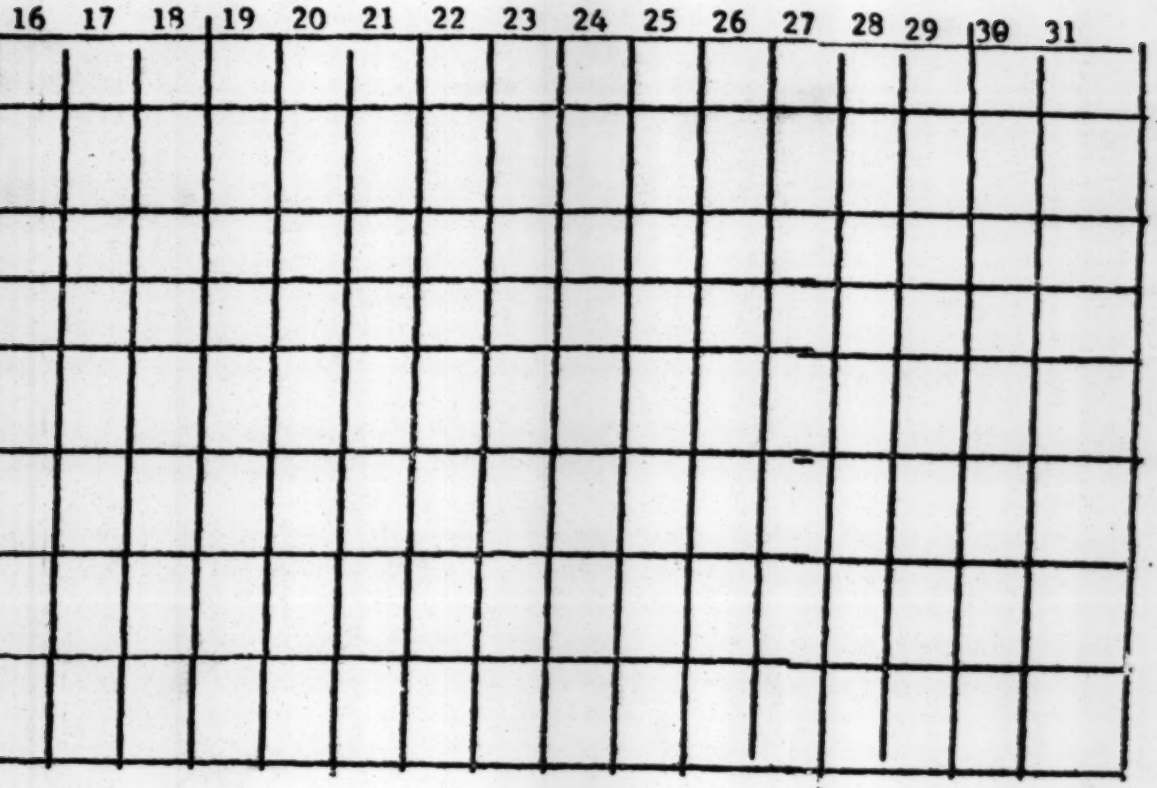
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project							41										
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

...own From 10 - 2 to 81

...e Date Submitted: 10 - 13 - 63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

I. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robins St. — STREET ADDRESS

Kenston — CITY

— COUNTY

IC — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project							131										
No* denied registration in this project																	

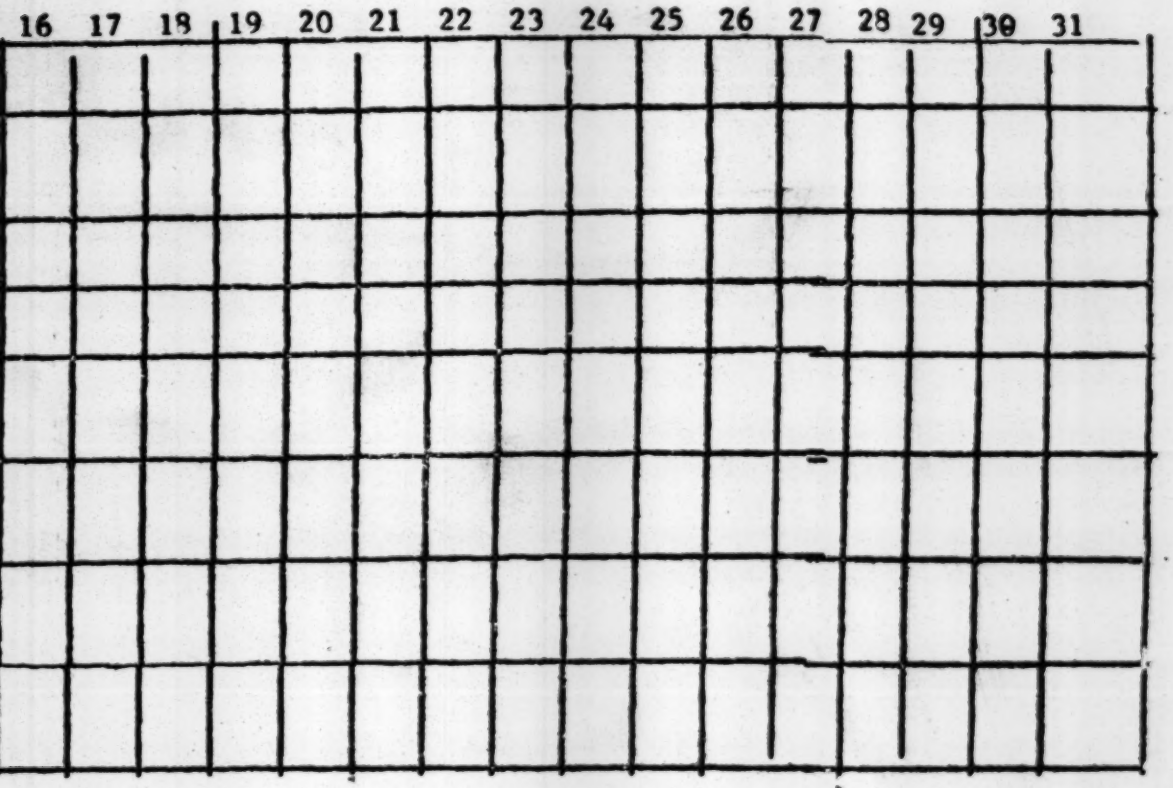
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

un From 10-7 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Jamestown — CITY

A.C. — COUNTY

STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							18									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

own From 10-7 to 31

C, Date Submitted: 10-13-63
E

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

E. B. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson — STREET ADDRESS

Darlington, S.C. — CITY, COUNTY, STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

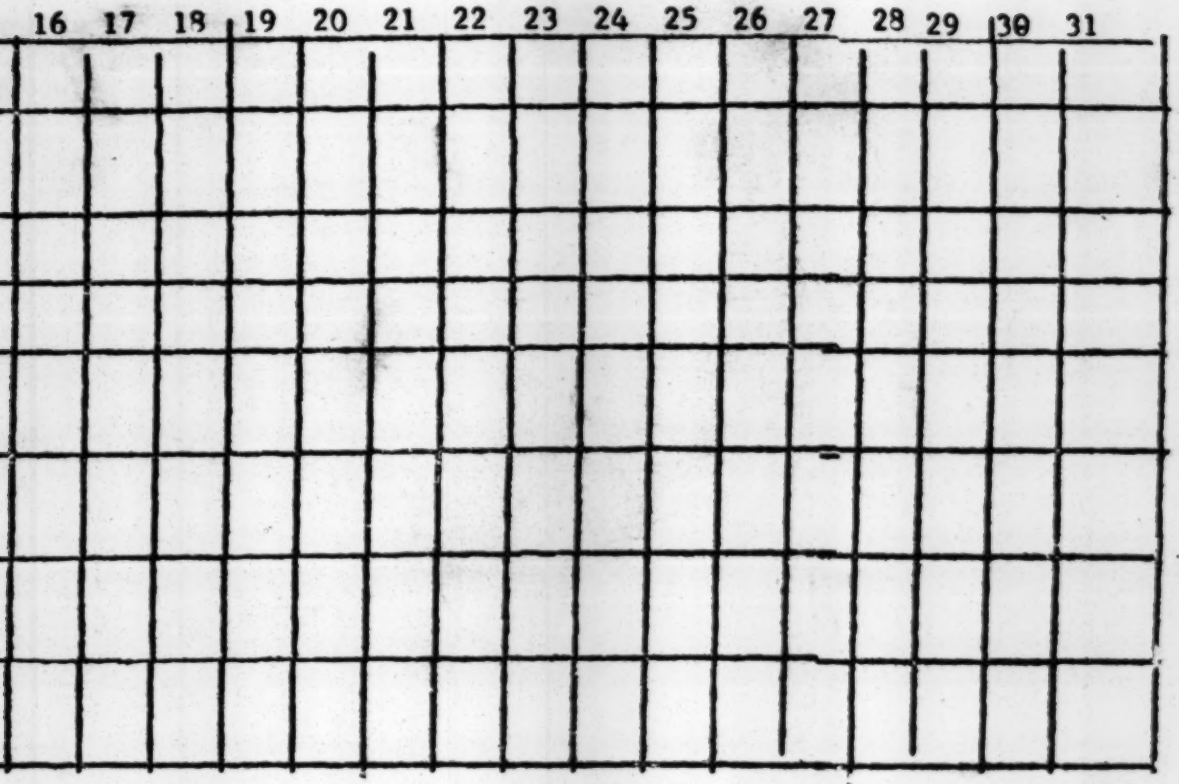
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							70									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Oct. 7 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Care — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Dillon — CITY

S.C. — COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project							14										
No* denied registration in this project																	

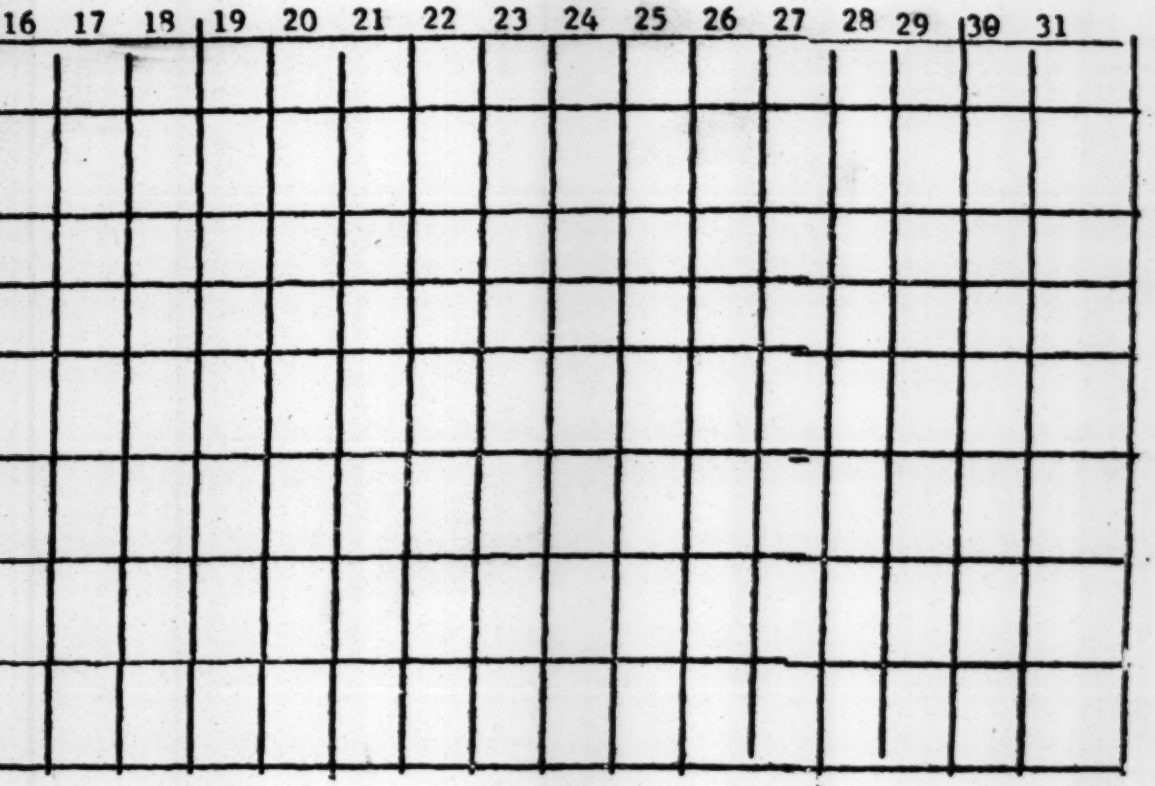
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Oct. 7 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Florence — CITY

— COUNTY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project								N/A									
No* denied registration in this project																	

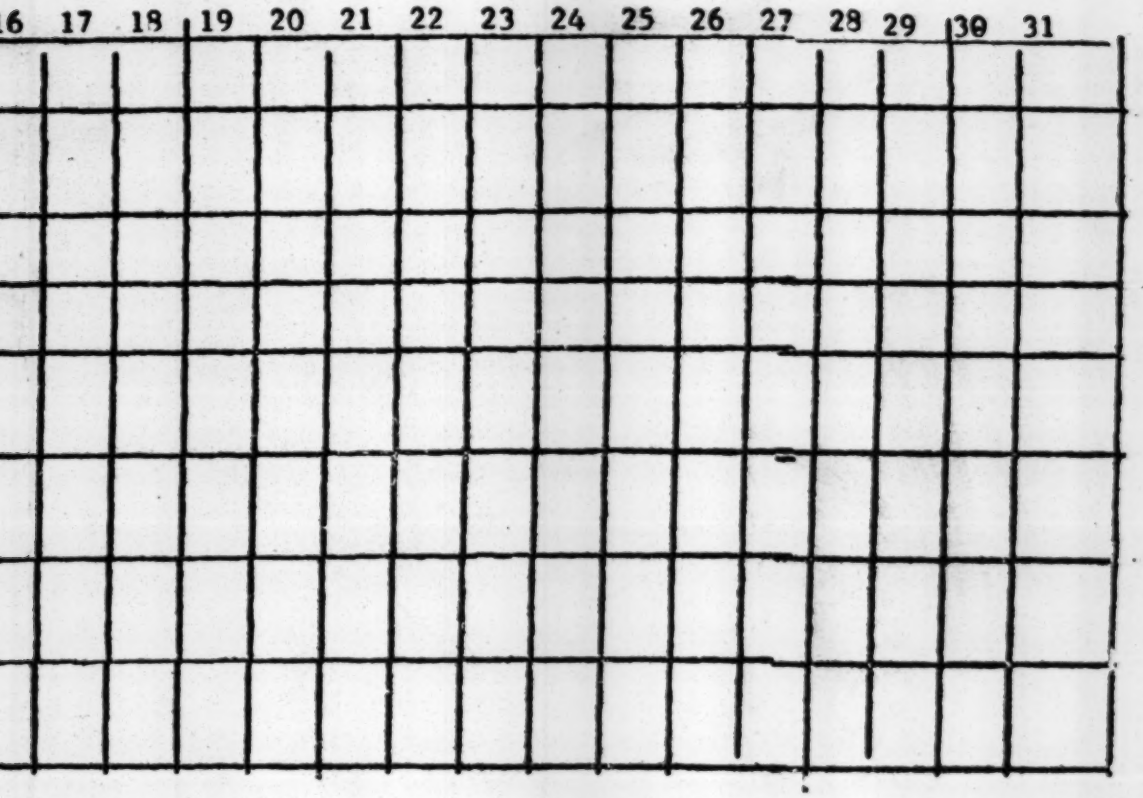
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

...wn From Oct. 2 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Chester — CITY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project							71										
No* denied registration in this project																	

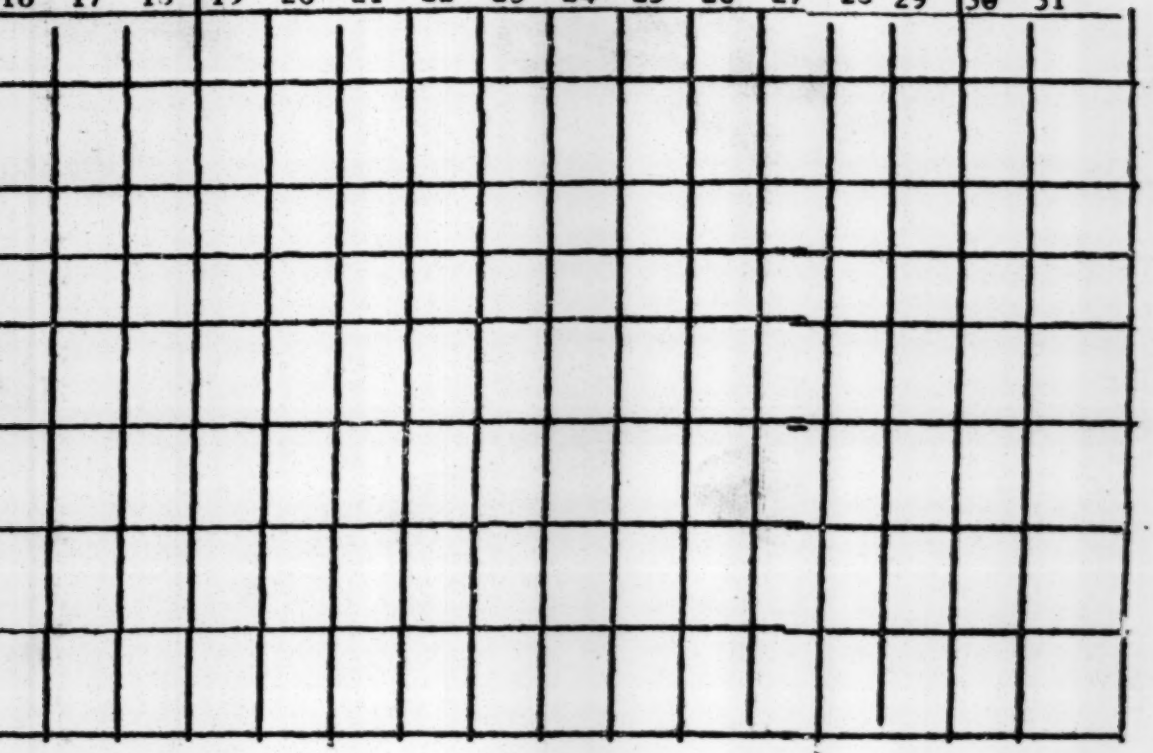
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

...own From 10-7 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

J Robinson & E Brown — PERSON REPORTING

27 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Cherokee — CITY

— COUNTY

AL — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							27									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

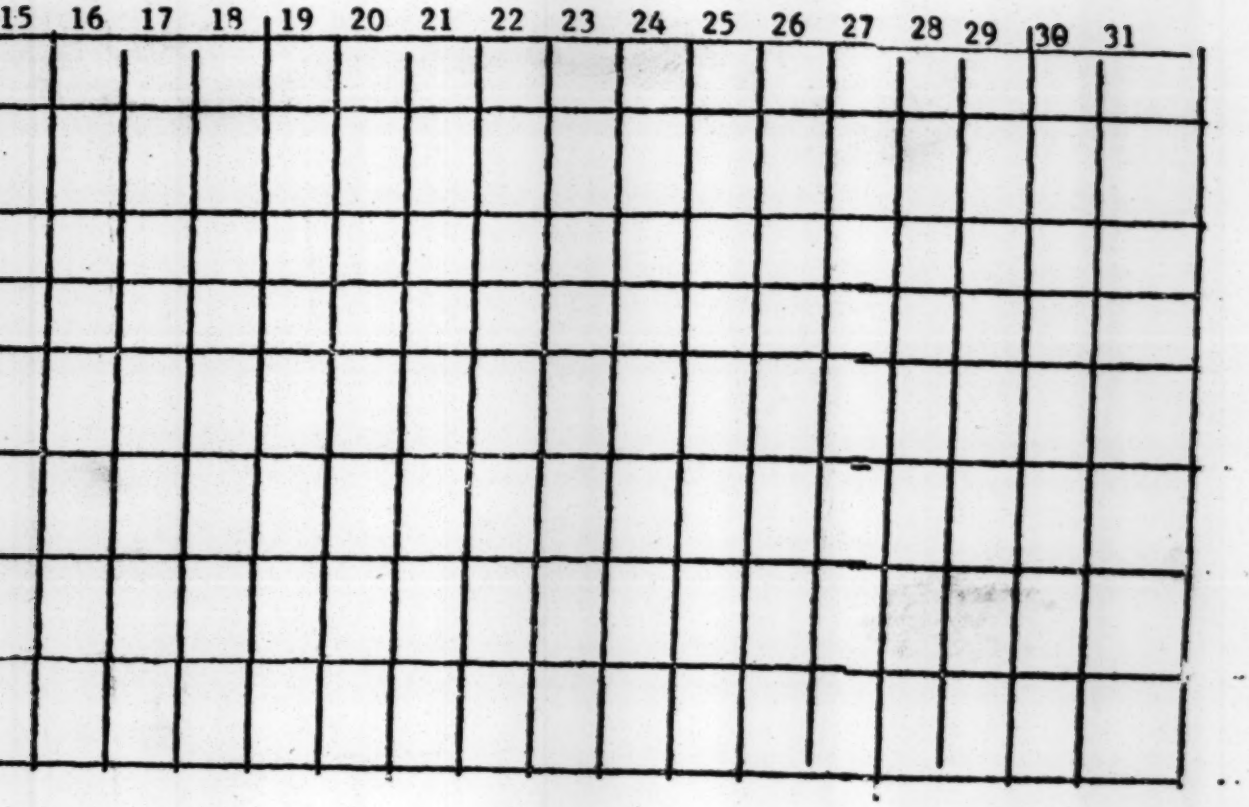
T

Period covered

rown From 10-2 to 31

11 Date Submitted: 10-13-63
TE

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

COUNTY

S.C. — STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

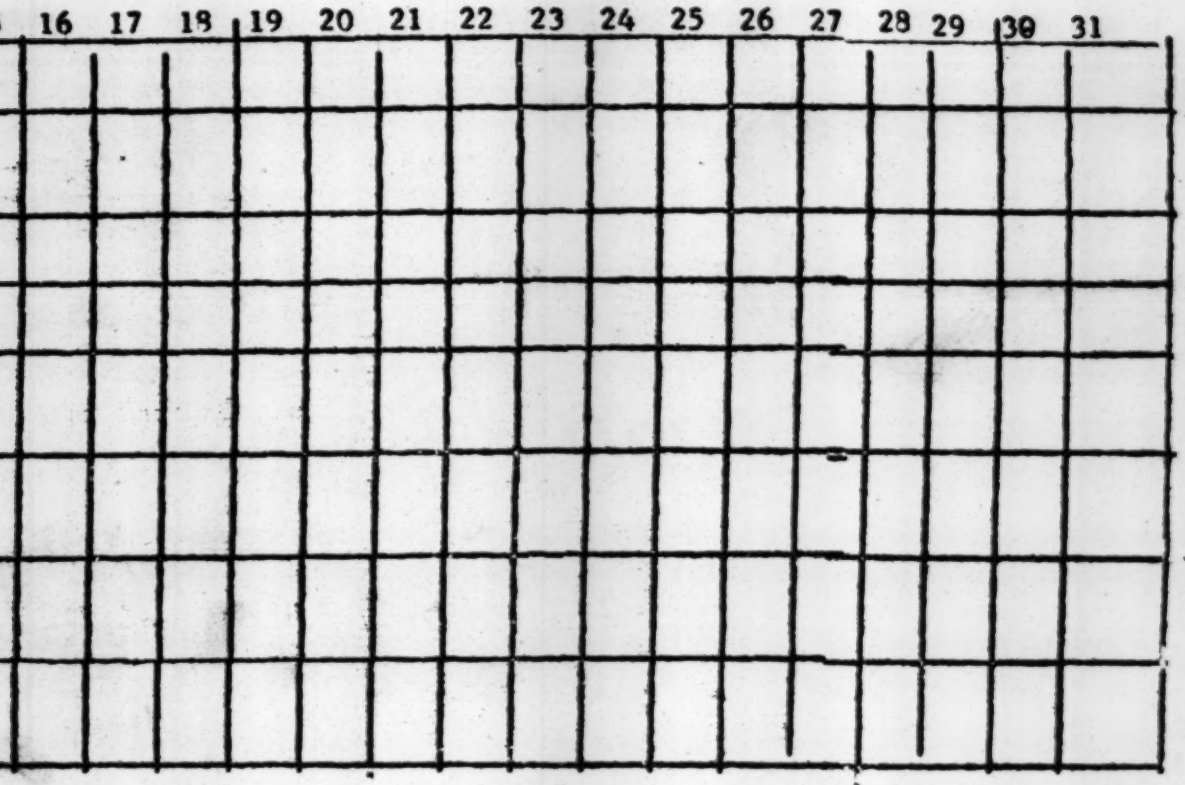
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project							127									
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 10 - 7 to 31

Date Submitted: 10-13-63



COPY

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE	F. Robinson + B. Brown
ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
17 Robinson St	Sumter SC
STREET ADDRESS	CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies Williams

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass							X							X			
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program							35-9							15-9			
No* successfully registered by this project							45-							53-			
No* denied registration in this project							16							21			

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

wn From 10-7 to 10-21

Date Submitted: 10-22-63

Gettysburg City

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
					X											
					121											639
					28											178
					18											55

Total Rpt 3 days

copy

0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

FRANK ROBINSON & E. BROWN
PERSON REPORTING

17 ROBINSON ST.
STREET ADDRESS

SUMTER, S.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies WINNSBOUR, S.C.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																90	104	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																		
No* refusing to participate																		
No* instructed at clinics																		
No* instructed at other places (specify place																		
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																		
No* successfully registered by this project																		
No* denied registration in this project																		

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 16 to 20-1963

Date Submitted: 3rd 1963

D.C.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
104	127	69	38											
					X									

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

J. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies Rock Hill

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass		72	10/8	3/6	7/9	14			29	19	91	92	82			
No.* contacted by other means Church (specify means)							230							45		
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

own From 2 nd to 13th - 63

Date Submitted:

E

Hill, S.C.

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

	Robinson & Brown
ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Cherokee —
STREET ADDRESS	CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			31														
No* denied registration in this project																	

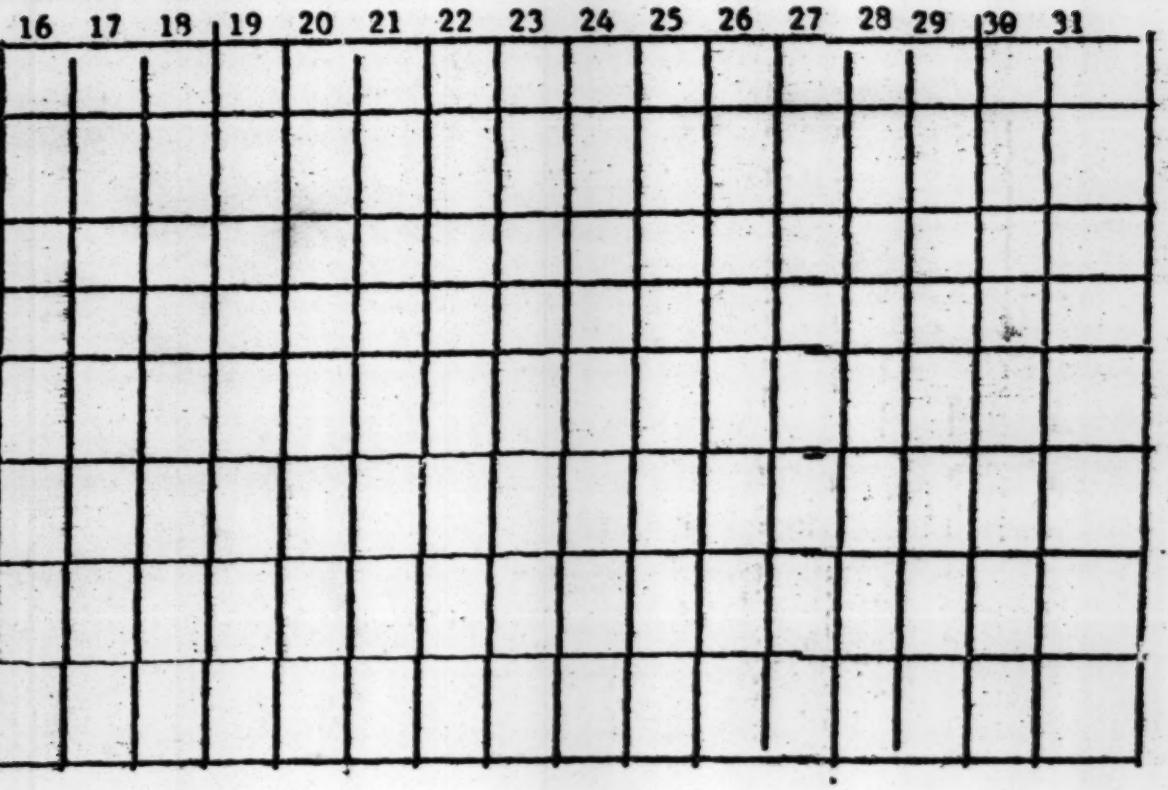
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Robinson & BROWN

STREET ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
	Chester —		

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project				16													
No* denied registration in this project																	

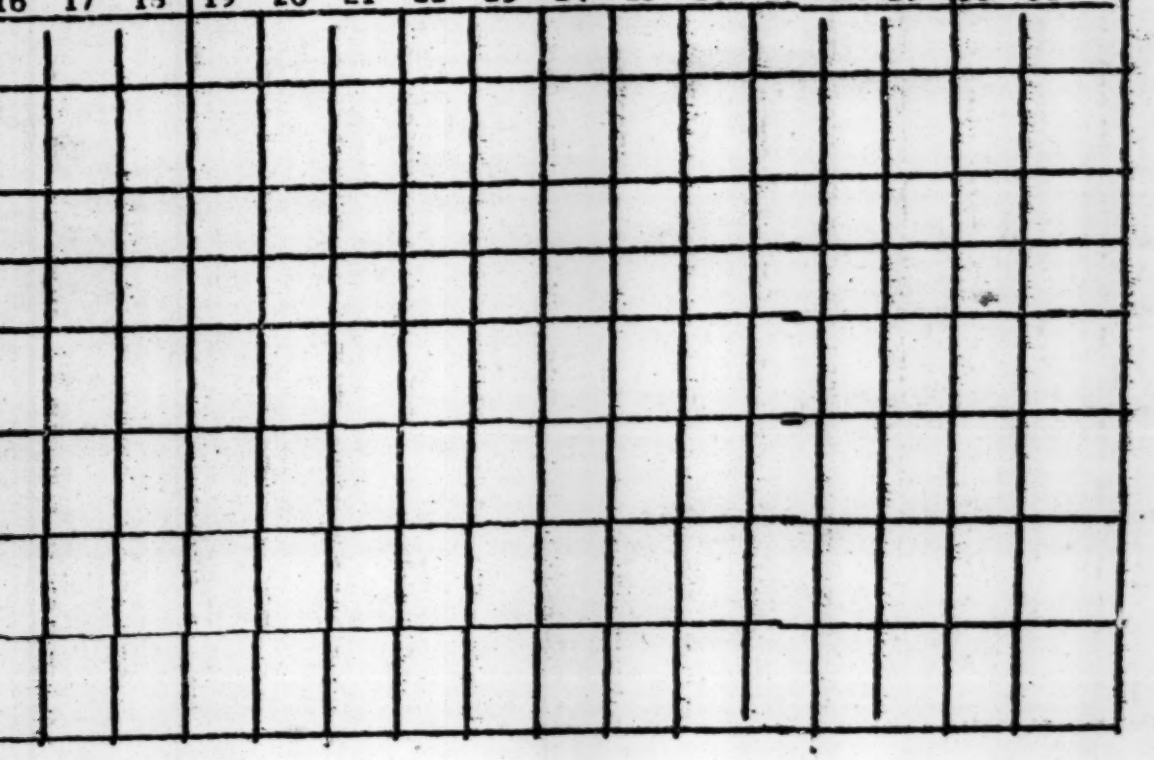
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	Chesterfield CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project			86													
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

From _____ to _____

TE

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

_____ ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
_____ STREET ADDRESS	Darlington / CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

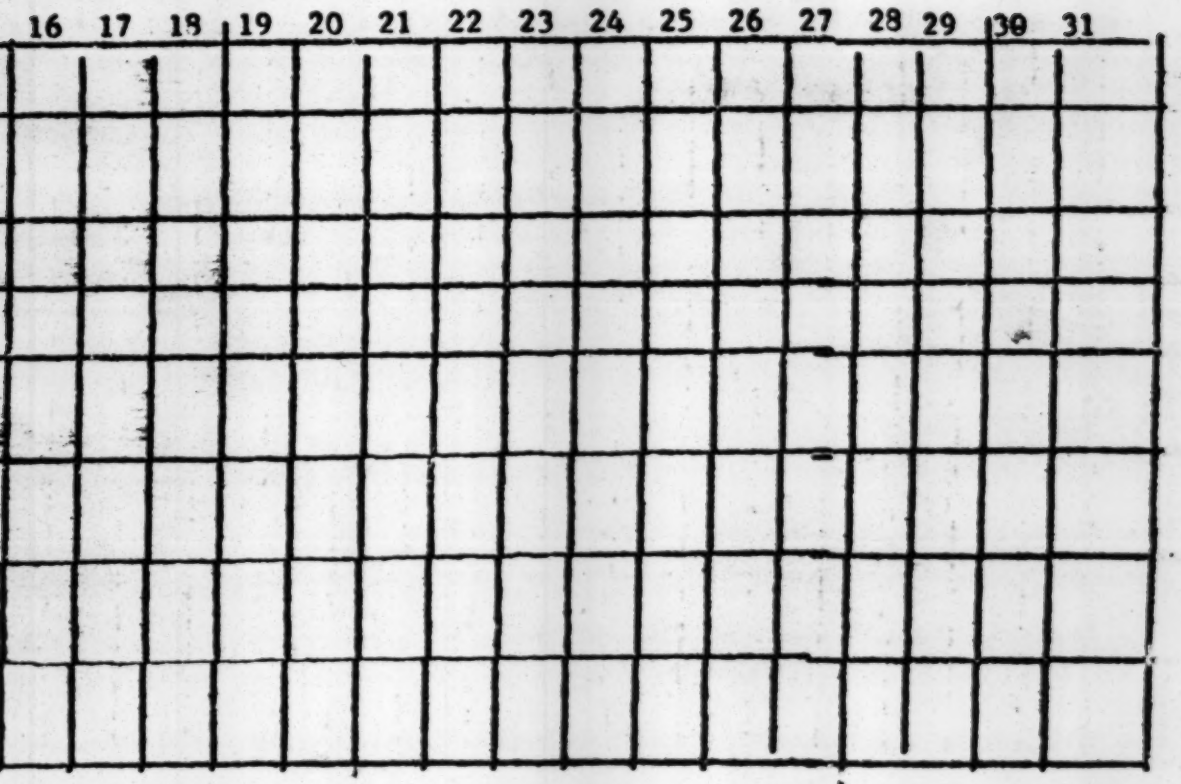
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			84														
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson & Brown
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

Dillon
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			4/8														
No* denied registration in this project																	

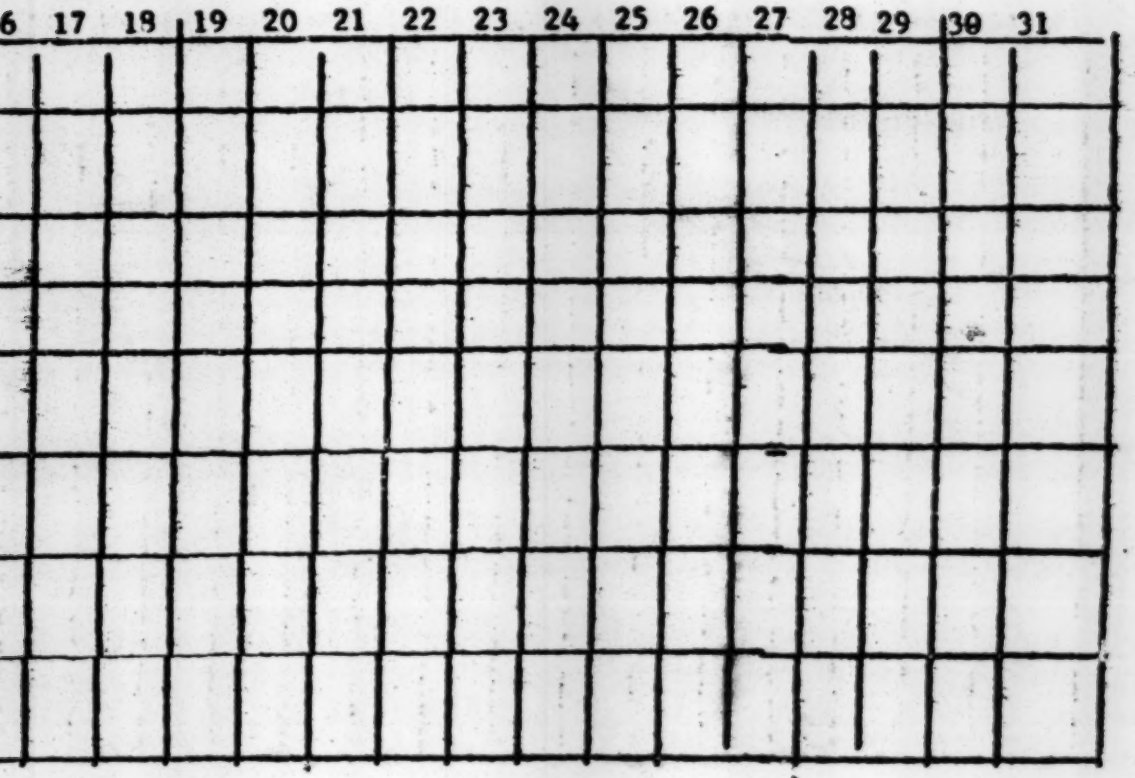
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

	Robinson & Brown
ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Fairfield —
STREET ADDRESS	CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program			99													
No* successfully registered by this project			61													
No* denied registration in this project																

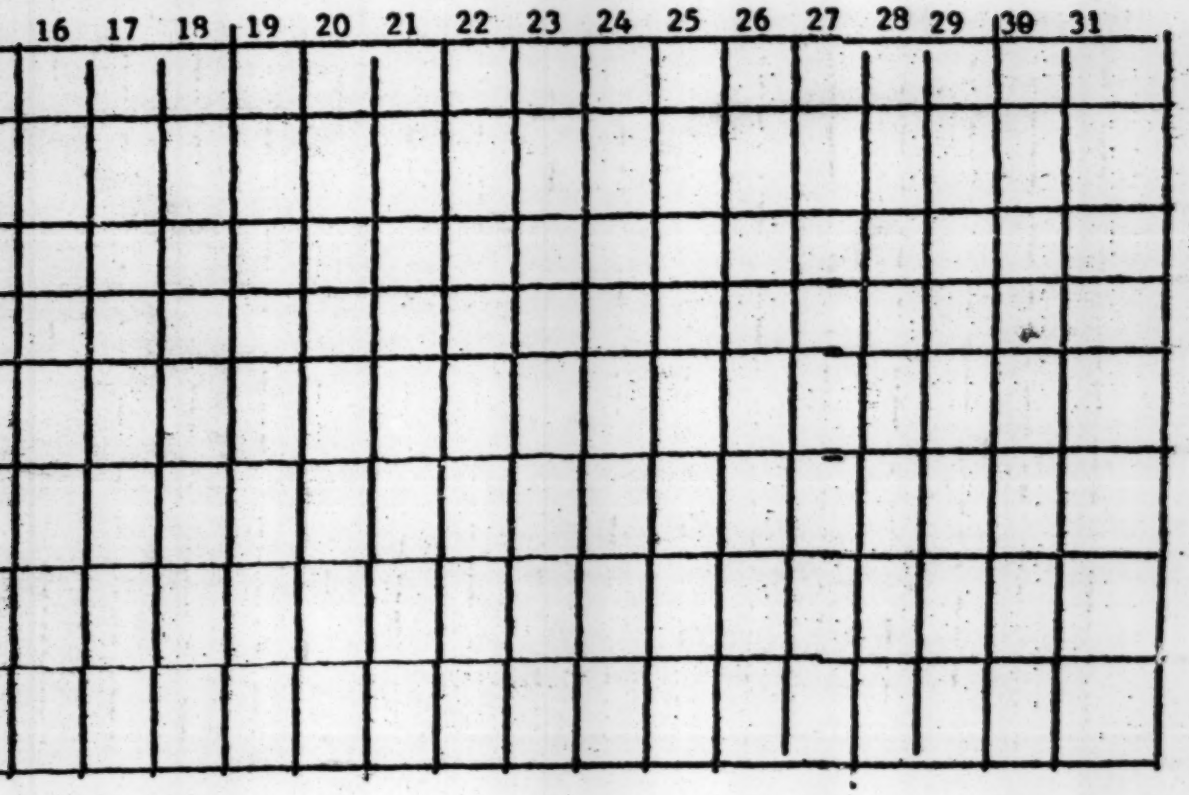
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	Florence CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			101														
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

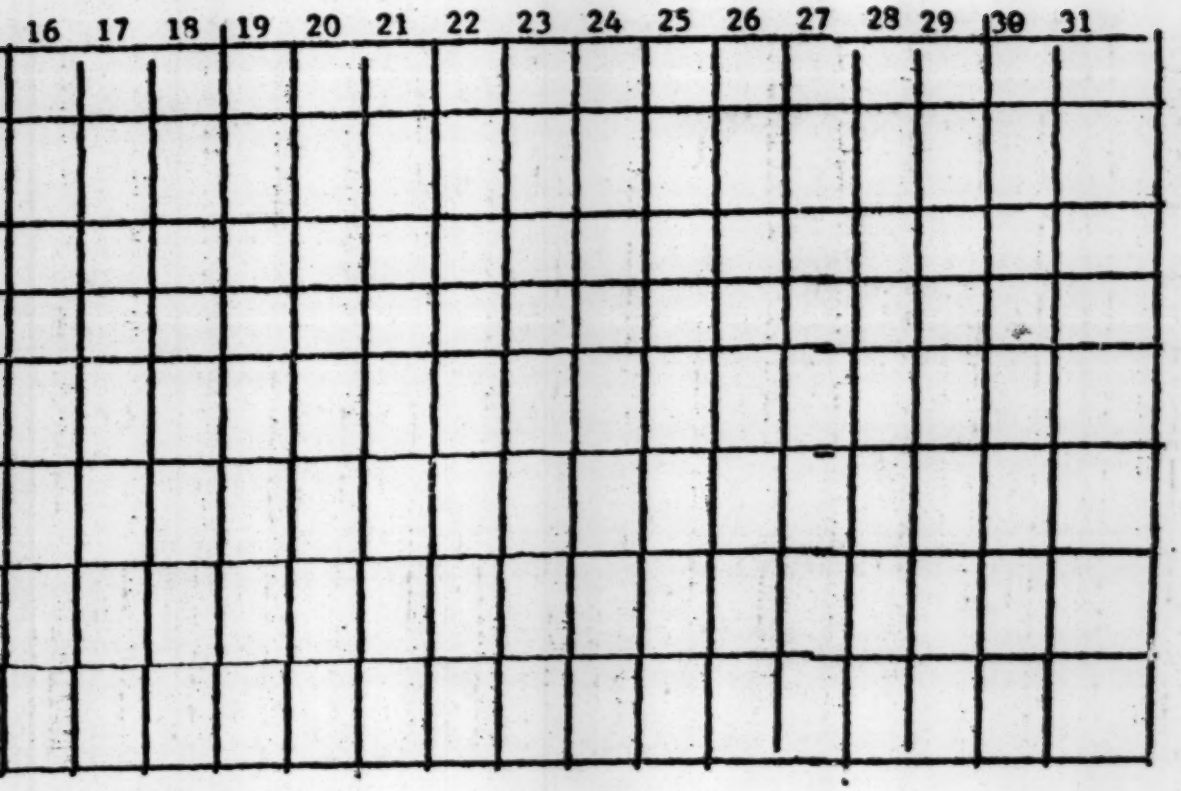
NOV.

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

_____ ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
_____ STREET ADDRESS	Georgetown CITY / _____ COUNTY / SC STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				40												
No* successfully registered by this project				98												
No* denied registration in this project																

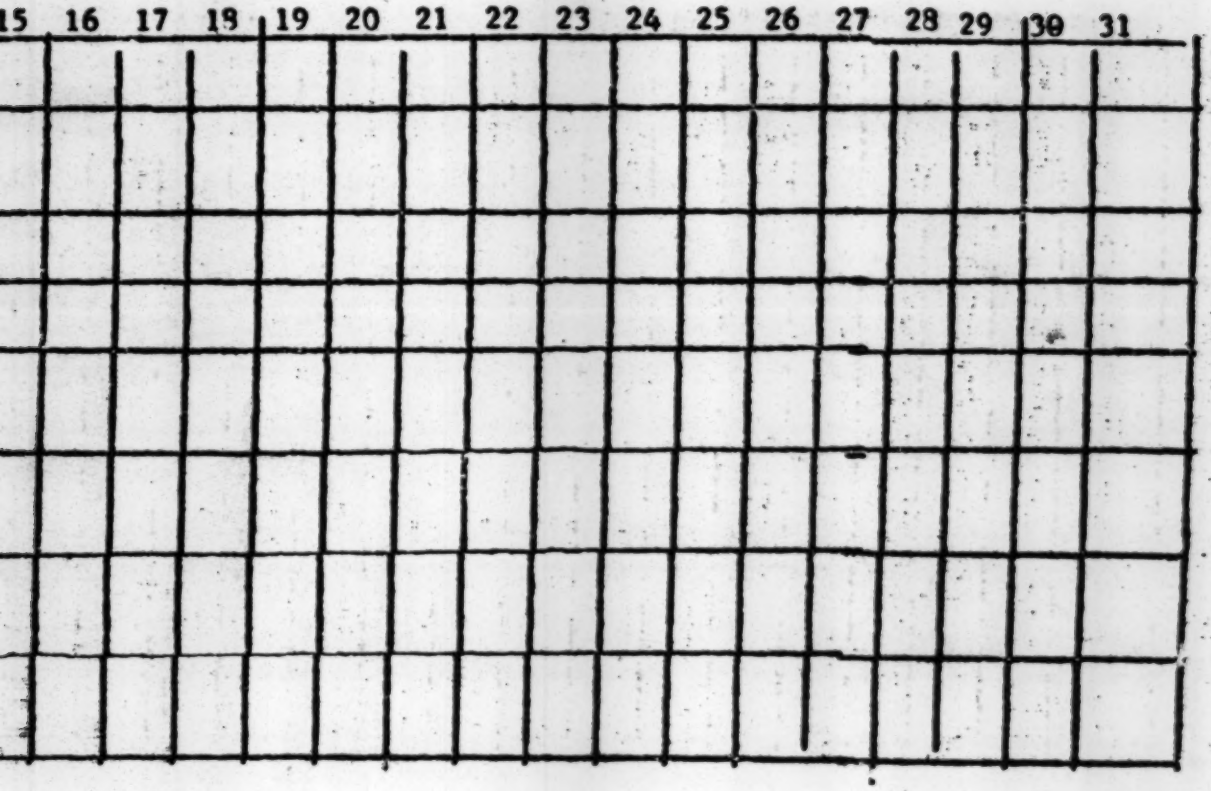
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 30th

Date Submitted: NOV. 11, 1963

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Robinson & Brown

STREET ADDRESS	CITY / COUNTY	STATE
	Horry County	

Election District to which this report applies _____

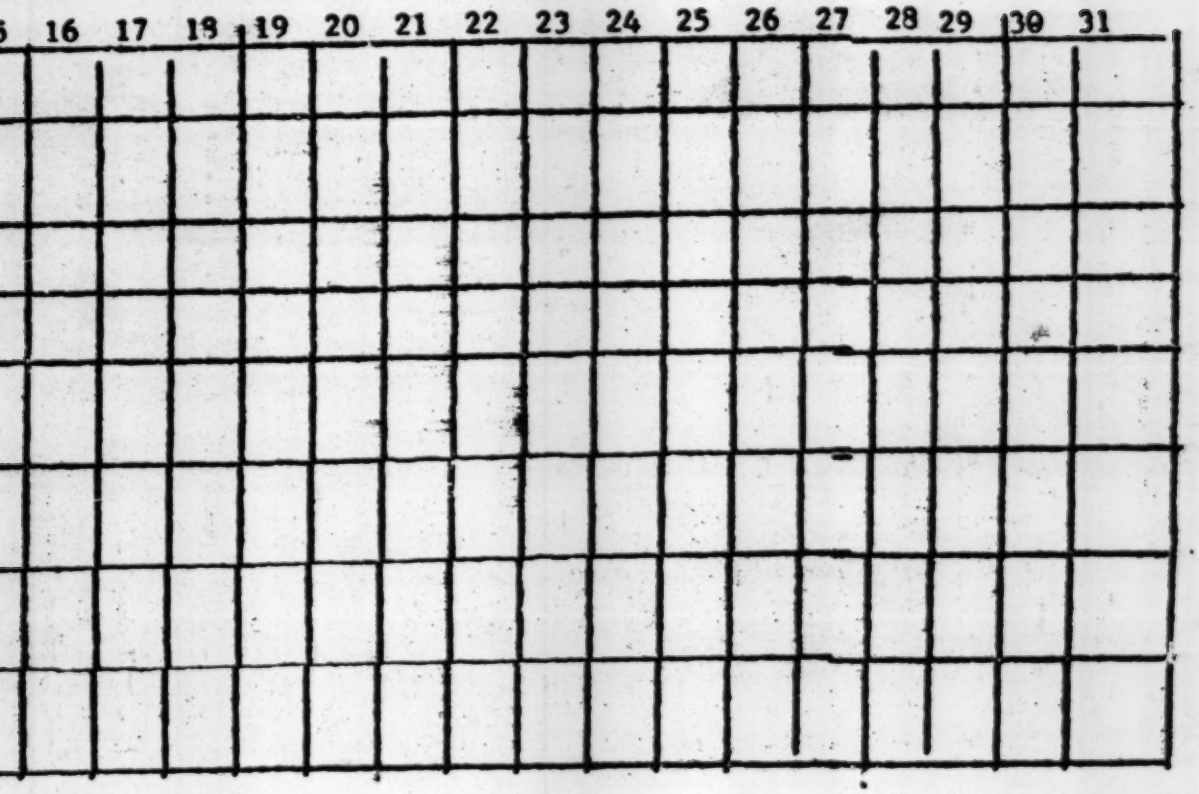
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				15/6												
No* successfully registered by this project				14												
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

_____ ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
_____ STREET ADDRESS	Kershaw — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project				1/2/												
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

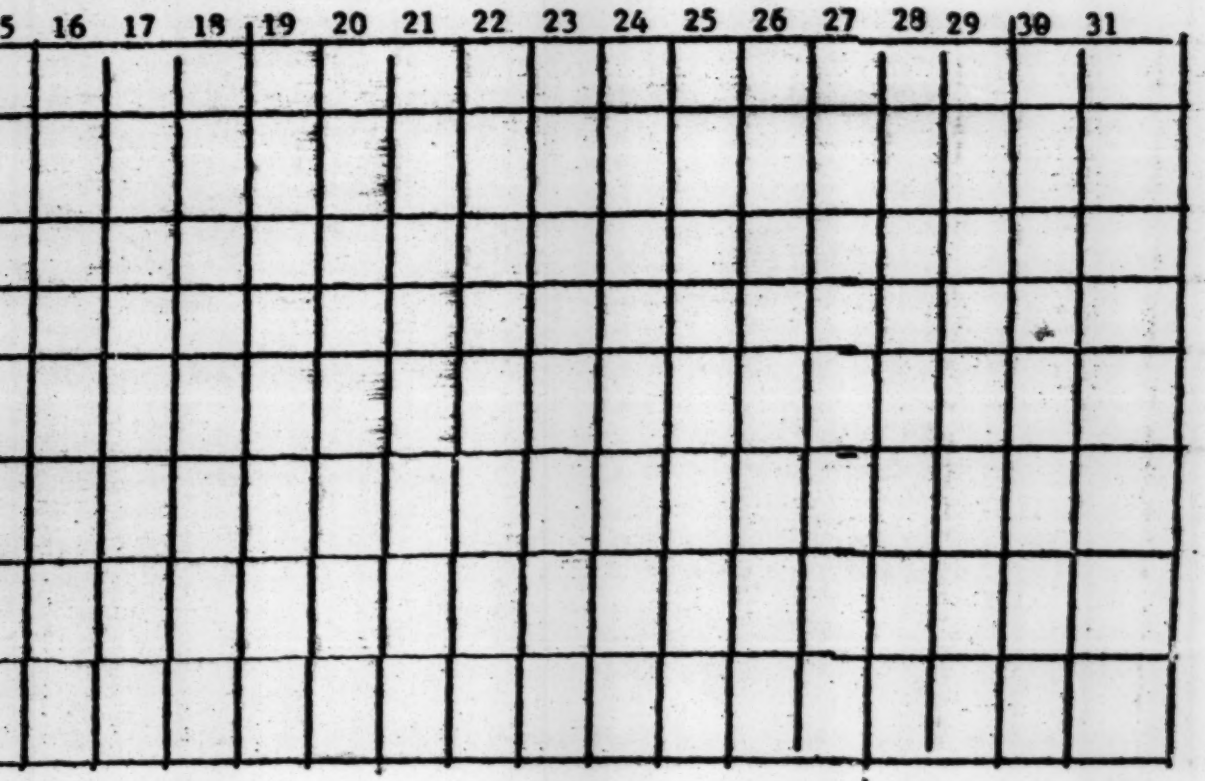
Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

E

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	LANCASTER — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			27														
No* denied registration in this project																	

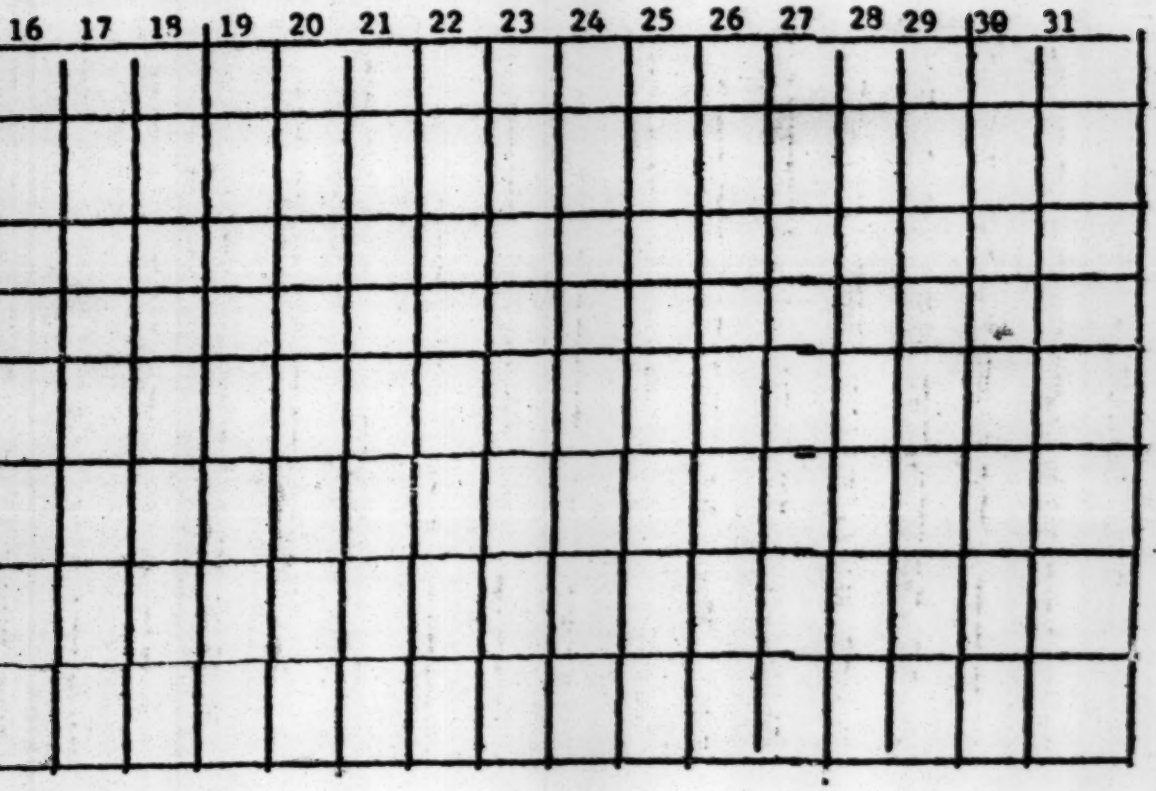
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Robinson & Brown

STREET ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
	Lee	—	

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			49														
No* denied registration in this project																	

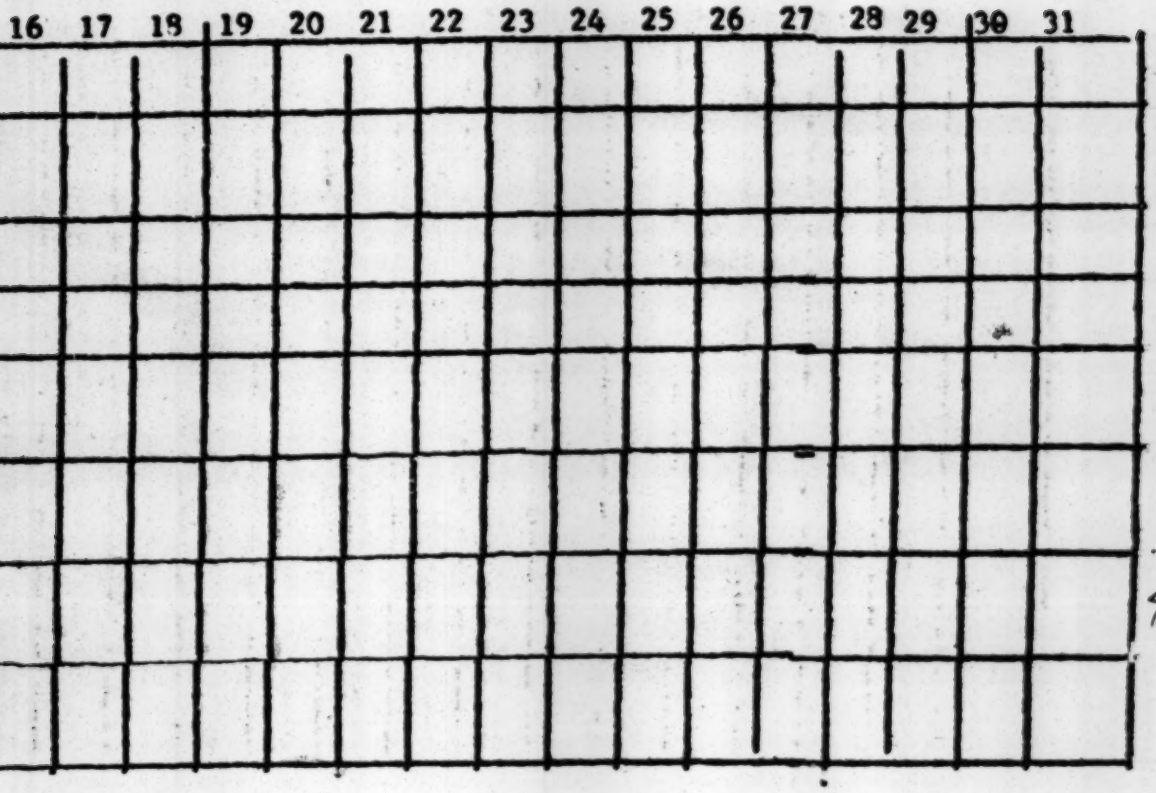
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



49

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

	ROBINSON & BROWN
ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	MARION —
STREET ADDRESS	CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				89												
No* successfully registered by this project				79												
No* denied registration in this project																

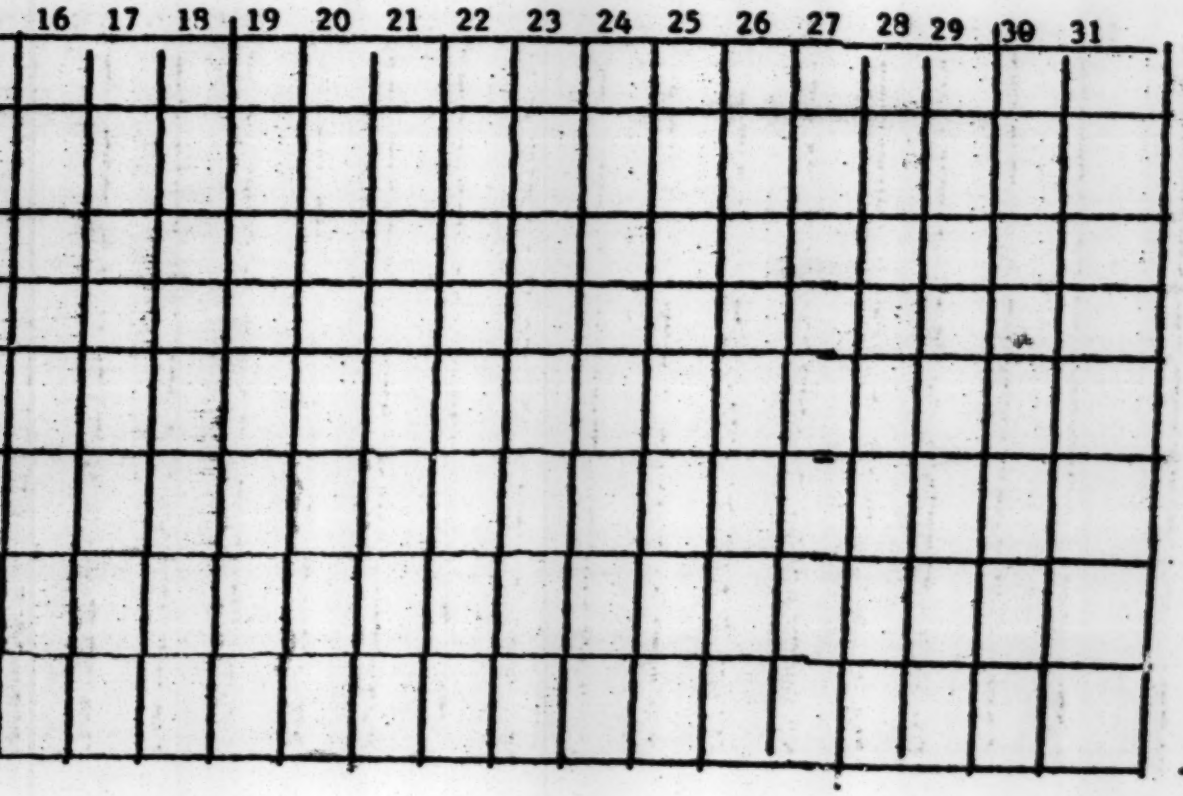
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-16-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

ORGANIZATION

MARLBORO —
CITY COUNTY STATE

STREET ADDRESS

Election District to which bhis report applies

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project				57												
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

	Robinson + Brown
ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	Spartanburg —
STREET ADDRESS	CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project				78													
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	Sumter CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program			11/6													
No* successfully registered by this project			96													
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

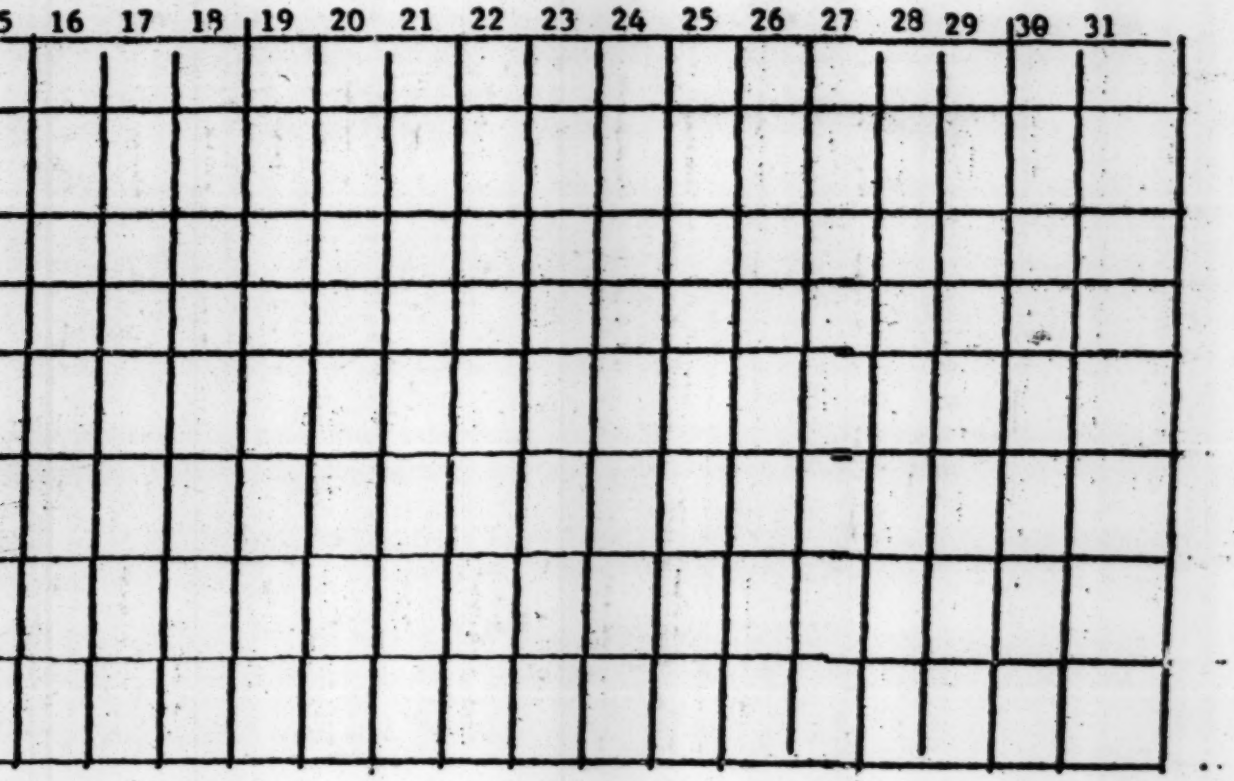
Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

E

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson & Brown
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

Union —
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project				38													
No* denied registration in this project																	

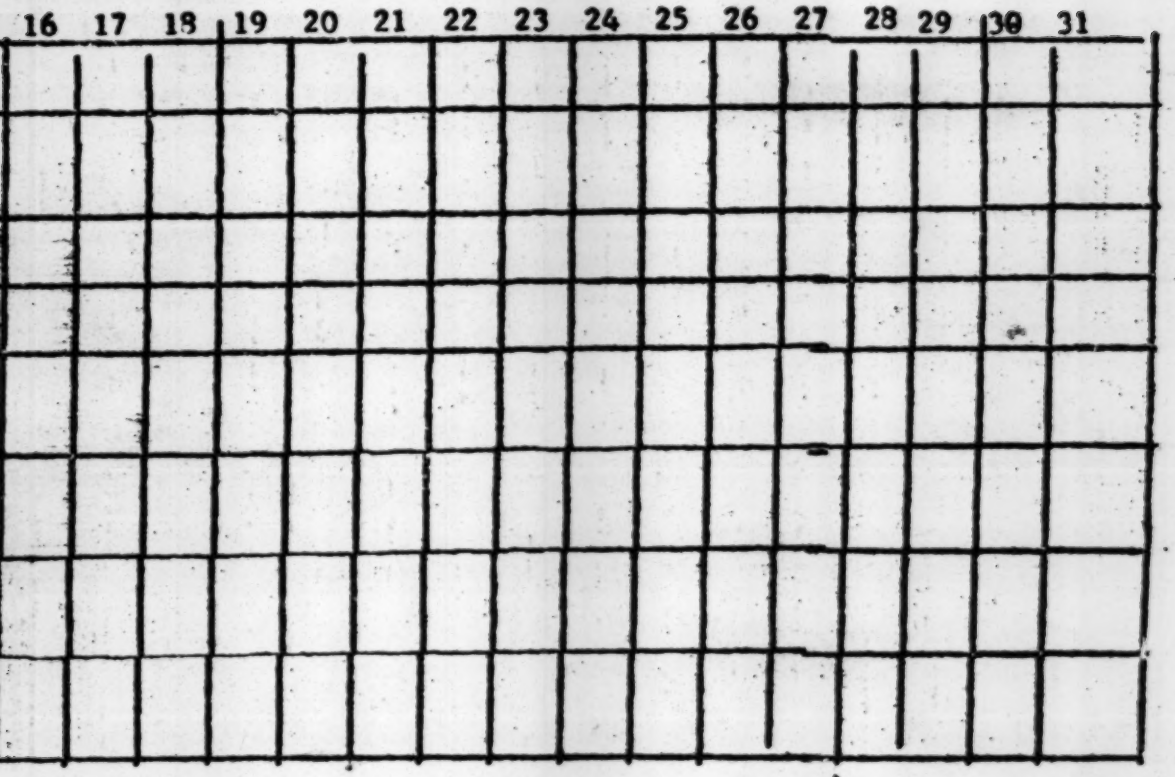
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	Williamsburg CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program			150														
No* successfully registered by this project			30														
No* denied registration in this project			20														

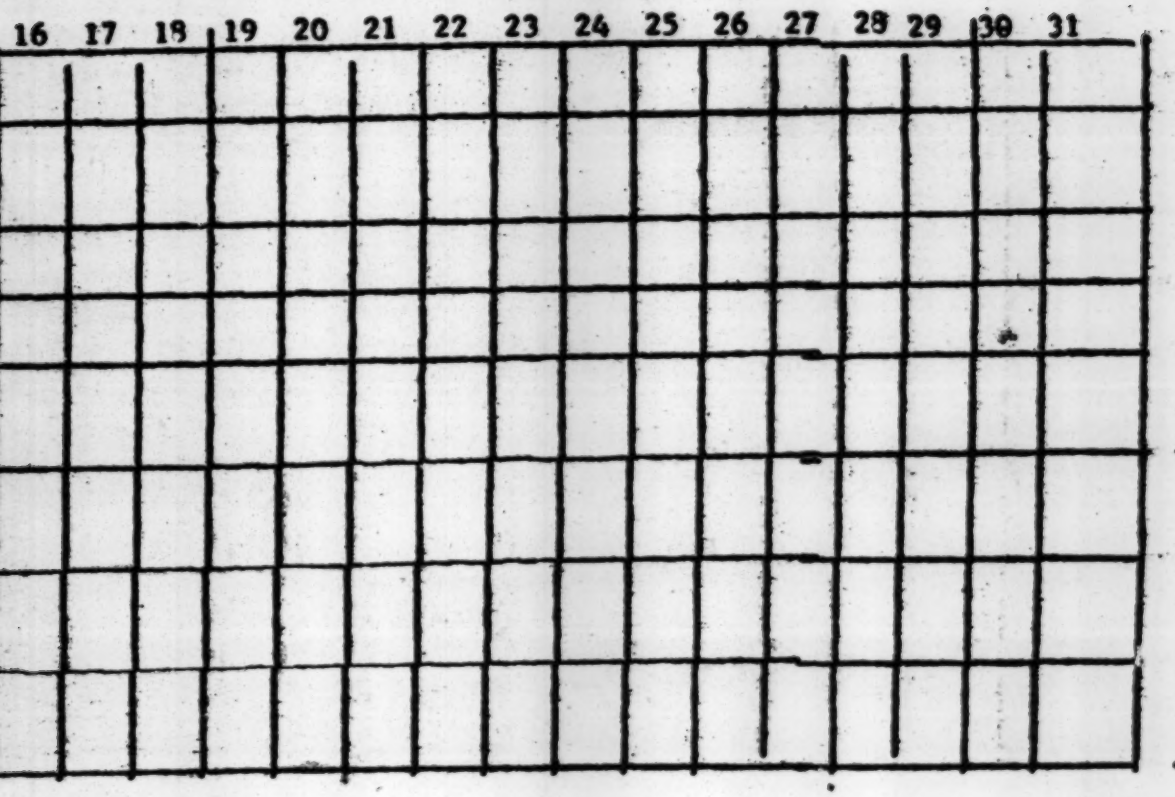
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	ROBINSON & BROWN

STREET ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY	STATE
	YORK	—	

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			18														
No* denied registration in this project																	

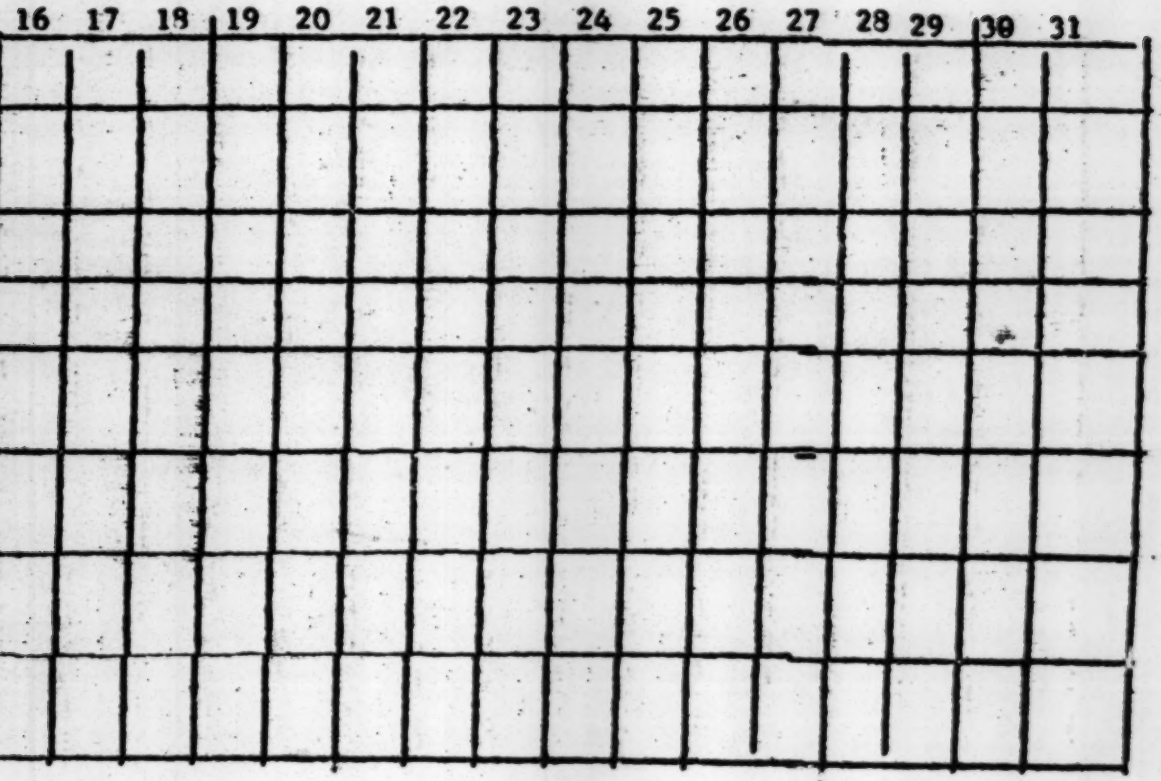
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From _____ to _____

Date Submitted: 11-11-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Sumter Core — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson & E. B — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson ST — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY

COUNTY

S.C — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dillon, Conwa

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	21	30	45	14	21		51	20	38	72	14	18		7	21
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) Church						1/8							1/8		
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project															
No* denied registration in this project															

*Persons of voting age

NOV 26 1963

PORT

Period covered

E. Brown From 10-1 to 10-31-1963

S.C Date Submitted: 11-24-63
STATE

pway, Marion, Lake City, Kingstree, Sumter, Lee

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
21	15	13		12	31	14	18		51	72	41	12	16	4	3	14
			20					90								

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

_____		Robinson & Brown	
ORGANIZATION		Person Reporting	
_____		Kershaw	
STREET ADDRESS	CITY	COUNTY	STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				89								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Dec '63
South Carolina
TOTAL =*

*

89
97
39
59
82
42
1.06
69
1.06
94
71
89
59
66
94
99
87
1.14
77
→ 15.39 *

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	CITY Fairfield COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

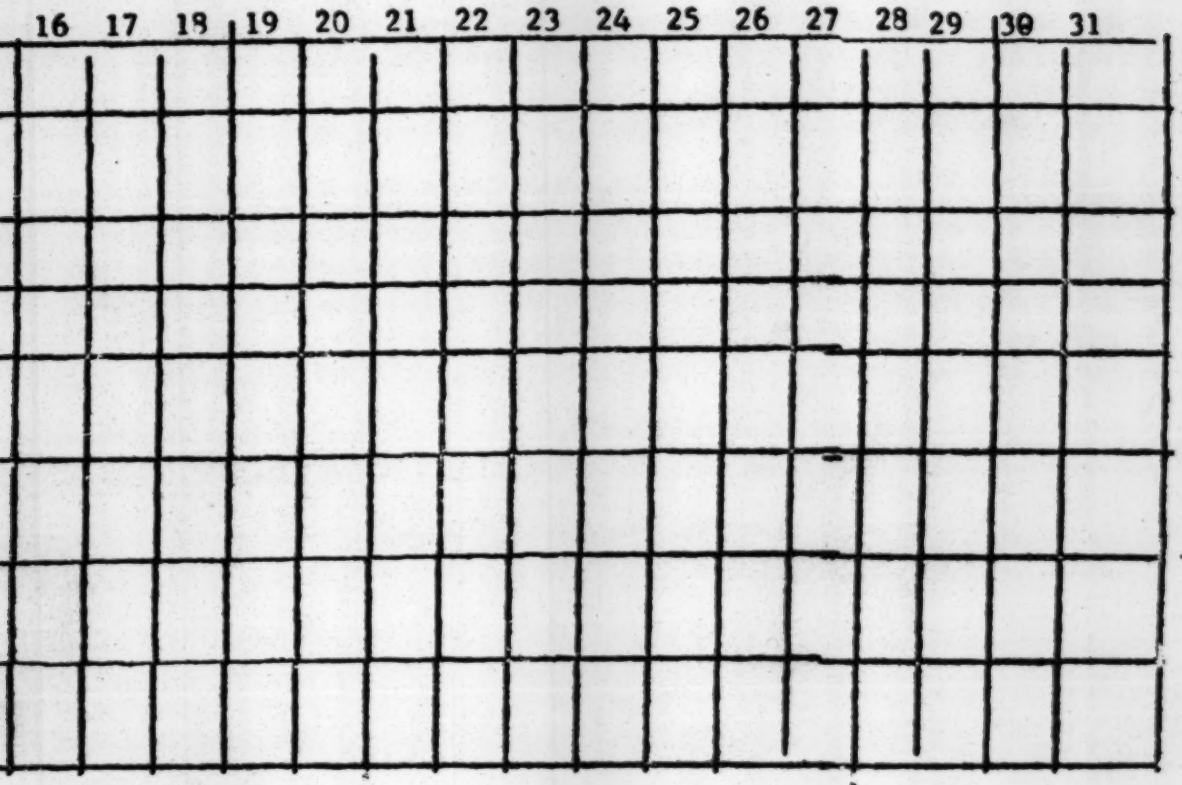
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No,* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project				99												
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 12-2 to 12-30-1963

Date Submitted: 12-12-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

_____ ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown PERSON REPORTING
_____ STREET ADDRESS	_____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

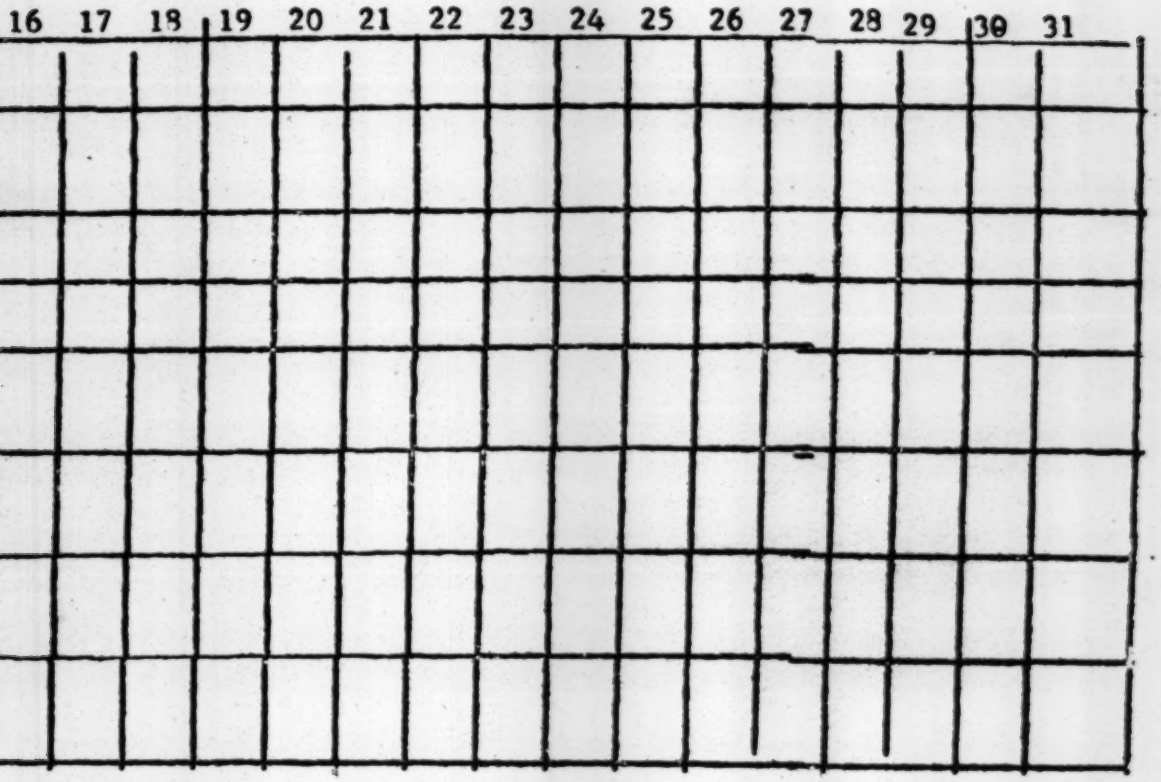
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			87														
No* denied registration in this project																	

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted: 12-[illegible]-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Robinson & Brown
ORGANIZATION — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — Harry COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project			114													
No* denied registration in this project																

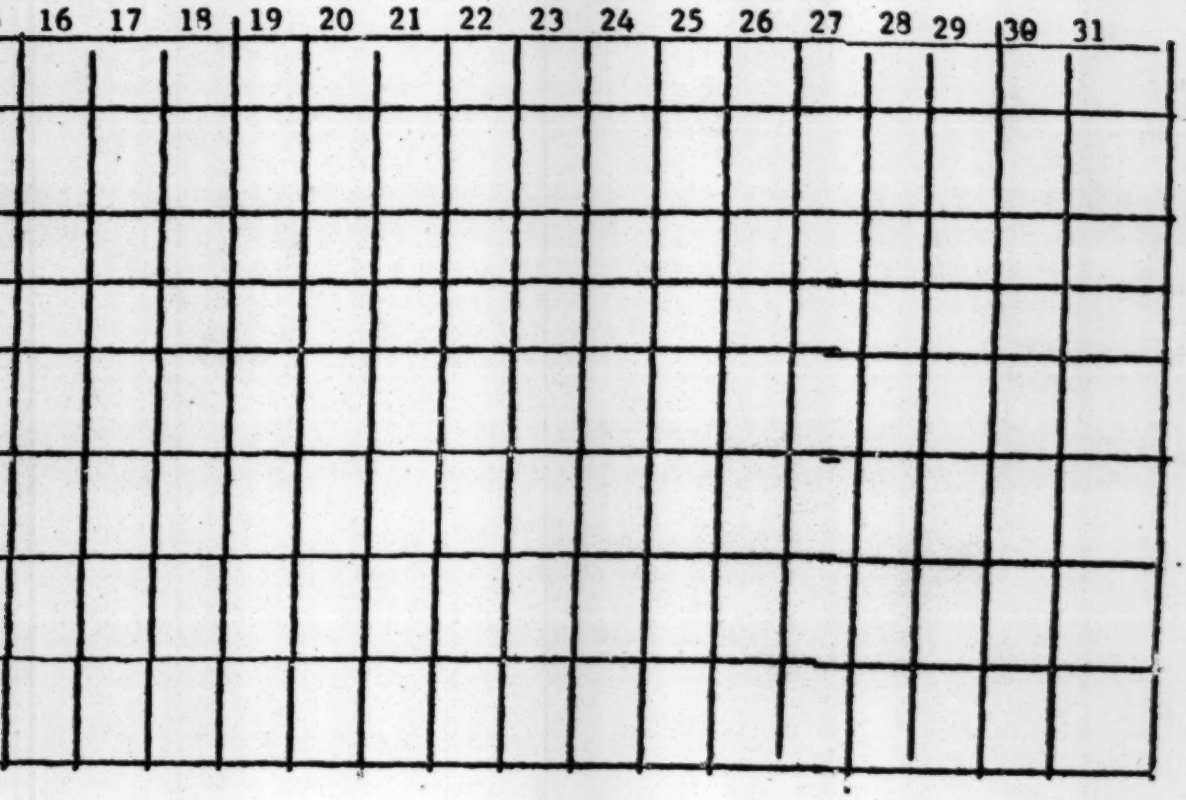
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 12-1 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted: 12-12-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

	Robinson & Broud
ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
	DARLington
STREET ADDRESS	CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project			77														
No* denied registration in this project																	

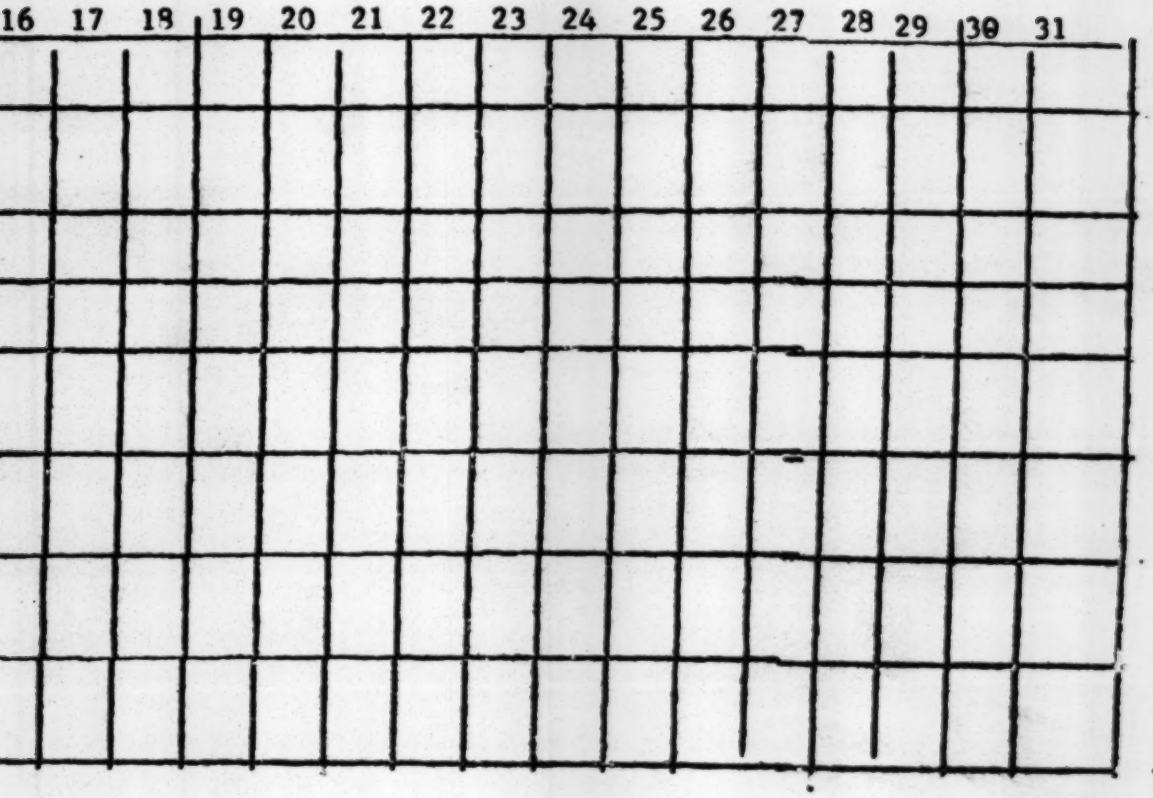
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted: 12-12-63

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

ORGANIZATION

STREET ADDRESS

Georgetown
CITY COUNTY STA

Election District to which this report applies

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				97								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

N PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PRO

FORM VEP-2

Robinson + Brown
ORGANIZATION
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

Williamsburg
CITY COUNTY ST

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				114							
No* successfully registered by this project				39							
No* denied registration in this project				26							

*Persons of voting age

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown Person Reporting
STREET ADDRESS	CITY Lee COUNTY STAT

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				80								
No* successfully registered by this project				59								
No* denied registration in this project				4								

*Persons of voting age

N PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJE

FORM VEP-2

Robinson & Brown
ORGANIZATION — Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

Marlboro
CITY — COUNTY — STAT

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				82								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

N PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown Person Reporting
STREET ADDRESS	CITY: LANCASTER — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				42								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PRO

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION

Robinson + Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

Florence
CITY COUNTY STA

Election District to which this report applies

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				106							
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson + Brown Person Reporting
STREET ADDRESS	CITY: — COUNTY: Dillon — STATE:

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				69								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

	Robinson & Brown
ORGANIZATION	PERSON REPORTING
STREET ADDRESS	CITY / COUNTY / STATE: York

Election District to which this report applies _____

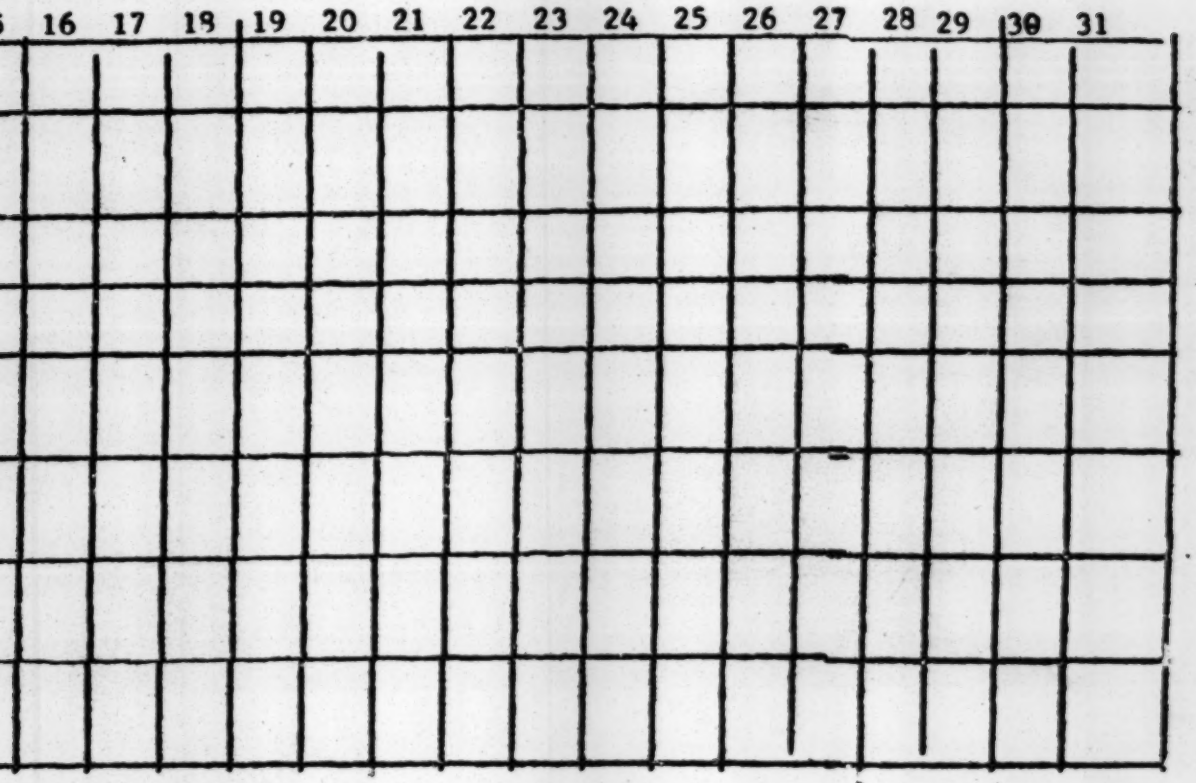
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project			10/6													
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted: 12-12-63



VOTER EDUCATION PROJE

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown Person Reporting
STREET ADDRESS	CITY Sumter COUNTY STAT

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				94								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

N PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION P

FORM VEP-2

_____ Robinson
ORGANIZATION — Person Reporting

_____ Chester
STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				71							
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

ATION PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-

STATE

Date Submitted 12-12-63

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJE

FORM VEP-2

_____ ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown Person Reporting
_____ STREET ADDRESS	Chesterfield CITY COUNTY STAT

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				89								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION

Rubinson + Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY Union COUNTY STA

Election District to which this report applies

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				59								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2-63 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PR

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown Person Reporting
STREET ADDRESS	CITY: Cherokee — COUNTY — S

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				66							
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

TION PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJEC

FORM VEP-2

_____ ORGANIZATION	Robinson & Brown Person Reporting	
_____ STREET ADDRESS	CITY SPARTANBURG COUNTY	STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				94								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

N PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 12-2 to 12-30-63

Date Submitted 12-12-63

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Cherokee — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project					29	18	32										
No* denied registration in this project					4	2	4										

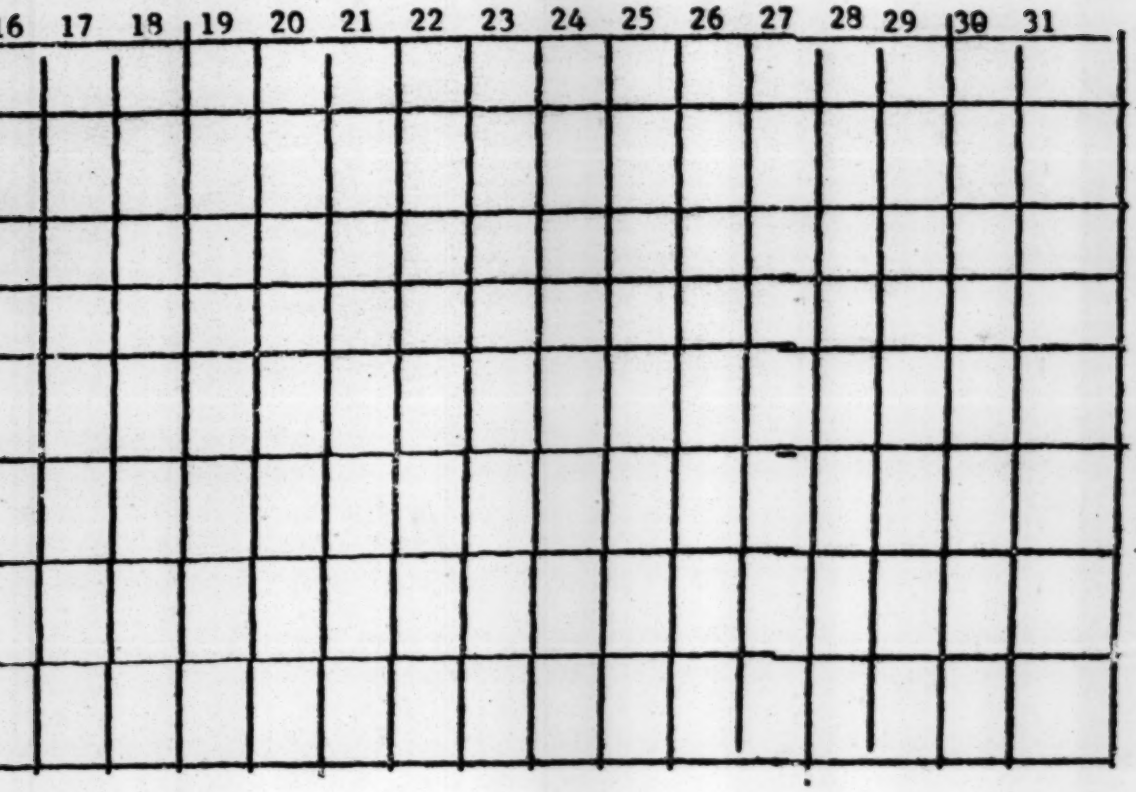
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Chester
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project					32	17	21										
No* denied registration in this project					4	2	2										

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 11/16/64

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

copy

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Chesterfield — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

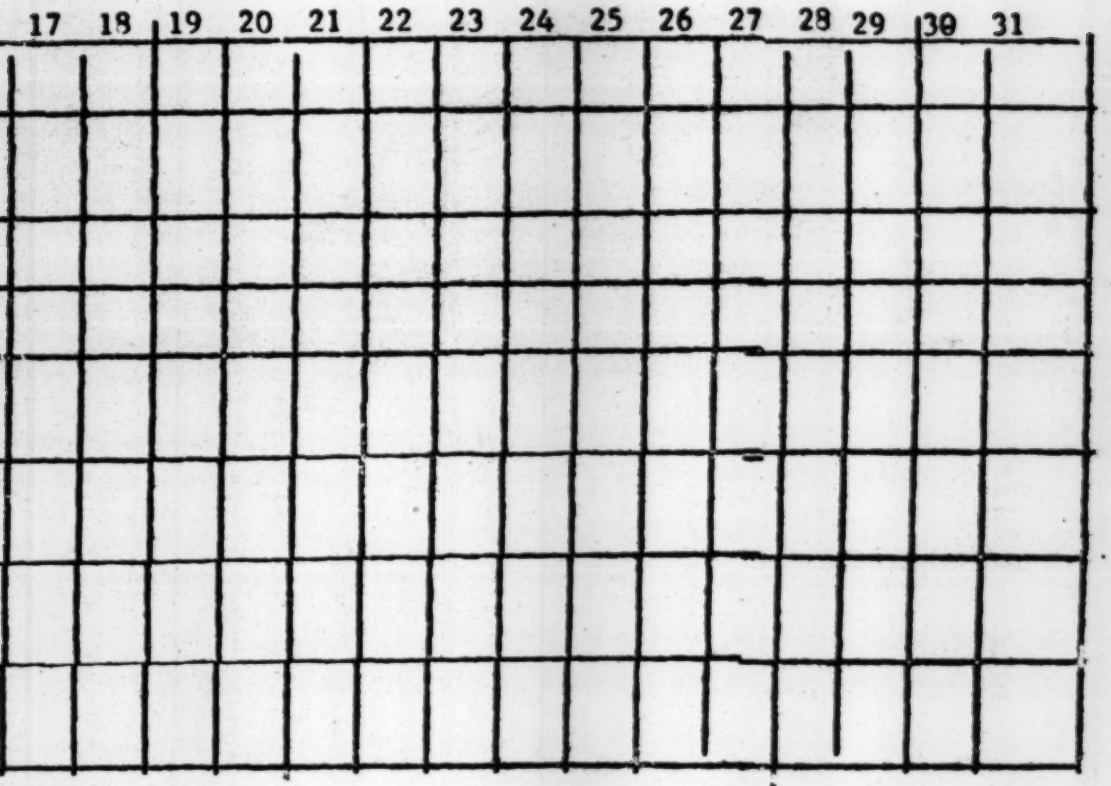
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																		
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																		
No* refusing to participate																		
No* instructed at clinics																		
No* instructed at other places (specify place																		
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																		
No* successfully registered by this project						36	47	34										
No* denied registration in this project						6	6	7										

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & L. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St — STREET ADDRESS

Darlington — CITY

County — COUNTY

State — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project					38	57	49										
No* denied registration in this project					6	4	10										

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 11/6/64

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Dillion — CITY

County — COUNTY

State — STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project						22	18	32								
No* denied registration in this project						4	6	3								

*Persons of voting age

ORT

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Fairfield County — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-to-door canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project						27	31	18								
No* denied registration in this project						3	6	9								

*Persons of voting age

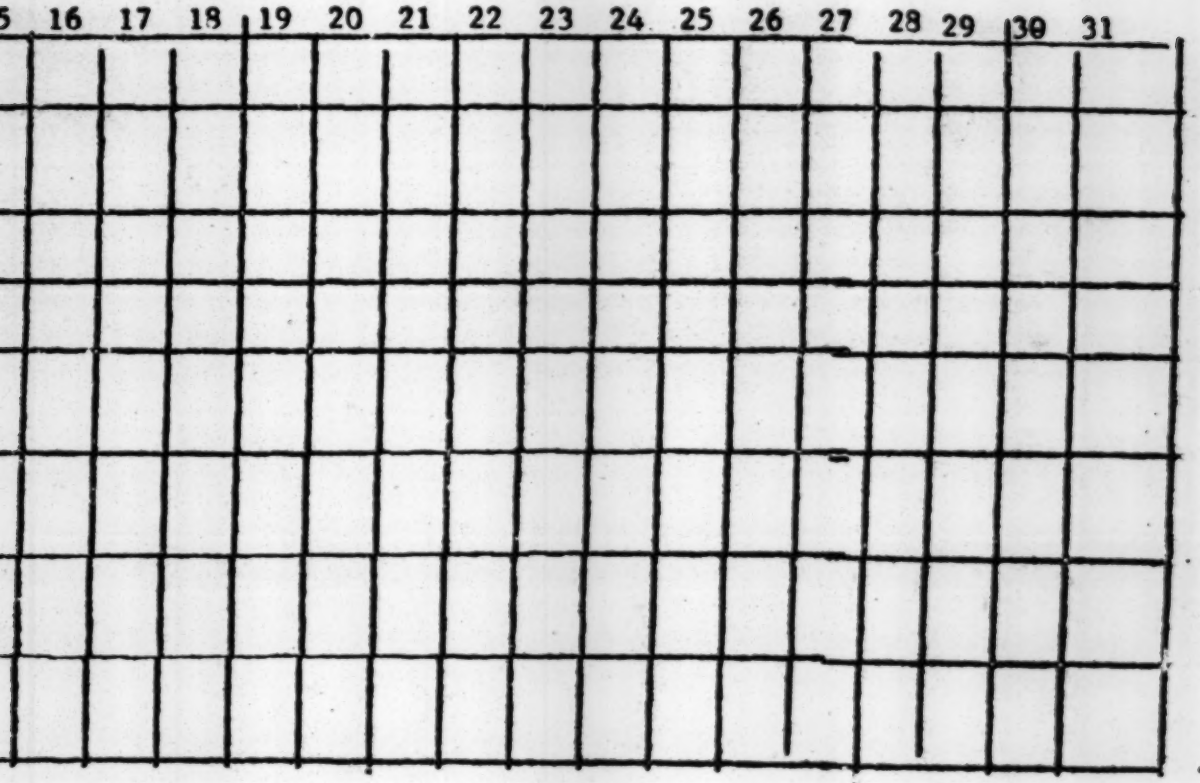
Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

E

5 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

Florence County
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project						58	47	61							
No* denied registration in this project						3	6	9							

*Persons of voting age

PORT

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

STATE

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

Georgetown County
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
No,* contacted by door-todoor canvass															
No,* contacted by other means (specify means)															
No* refusing to participate															
No* instructed at clinics															
No* instructed at other places (specify place															
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															
No* successfully registered by this project						38	49	66							
No* denied registration in this project						3	7	4							

*Persons of voting age

REPORT

Period covered

eown From 1st to 31st

rty Date Submitted: 1/16/64
STATE

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Horry County
CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project					22	31	14									
No* denied registration in this project					1	3	2									

*Persons of voting age

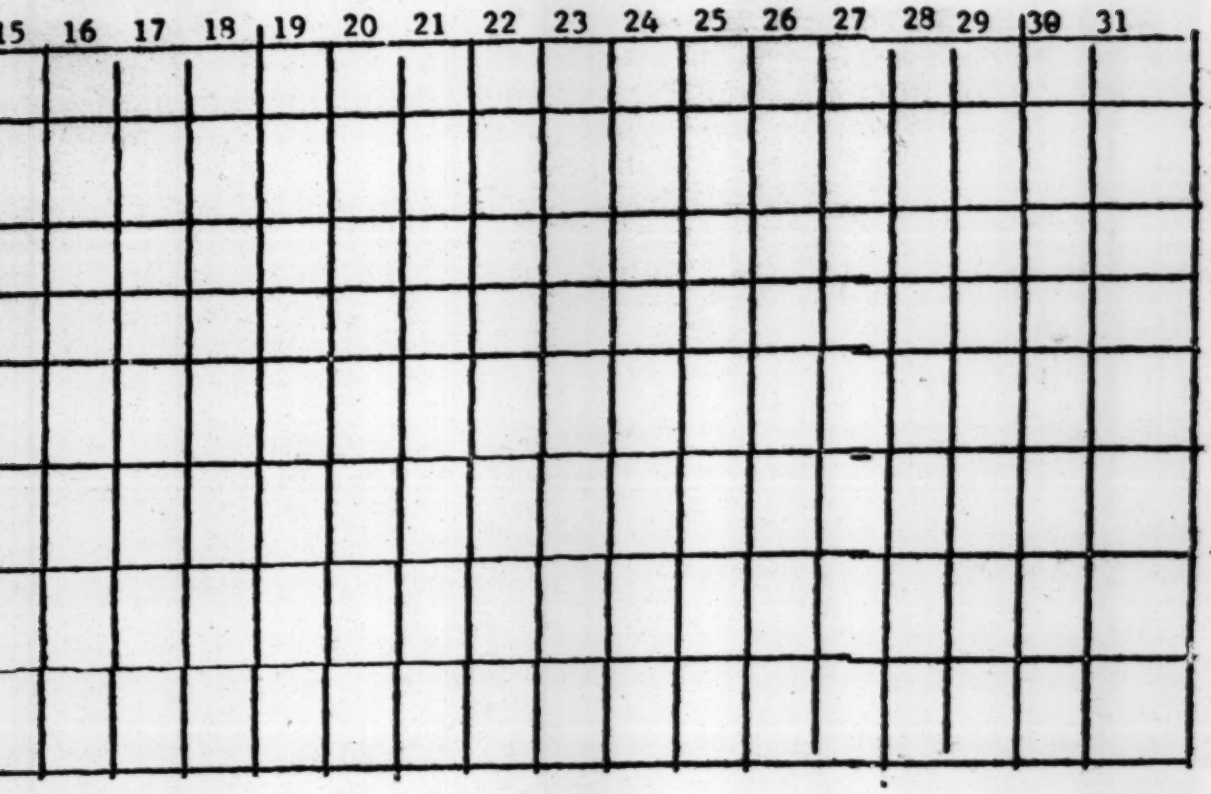
Period covered

WH From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

TE

15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

Kershaw County
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project					39	27	4									
No* denied registration in this project					3	6	5									

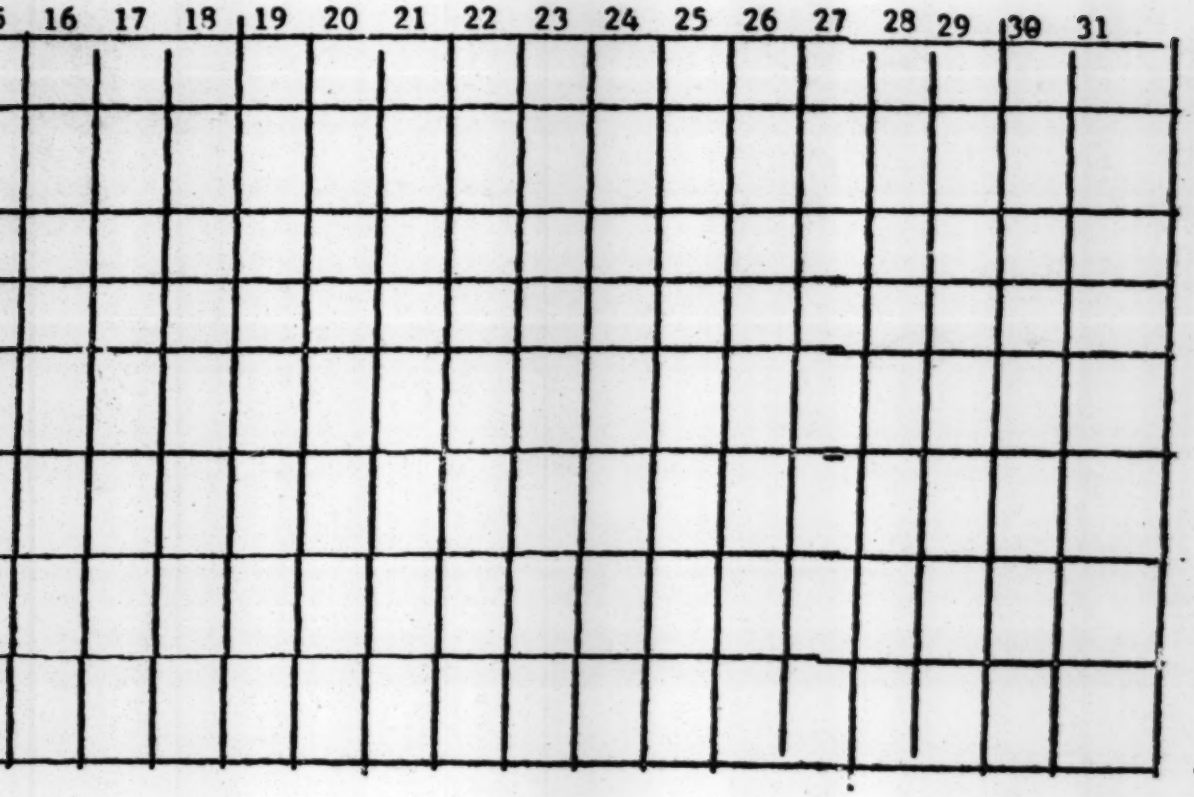
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1 st to 31 st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

Lancaster County
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

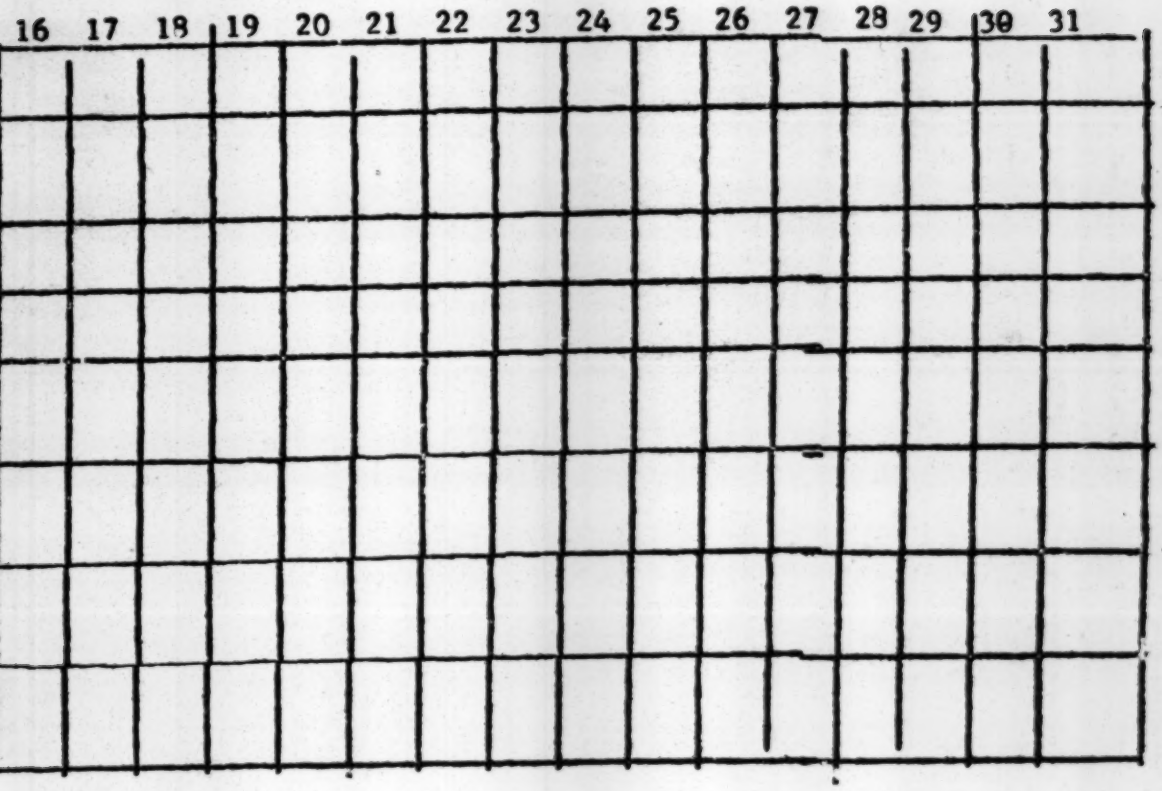
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project						18	27	19									
No* denied registration in this project						4	8	7									

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64



Copy

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Lee County
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project						21	32	18									
No* denied registration in this project						3	4	0									

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

WN From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Copy

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Marion County
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project						36	22	38								
No* denied registration in this project						3	3	6								

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

copy

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St — STREET ADDRESS

Marlboro — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program						7	10	12								
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project						0	0	0								

*Persons of voting age

6

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. — STREET ADDRESS

Spartanburg — CITY

County — COUNTY

South Carolina — STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project						46	37	32									
No* denied registration in this project						2	3	1									

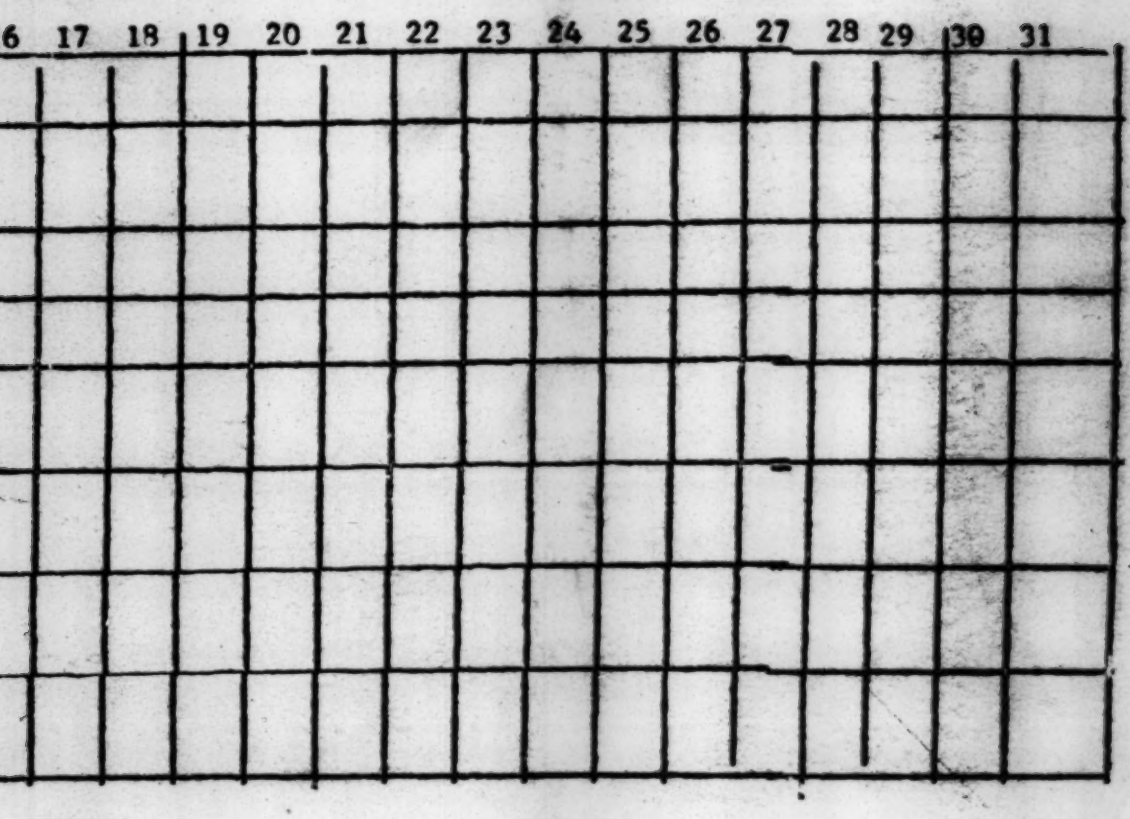
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter County
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which bhis report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							
No* successfully registered by this project						54	38	31								
No* denied registration in this project						13	12	9								

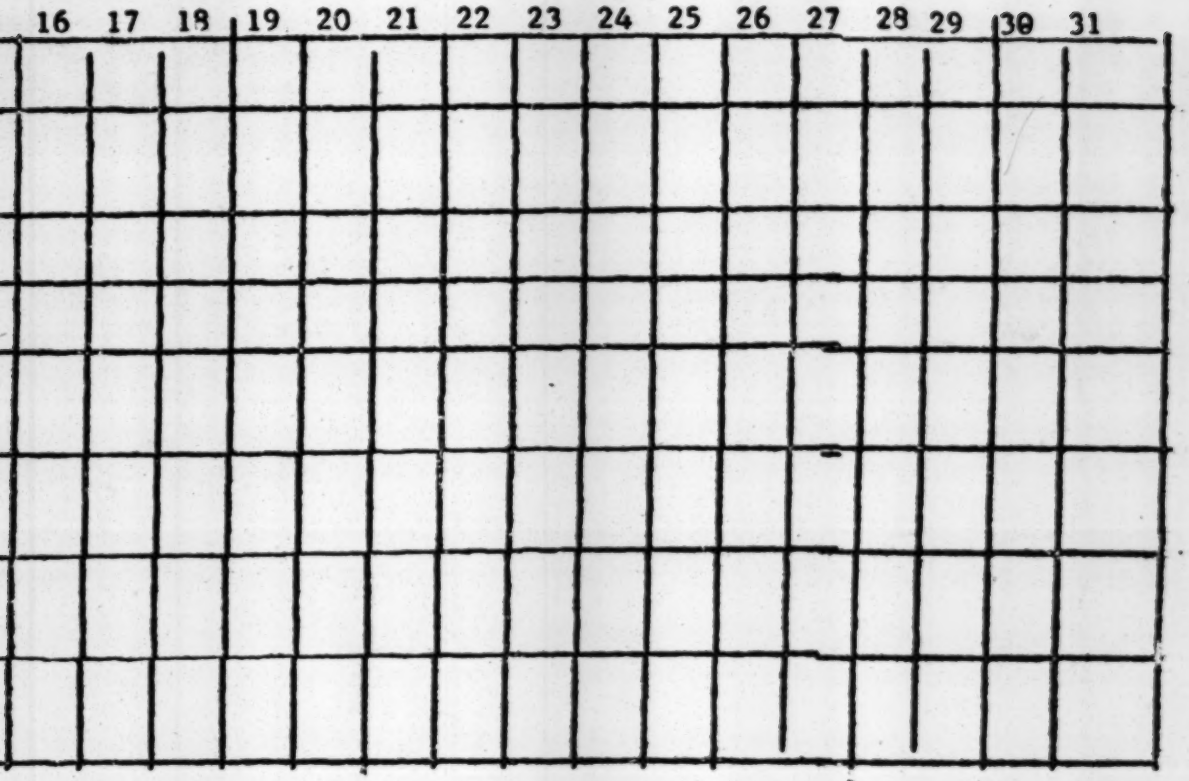
*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 11/6/64

16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

Union
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																	
No* successfully registered by this project					22	4/33											
No* denied registration in this project					5	7	9										

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

copy

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. B. Robinson & E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Williamsbury / County
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																	
No* refusing to participate																	
No* instructed at clinics																	
No* instructed at other places (specify place																	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program					70	69	57										
No* successfully registered by this project					42	22	29										
No* denied registration in this project					12	14	17										

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

COPY

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

York County
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project					66	57	44									
No* denied registration in this project					7	3	5									

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From 1st to 31st

Date Submitted: 1/16/64

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

VOTER EDUCATION P

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

F. Robinson & E. Bro
person Reporting

Cheraw, S.C.
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				13	10	18					
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

ATION PROJECT REPORT

Brown

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

| | | |

VOTER EDUCATION

FORM VEP-2

COLE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Chester, S.C.
CITY / COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				27	31	19					
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

CATION PROJECT REPORT

BROWN

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

																	Total
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
															72		

VOTER EDU

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E.
Person Report

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Chesterfield, S.
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project				12	31	31				
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

TER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

+ E. Brown
porting

L, S. C.
T STATE

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

Date Submitted 2/11/64

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 Total	26	27
																80		

VOTER EDUC

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

E.B. Robinson + [illegible]
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Darlington, S.C.
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project				52	42	40				
No* denied registration in this project				1		2				

*Persons of voting age

ER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

...nd E. Brown
...porting

Period covered
From 4th to 6th

...C.
STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total 26	27
																	134	
																	3	

VOTER EDUC

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E.
Person Reportin

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

Dillion, S. C.
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project				9	14	24				
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

R EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

t E. Brown
orting

, C.
STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL

47

VOTER EDUCATI

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. B.
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

Fairfield, S.C
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				12	10	8					
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

E. Brown
Firm

S.C.
STATE

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

Date Submitted 2/11/64

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
																		30

VOTER EDUCAT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

E. Robinson & E.
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Florence, S.C.
CITY / COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project				27	31	36				
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

& E. Brown
orting

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

C.
STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	TOTAL

94

VOTER EDU

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E.
Person Report

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

Georgetown, S
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project				27	31	36				
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

TER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

E. Brown
porting

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

w, S.C.
TY STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	TOTAL ~~24~~ 94

VOTER EDUCATION PRO

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Brown
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

Harry S. C.
CITY / COUNTY ST

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				27	31	22					
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

ION PROJECT REPORT

own

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

Total

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

80

VOTER EDUCATIO

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Br
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Kershaw S.C.
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				42	31	52					
No* successfully registered by this project											
No* denied registration in this project				6	1	4					

*Persons of voting age

UCATION PROJECT REPORT

, Broad
ing

C.
STATE

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

Date Submitted 2/11/64

TOTAL

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
															131		

VOTER EDUCAT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. B
person Reporting

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

King Street, S.C.
CITY / COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				54	67	53				
No* successfully registered by this project				22	48	31				
No* denied registration in this project				4	6	14				

*Persons of voting age

EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

E. BROWN
Firm

S.C.
STATE

PEriod covered
From 4TH to 6TH

Date Submitted 2/1/64

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Total

174

101

24

VOTER EDUCAT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E.
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

LANCASTER, S.C
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project				17	14	9				
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

E. Brown
rting

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

S.C.
STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 Total	26	27
															34		

VOTER EDUC

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E.
Person Reporti

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies Lee Coun

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project				24	16	12				
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

ER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

E. Brown
porting

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

Date Submitted 2/11/64

Y STATE

County

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	TOTAL
																53

VOTER EDUCA

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. B
person Reporting

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Marion, S.C.
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project				16	37	31				
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

E. Brown
orting

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

C.
STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	TOTAL
																			84

VOTER EDUCATION

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Be
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

Marlboro S.C.
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				10	11	7					
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

UCATION PROJECT REPORT

E. BROWN
Firm

STATE

PEriod covered
From 4TH to 6TH

Date Submitted 2/11/64

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	TOTAL
																		28

VOTER EDUCA

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. B
person Reportin

27 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

Spartanburg, S
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass										
No* contacted by other means (specify means)										
No* refusing to participate										
No* instructed at clinics										
No* instructed at other places (specify place)										
No* applying for registration as a result of this program										
No* successfully registered by this project				41	32	24				
No* denied registration in this project										

*Persons of voting age

EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

E. BROWN
or Firm

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

9, S.C.
STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	TOTAL 25	26	27

VOTER EDUCATIO

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson + E. Be
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C.
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program				67	72	45					
No* successfully registered by this project				42	36	21					
No* denied registration in this project				7	10	6					

*Persons of voting age

DUCATION PROJECT REPORT

E. Brown
ting

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

C,
STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total 27	2
																	184	
																	99	
																	23	

VOTER EDUCATION

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Union, S. C.
CITY, COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				21	36	24					
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

UCATION PROJECT REPORT

Brown
Fire

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 ~~26~~ ~~27~~ Total
															81

R.H. York

VOTER EDUCATION

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

F. Robinson & E. Brown
Person Reporting

17 Robinson St
STREET ADDRESS

York, S. C.
CITY COUNTY

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project				42	37	52					
No* denied registration in this project				6	4	3					

*Persons of voting age

CATION PROJECT REPORT

Round

PEriod covered
From 4th to 6th

STATE

Date Submitted 2/11/64

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total
																	131	
																	13	

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STA

Election District to which this report applies Cherokee, SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		13	15	22								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

N PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR. 4 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

TOTAL

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																57		

VOTER EDUCATION PRO

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson + Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STA

Election District to which this report applies Chester SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		32	33	13								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ION PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR. 4 1964

STATE

Date Submitted 3-8-64

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

79

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STA

Election District to which this report applies Chesterfield, SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		18	21	26								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

26
21
18

65

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR 2 to MAR. 4 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

SC

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL 27	28	29
																65		

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STA

Election District to which this report applies DARLington, S.C

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		33	21	26								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 3 to MAR - 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Total

80

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dillon, SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		22	24	16								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR. 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total
																			62

VOTER EDUCATION PROJEC

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Fairfield County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		18	22	29								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

18
22
29
69

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 3 to MAR. 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

unty

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Total
																		69

VOTER EDUCATION PRO

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Rubinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY ST

Election District to which this report applies Florence, SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program											
No* successfully registered by this project		21.	44.	46							
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

ION PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR 2 to MAR 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL		
																///		

VOTER EDUCATION PROJE

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STAT

Election District to which this report applies Georgetown, S.C

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		30	39	60								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

N PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR. 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

C

TOTAL

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

129

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Holly County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		21	26	33								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR. 4, 1963

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	TOTAL
																		80

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STA

Election District to which this report applies Kershaw, S.C.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		38	41	52								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

38
41
52
131

N PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MARCH 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

T. C.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total ~~29~~	~~28~~	~~29~~

131

VOTER EDUCATION PRO

FORM VEP-2

SCLC
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | ST

Election District to which this report applies Lee County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)											
No* refusing to participate											
No* instructed at clinics											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program		92									
No* successfully registered by this project		30	25	18							
No* denied registration in this project											

*Persons of voting age

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR-2. to MAR. 4

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total ~~29~~	~~28~~ 29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJEC

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies MARION, S.C.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		21	18	30								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR. 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL ~~29~~ ~~28~~	2
															69	

VOTER EDUCATION PROJEC

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marlboro, SC.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		20	12	10								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR 2 to MAR. 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL
															42

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies LANCASTER, S.C.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		14	27	18								
No* denied registration in this project												

14
27
18
59

*Persons of voting age

ROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR. 4 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

TOTAL

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	~~27~~	~~28~~	~~29~~

VOTER EDUCATION PROJE

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STAT

Election District to which this report applies SPARTANBURG SC

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		21	18	27								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

21
18
27
66

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

SC.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total 29	28	2

66

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter S.C.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program		233										
No* successfully registered by this project		41	44	62								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR. 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL ~~29~~	~~29~~	~~29~~
															147		

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STA

Election District to which this report applies Union, SC.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		21	16	38								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

21
16
38
75

ON PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR 2 to MAR 4 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total
																75

8

8

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Williamsburg, Car

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program		119										
No* successfully registered by this project		24	27	35								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR 2 to MAR 4 - 196X

Date Submitted 3-8-6X

STATE

County

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total ~~29~~	~~28~~	~~2~~

86

VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STAT

Election District to which this report applies York County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project		37	42	57								
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

37
42
57

136

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From MAR. 2 to MAR. 4, 1964

Date Submitted 3-8-64

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL 27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJEC

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE

Election District to which this report applies Fairfield Cou

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						10	14	12				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-23-64

STATE

County

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJEC

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION

Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

COUNTY

STATE

Election District to which this report applies Darlington County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program						41	34	26	24	18		
No* successfully registered by this project												
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

41
34
26
24
18
143

0

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

_____
STATE

Date Submitted 4-23-64

4

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

143

VOTER EDUCATION PROJEC

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION

Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Chesterfield

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						21	31	36				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

_____ Date Submitted _____
STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJEC

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies Lancaster County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						14	8	10				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-23-

STATE

unty

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies Kershaw County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						36	39	41				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-23-64

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	~~28~~	~~29~~

116

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION | Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Chester County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						21	41	51				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

OJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-23-64

TATE

7

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

93

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies Cherokee County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						14	16	22				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

_____ Date Submitted 4-23-64

STATE

Wy

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

52

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies Union County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						18	27	31					
No* denied registration in this project													

*Persons of voting age

OJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-23-64

TATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies Harry County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						21	41	38				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

_____ Date Submitted _____

STATE

_____

12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29

90

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies Georgetown County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						41	37	36				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 8-13-64

STATE

Ity

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

114

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies Dillon County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						16	13	10				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

_____ Date Submitted 4-23-64

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	~~28~~ 29
																39

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT R

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies Florence County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						21	37	28	30				
No* denied registration in this project													

*Persons of voting age

JECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-13-68

ATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

116

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies SPARTANBURG County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						18	24	21	32	14			
No* denied registration in this project													

*Persons of voting age

JECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-23-64

ATE

7

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

T

109

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown — Person Reporting

— STREET ADDRESS

York, S.C. — CITY / COUNTY / STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						42	22	36					
No* denied registration in this project													

*Persons of voting age

VECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From 4 - 1 to 4-30

Date Submitted 4-23-68

TE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Total 28 29
																100

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION

Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS

Sumter, S.C.

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						29	31	41	16	18		
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-23-68

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY Williamsburg COUNTY _____ STATE S.C.

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						44	27	31	49				
No* denied registration in this project													

*Persons of voting age

OJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

_____ Date Submitted _____
TATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

157

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT R

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION | Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lee

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						14	22	24					
No* denied registration in this project													

*Persons of voting age

OJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-23-64

FATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	~~28~~ T ~~29~~	
																60	

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT R

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION | Person Reporting

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies MARLBORO, County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program						18	11	9					
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

*Persons of voting age

JECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 4-23-64

ATE

12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | ~~28~~ 29

38

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

ORGANIZATION _____ Person Reporting _____

STREET ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ COUNTY _____ STATE _____

Election District to which this report applies MARION County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						16	17	12				
No* denied registration in this project												

*Persons of voting age

ROJECT REPORT

PEriod covered
From _____ to _____

Date Submitted 3-13-68

STATE

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	~~28~~	~~29~~
																45	

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter

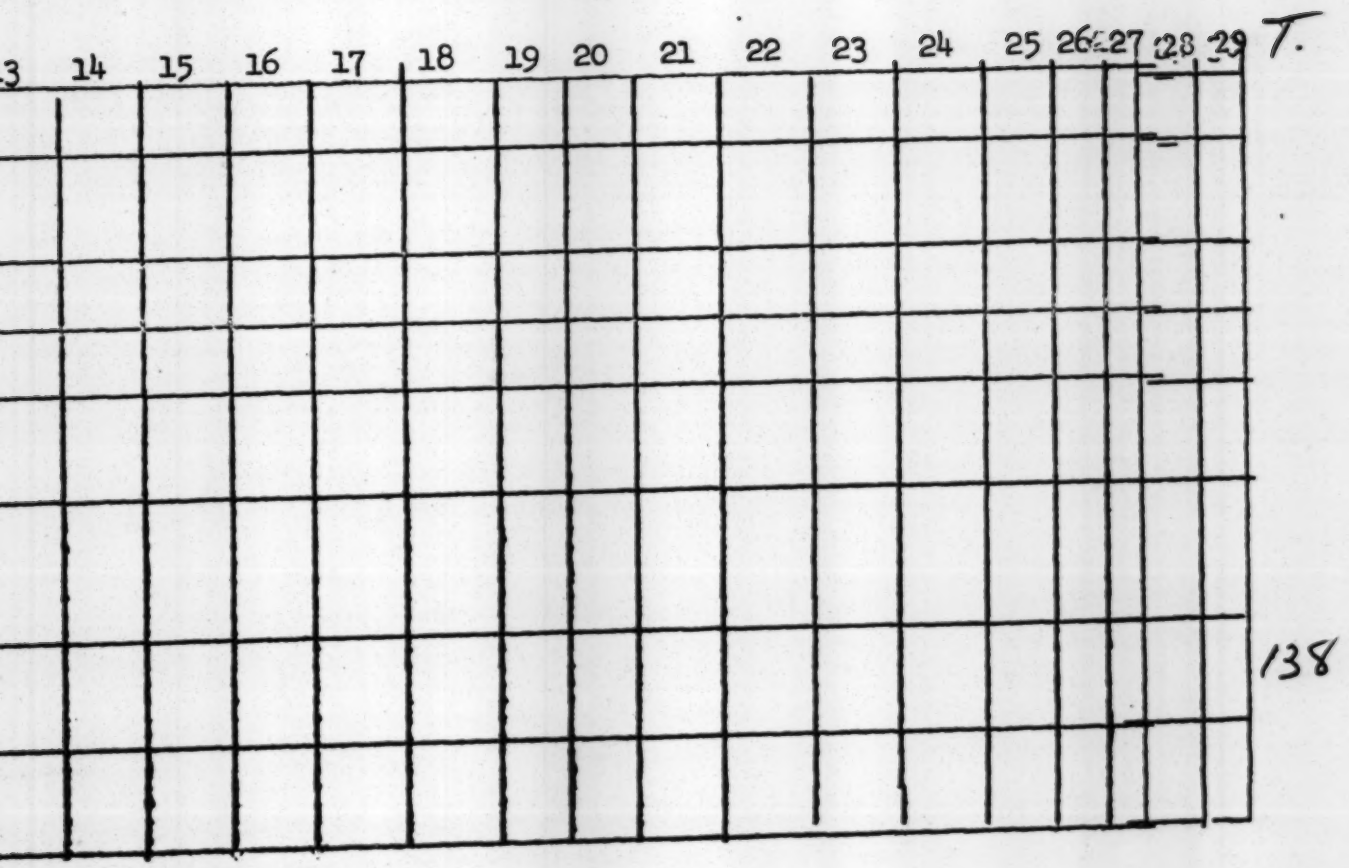
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass														
No* contacted by other means (specify means)														
No* refusing to participate														
No* instructed at clinics														
No* instructed at other places (specify place)														
No* applying for registration as a result of this program														
No* successfully registered by this project				21	26	34		28	29					
No* denied registration in this project														

* Persons of voting age

REPORT

Period covered
From 1th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-6X



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies York

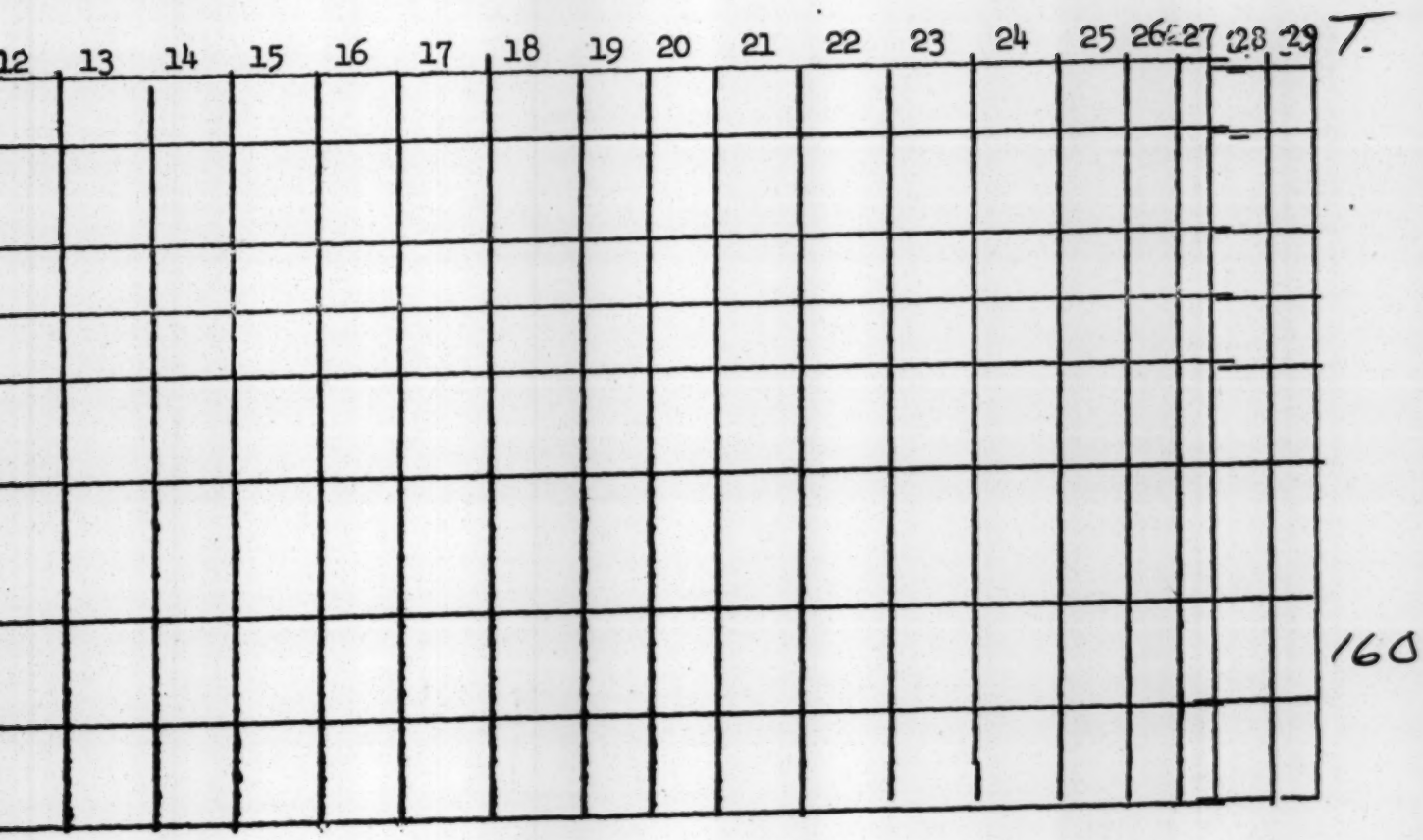
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				33	41	27		18	41				
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

EST REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson + Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Fairfield

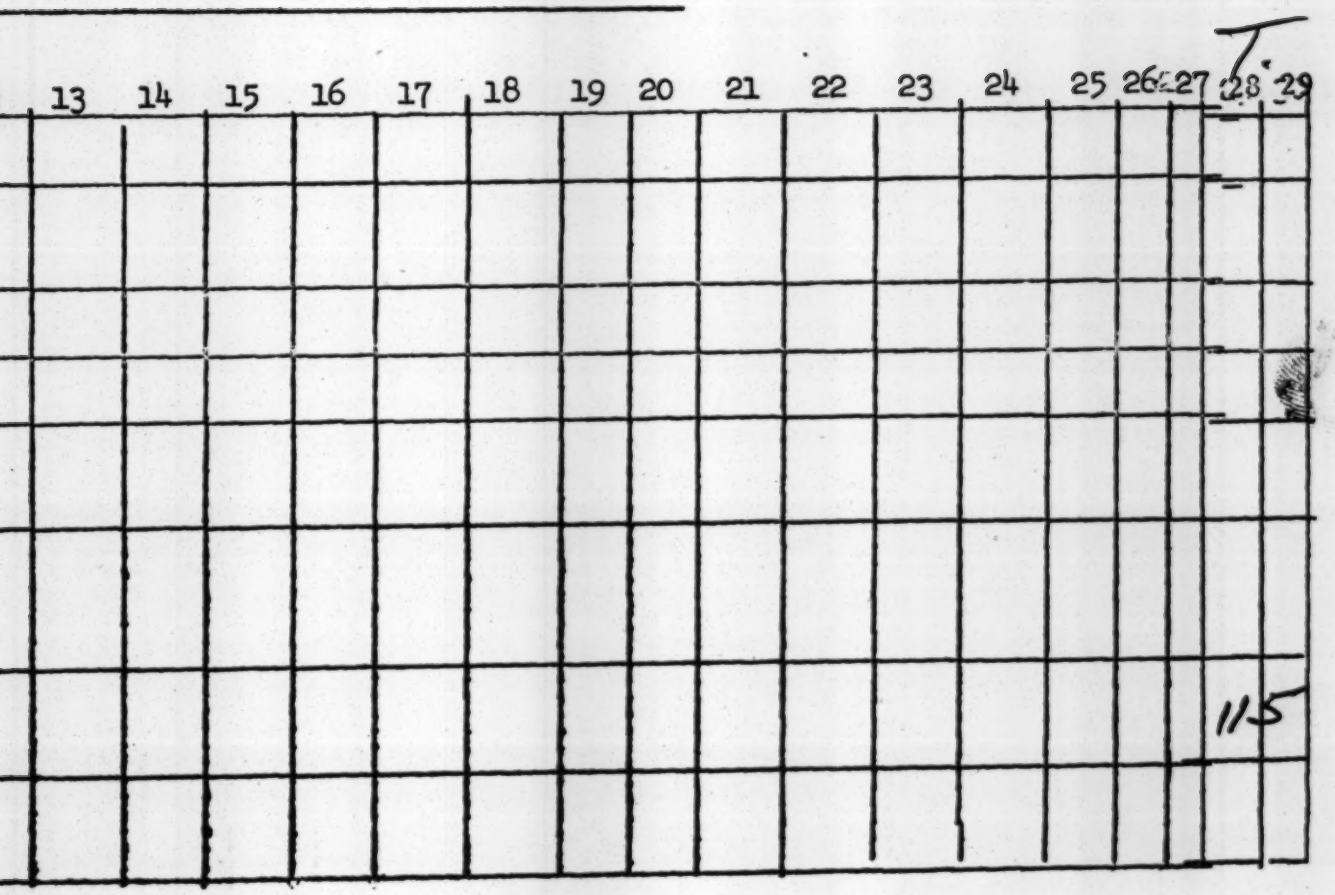
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				22	18	19		31	25				
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

...EST REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



VOTER EDUCATION PROJ

FORM VEP-2

MFDP VEP-2

Moore — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown — PERSON REPORTING — ORGANIZA

STREET ADDRESS

Cherokee — CITY — COUNTY — STATE — STREET A

Election District to which this report applies Cherokee — Election Distr

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				9	14	18	22	22				
No* denied registration in this project												

* Persons of voting age

* Persons of

0

N PROJECT REPORT

P-2

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Form VEP-2

[illegible]d
GANIZATION

Period covered
From 4th to [illegible]

Date Submitted 3-14-68

[illegible]
TE

[illegible] ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

[illegible] District to which this report applies

GANIZATION

Period cover
From

[illegible] ADDRESS

Date Submitte

Election District to which this rep

T.

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
[illegible]																			
[illegible]																			
[illegible]																			
[illegible]																			
[illegible]																			
[illegible]																			
[illegible]																			
[illegible]																			69
[illegible]																			

[illegible]ons of voting age

[illegible] Persons of voting age

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson + Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Darlington

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				29	19	28	43	42	31	34			
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

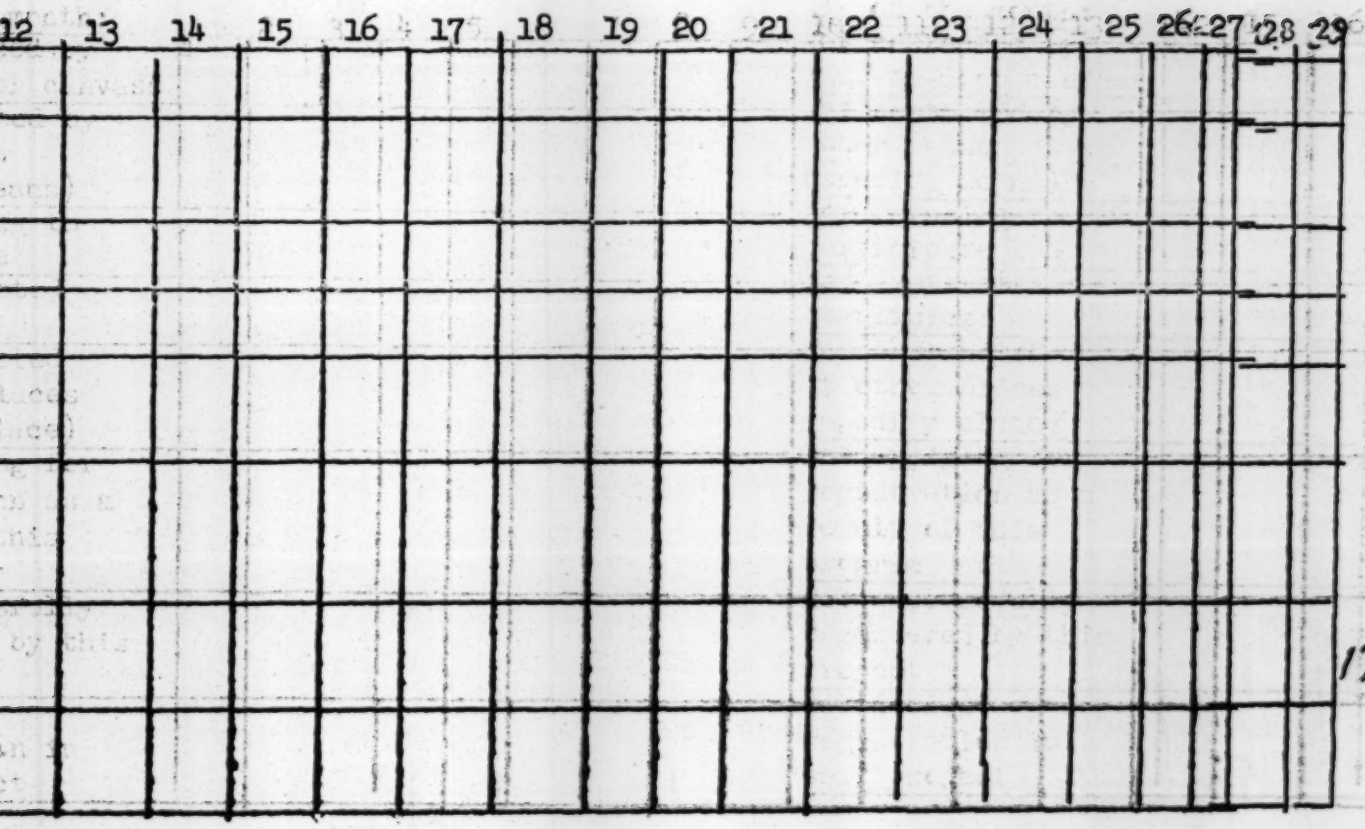
REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64

District to which this report applies

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29



173

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT R

FORM VEP-2

SCLC — ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lancaster

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				12	21	10	14	12					
No* denied registration in this project													

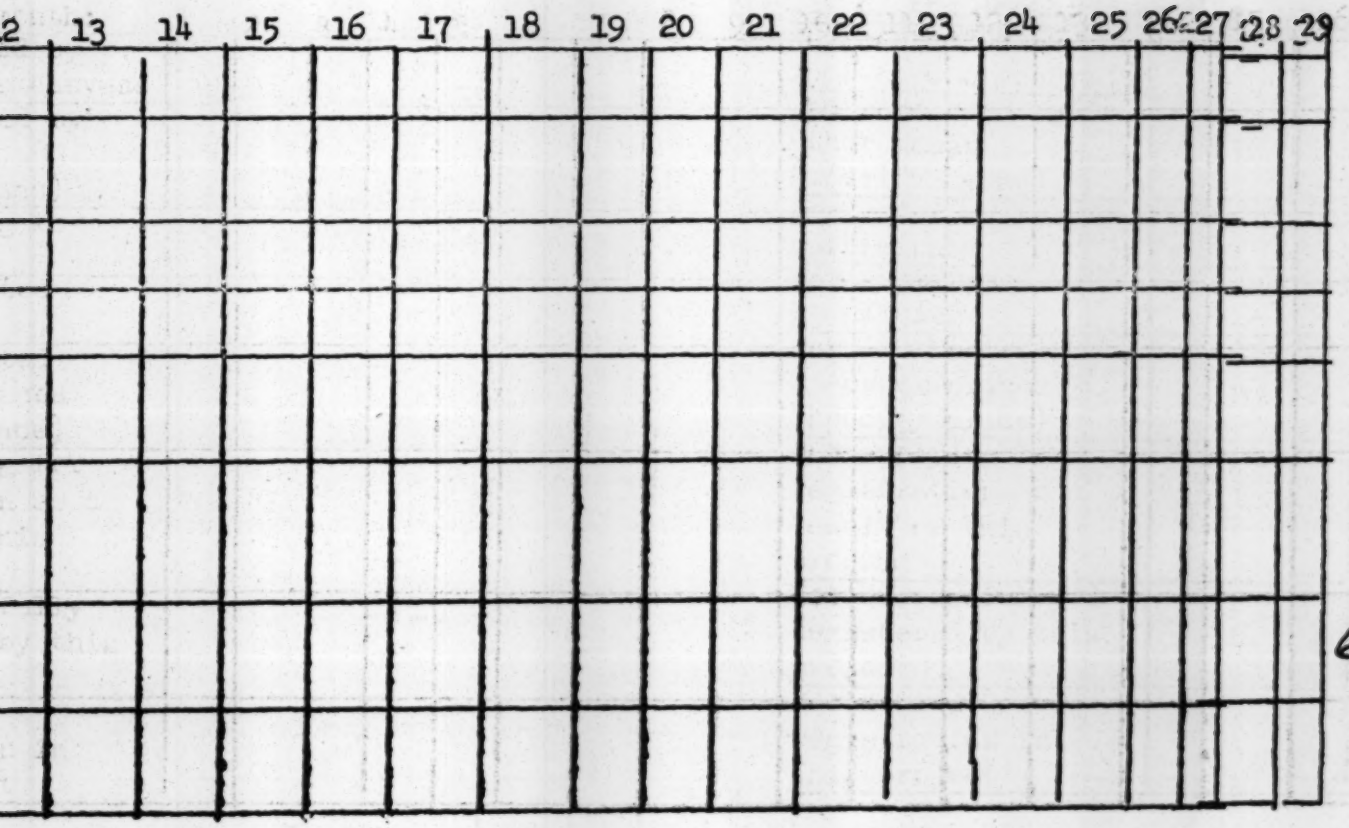
* Persons of voting age

O

[illegible] REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



69

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Chesterfield

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				18	29	24	41	27					
No* denied registration in this project													

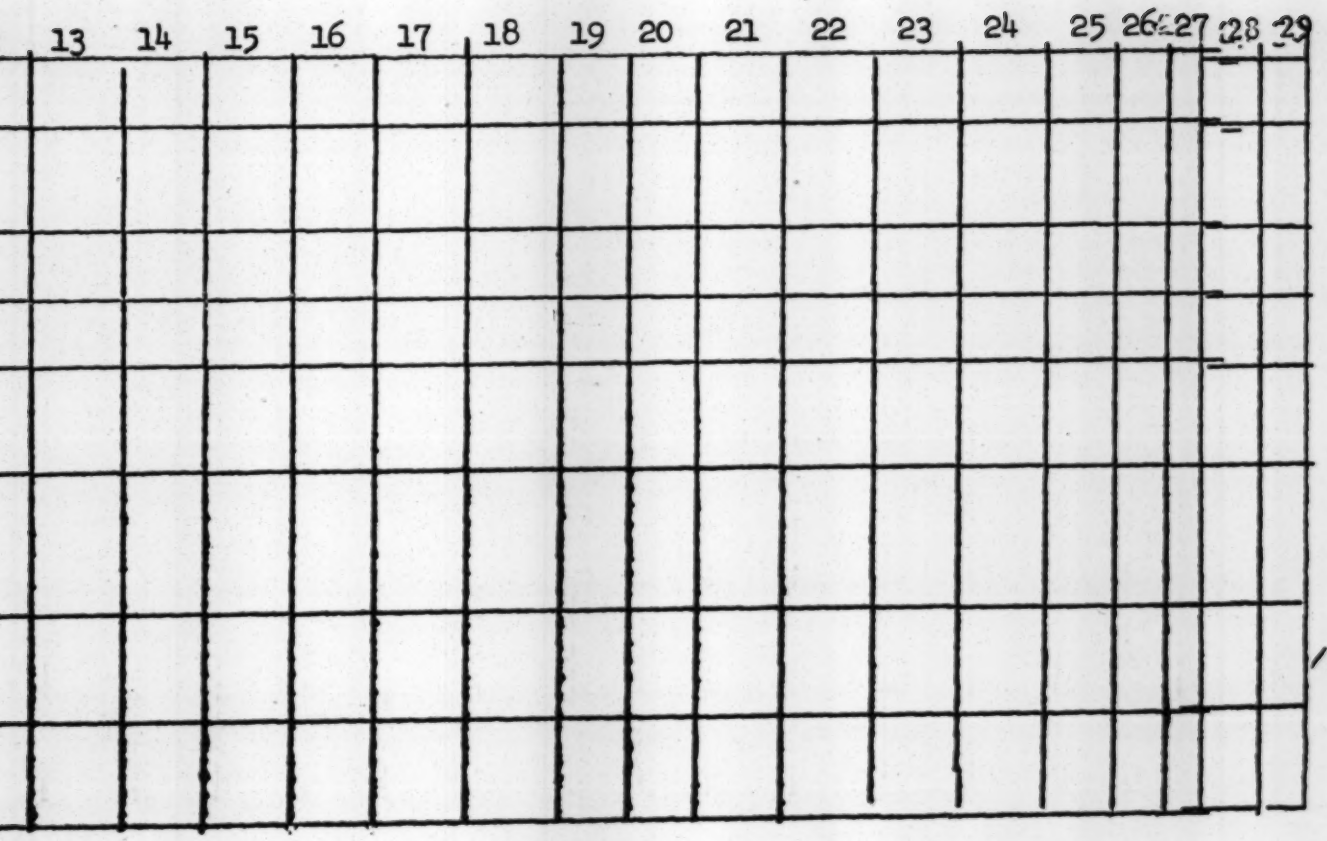
* Persons of voting age

O

JECT REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



VOTER [illegible] PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

Bare
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Union

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				41	21	38	18	24					
No* denied registration in this project													

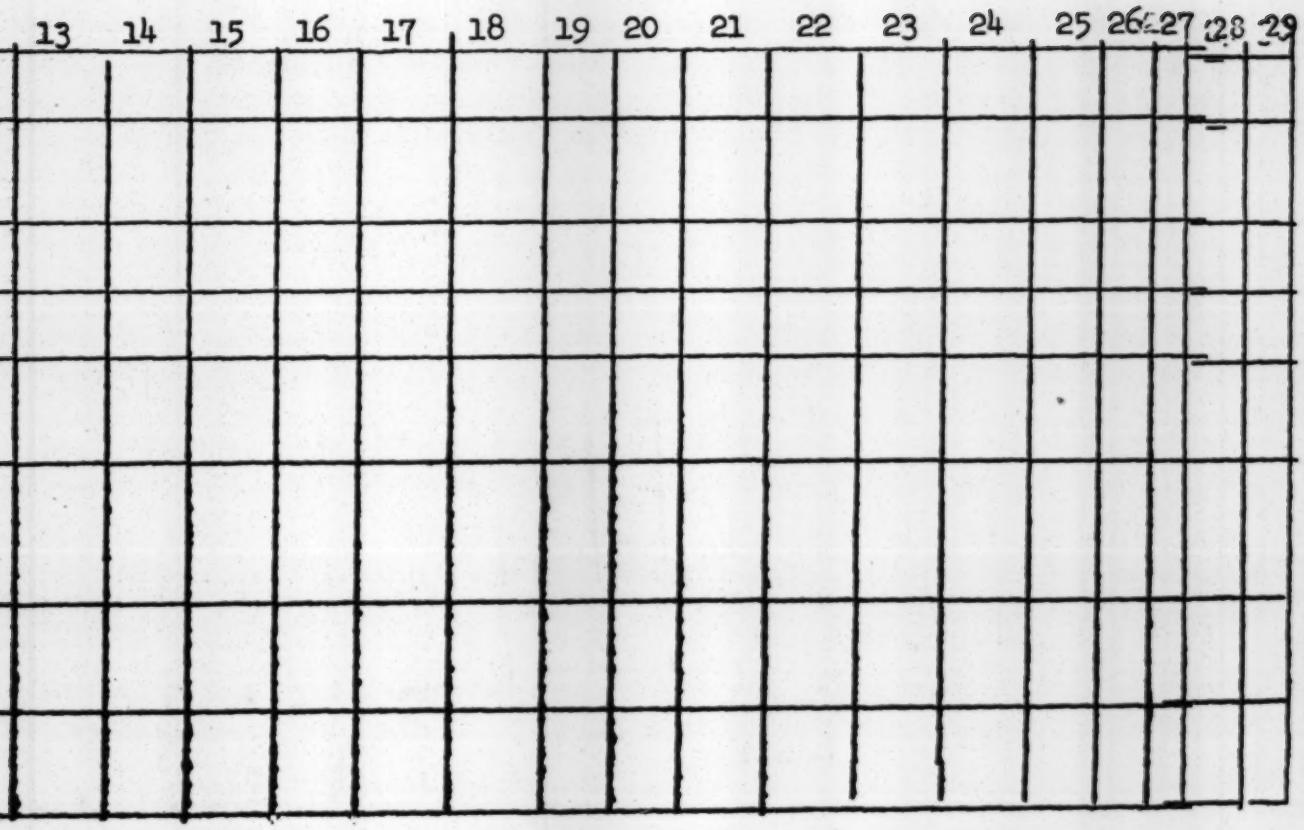
* Persons of voting age

0

[illegible] REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dillon

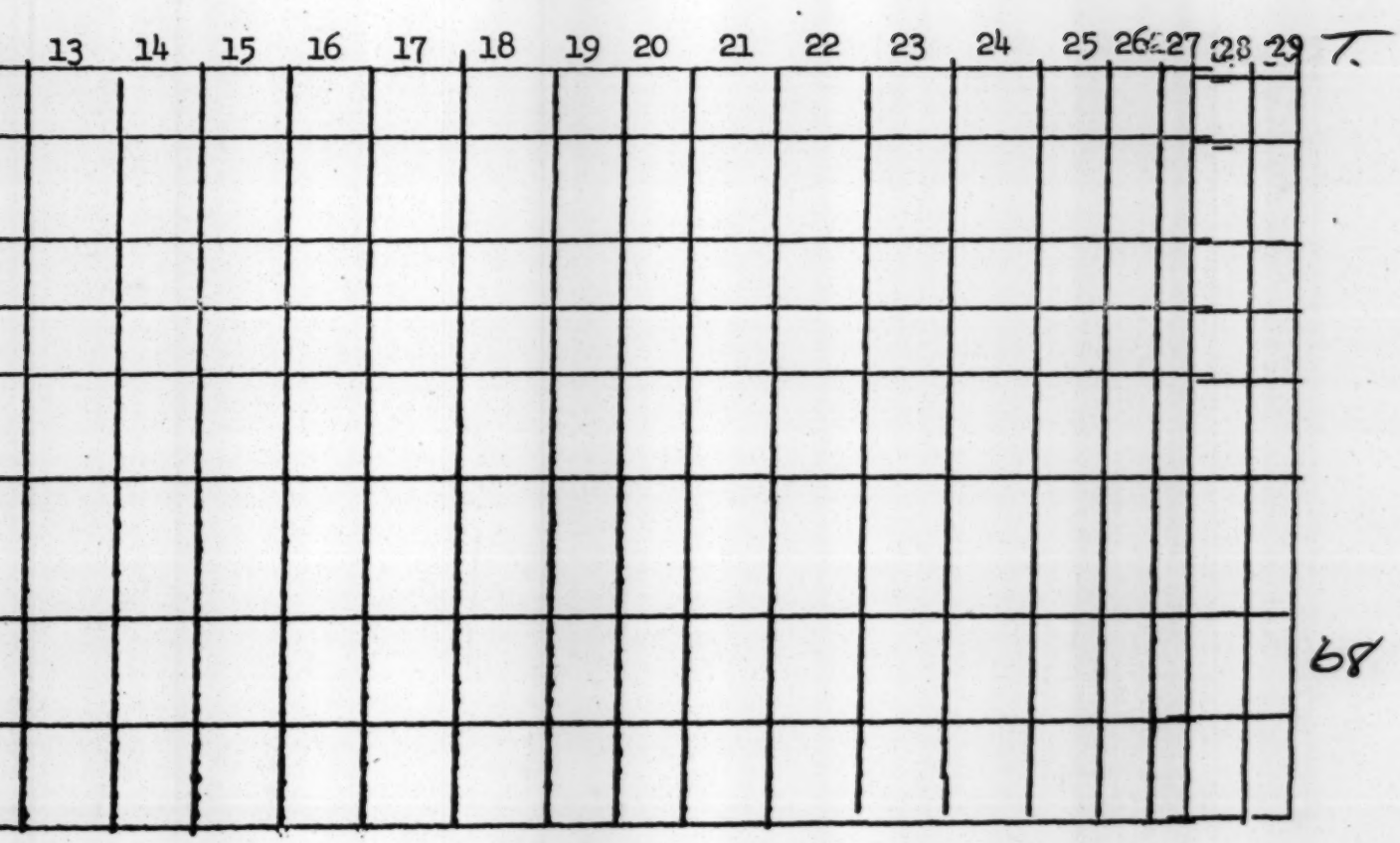
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				12	16	10		30					
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

JECT REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-68



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

Moore — ORGANIZATION

Robinson + Brown — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Hurly

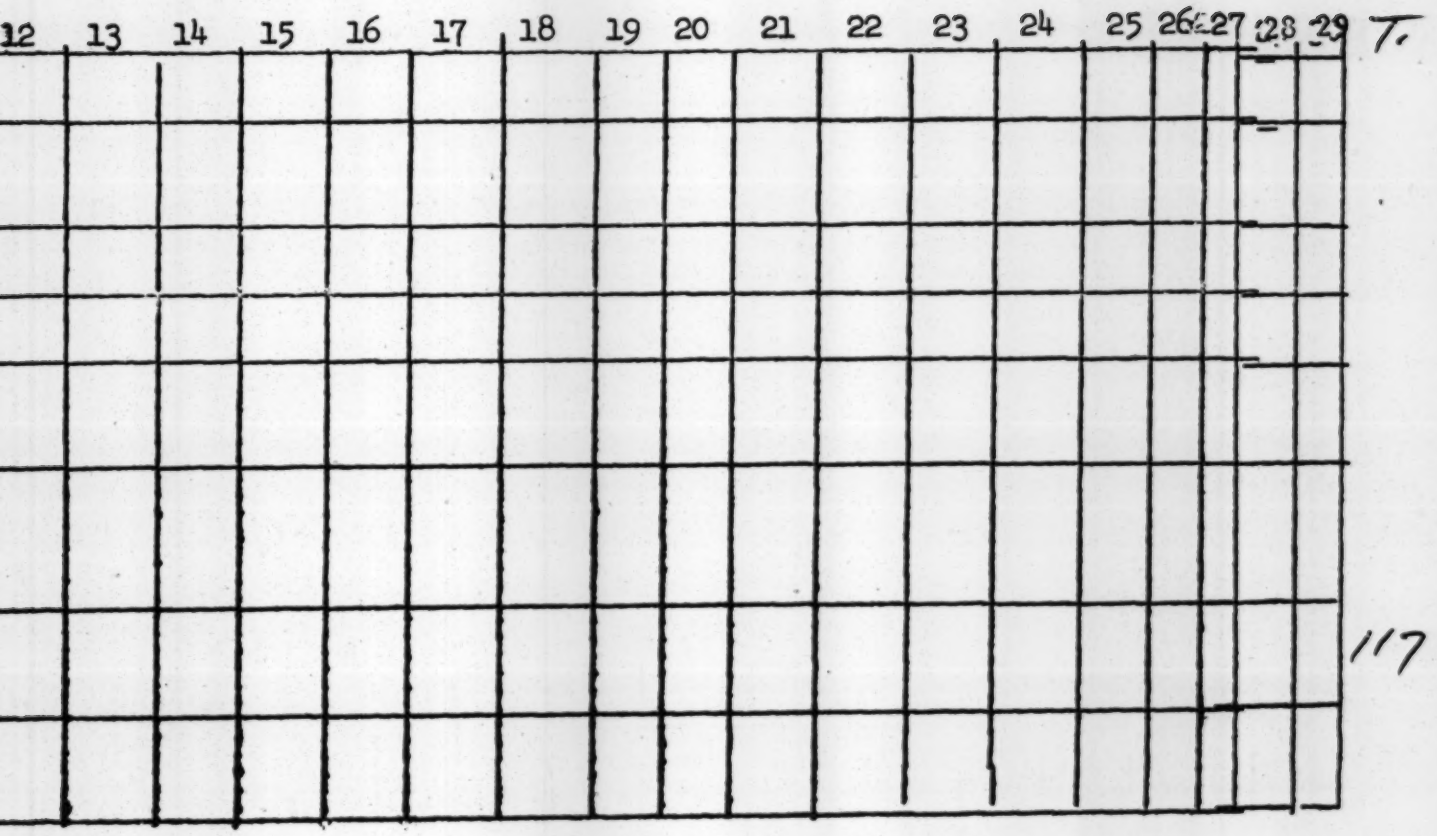
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				18	21	34		20	24				
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

ROJECT REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

LOORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & BROWN
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Georgetown

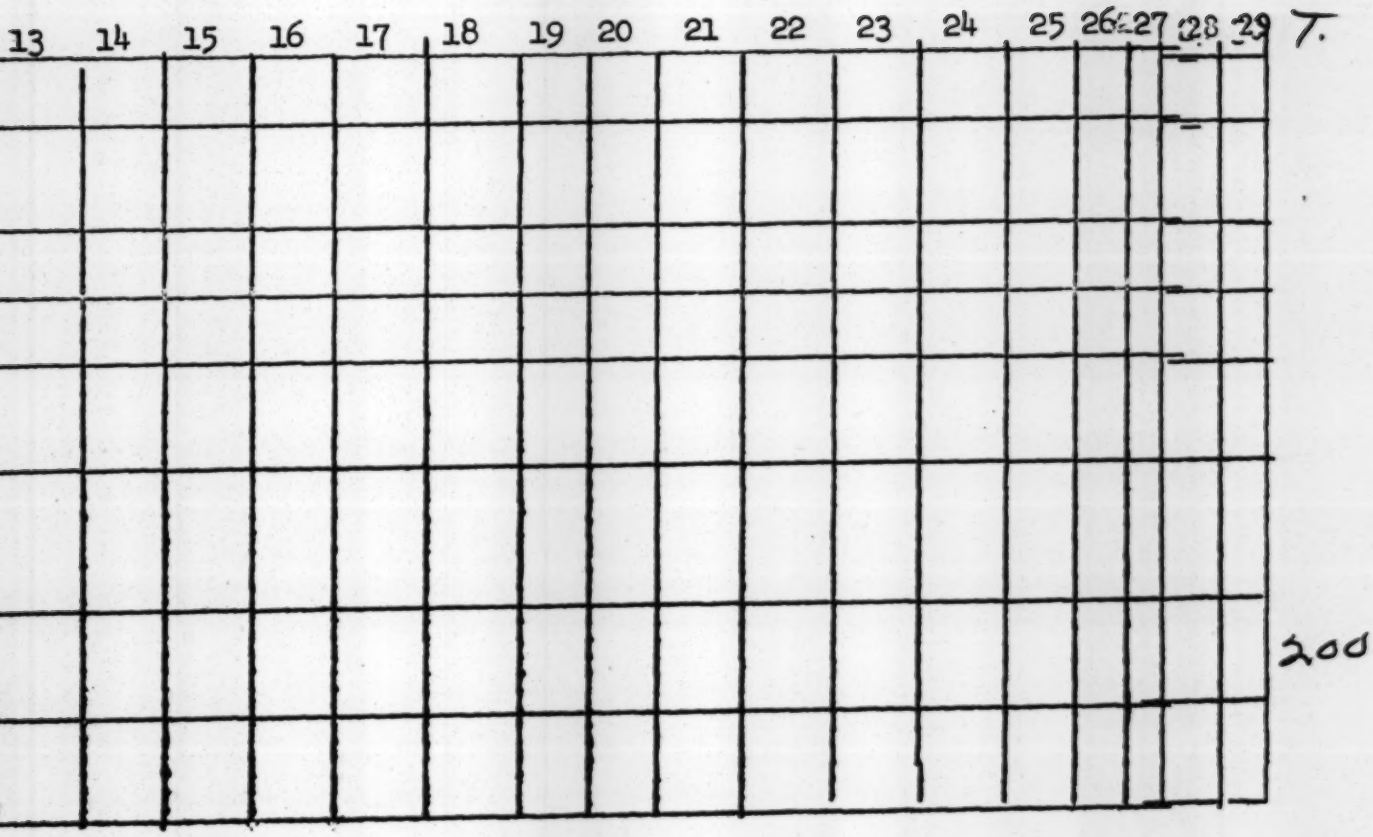
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass														
No* contacted by other means (specify means)														
No* refusing to participate														
No* instructed at clinics														
No* instructed at other places (specify place)														
No* applying for registration as a result of this program														
No* successfully registered by this project				34	41	48		66	49	62				
No* denied registration in this project														

* Persons of voting age

T REPORT

Period covered
From 4 to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-6K



VOTER [illegible] PROJECT REPO

FORM VEP-2

SCLC
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON R[illegible]

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Williamsburg

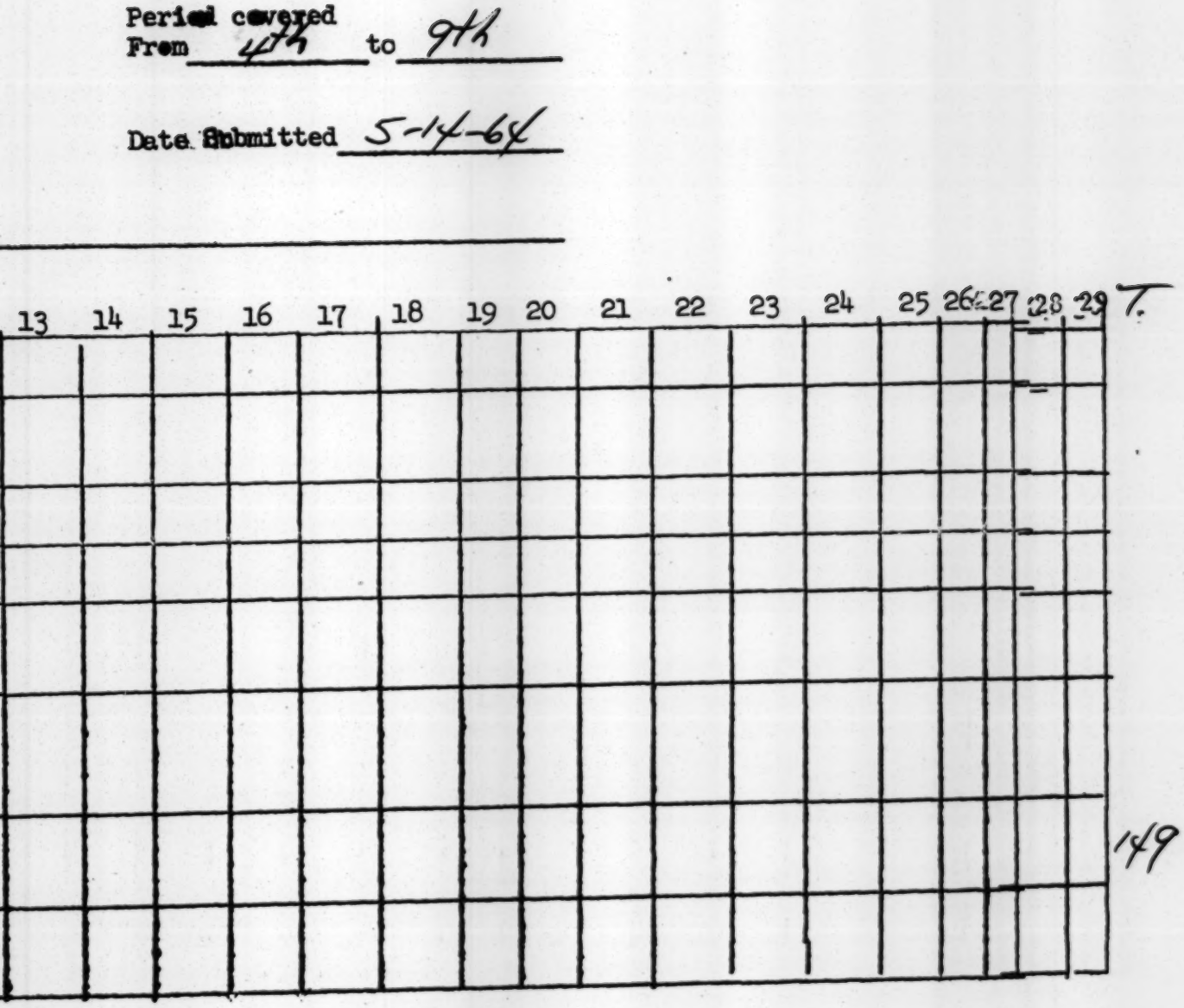
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				41	30	24		28	36				
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

T REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT R

FORM VEP-2

MOORE
ORGANIZATION

ROBINSON & BROWN
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies SPARTANBURG

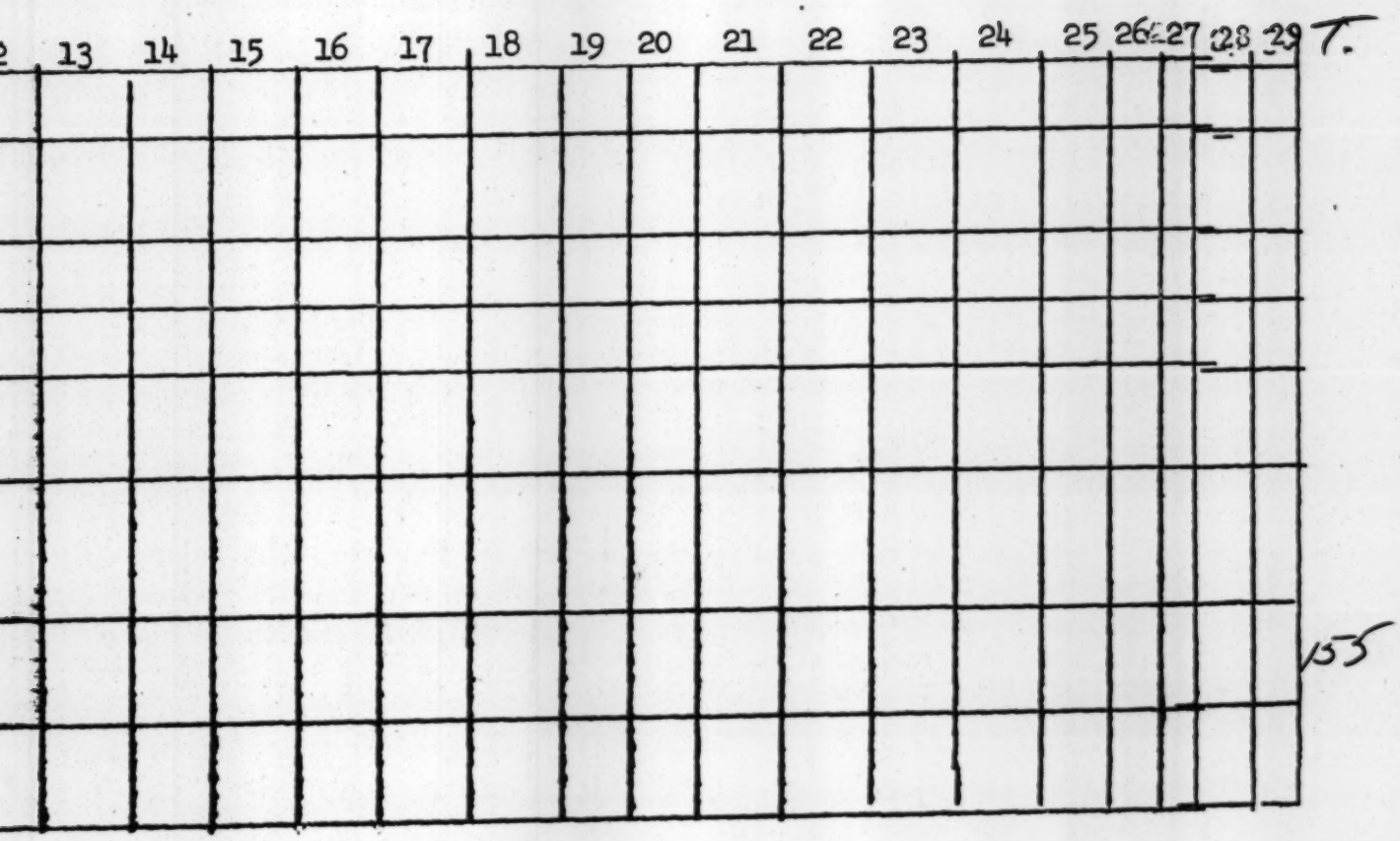
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				26	21	27		30	31				
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

...EST REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Kershaw

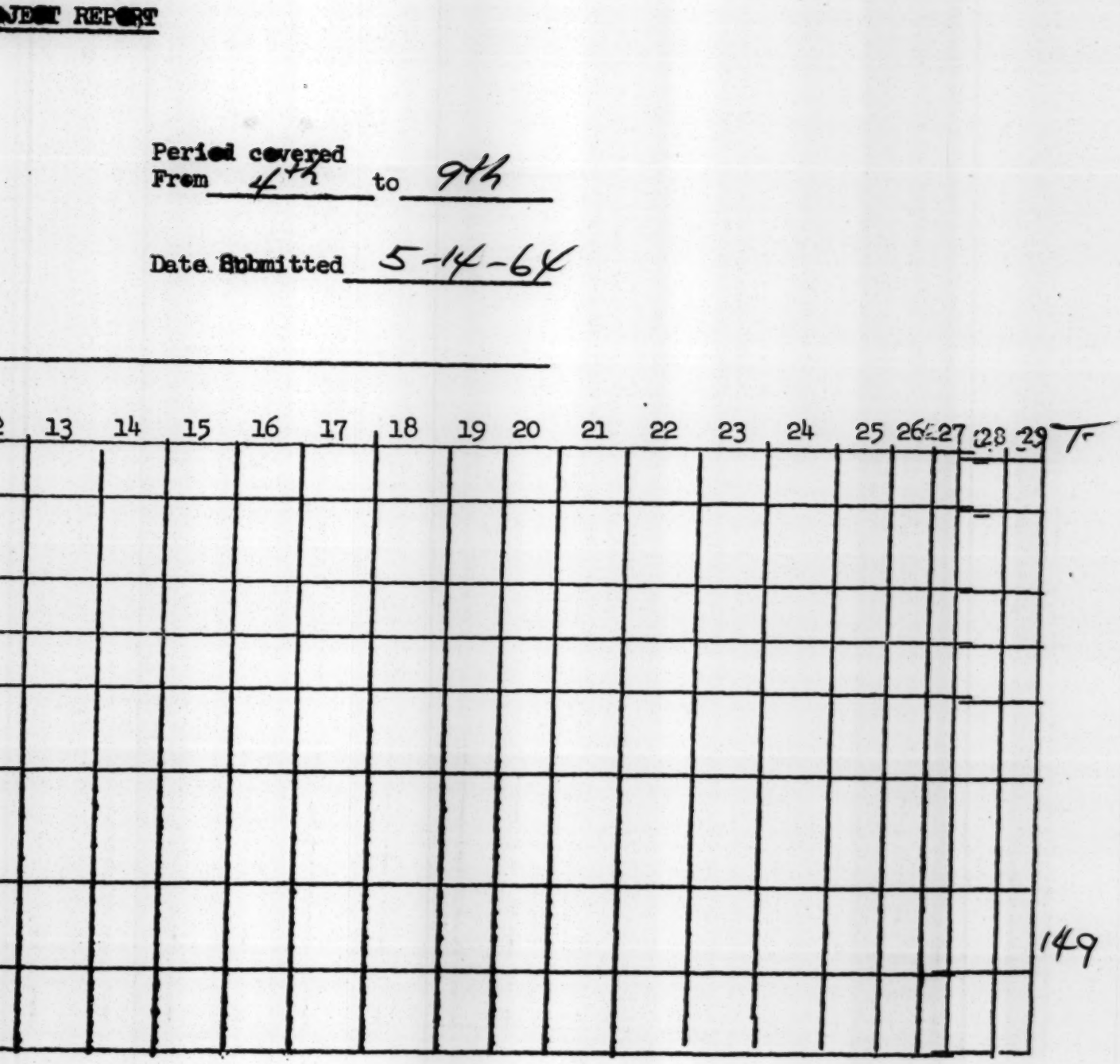
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				26	35	27		32	29				
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

JECT REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson + Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Chester

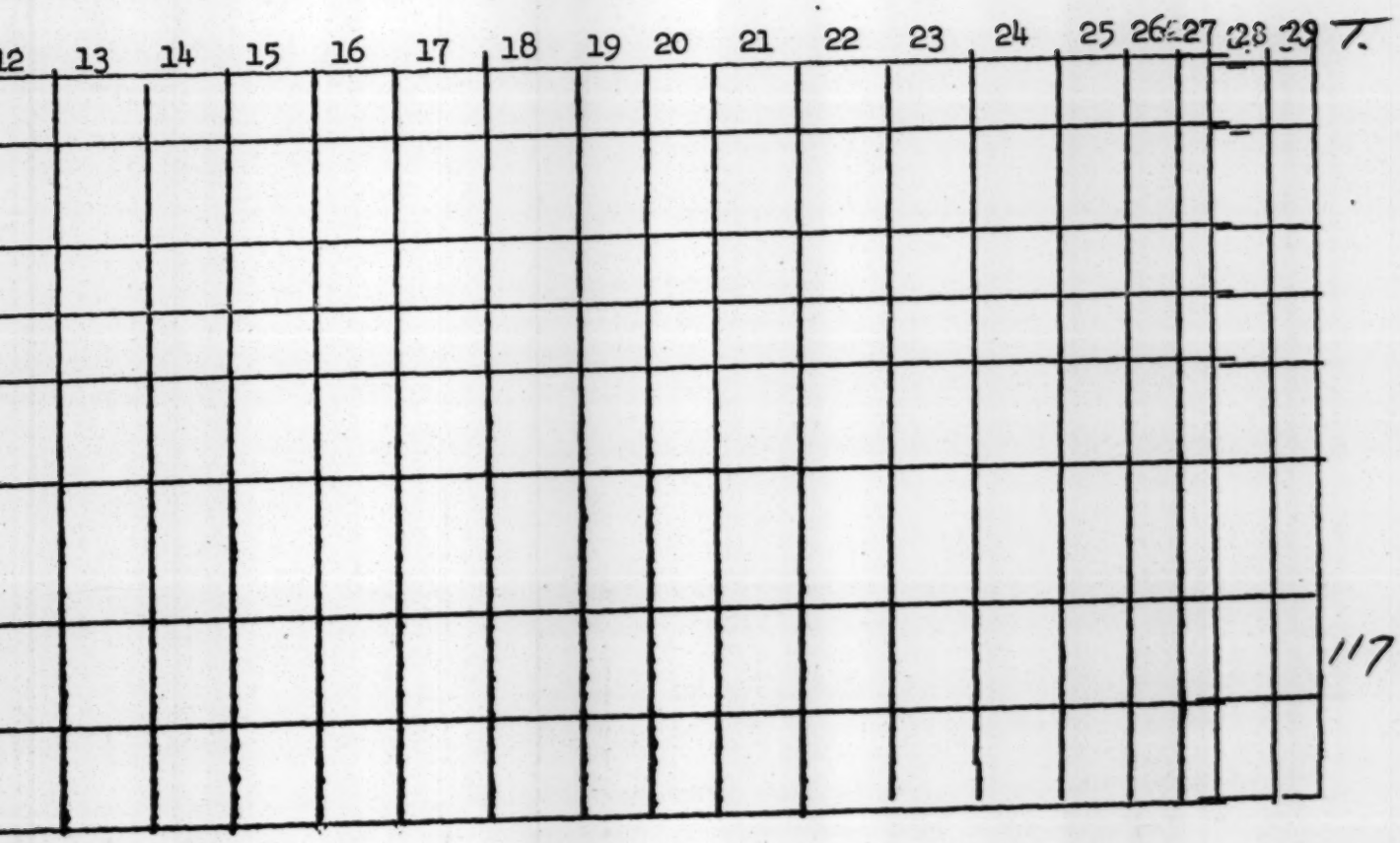
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				22	19	22		18	36				
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

JECT REPORT

Period covered
From 4/4 to 9/4

Date Submitted 5-14-68



VOTER [redacted]ATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies MARION

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				18	14	34		14	31				
No* denied registration in this project													

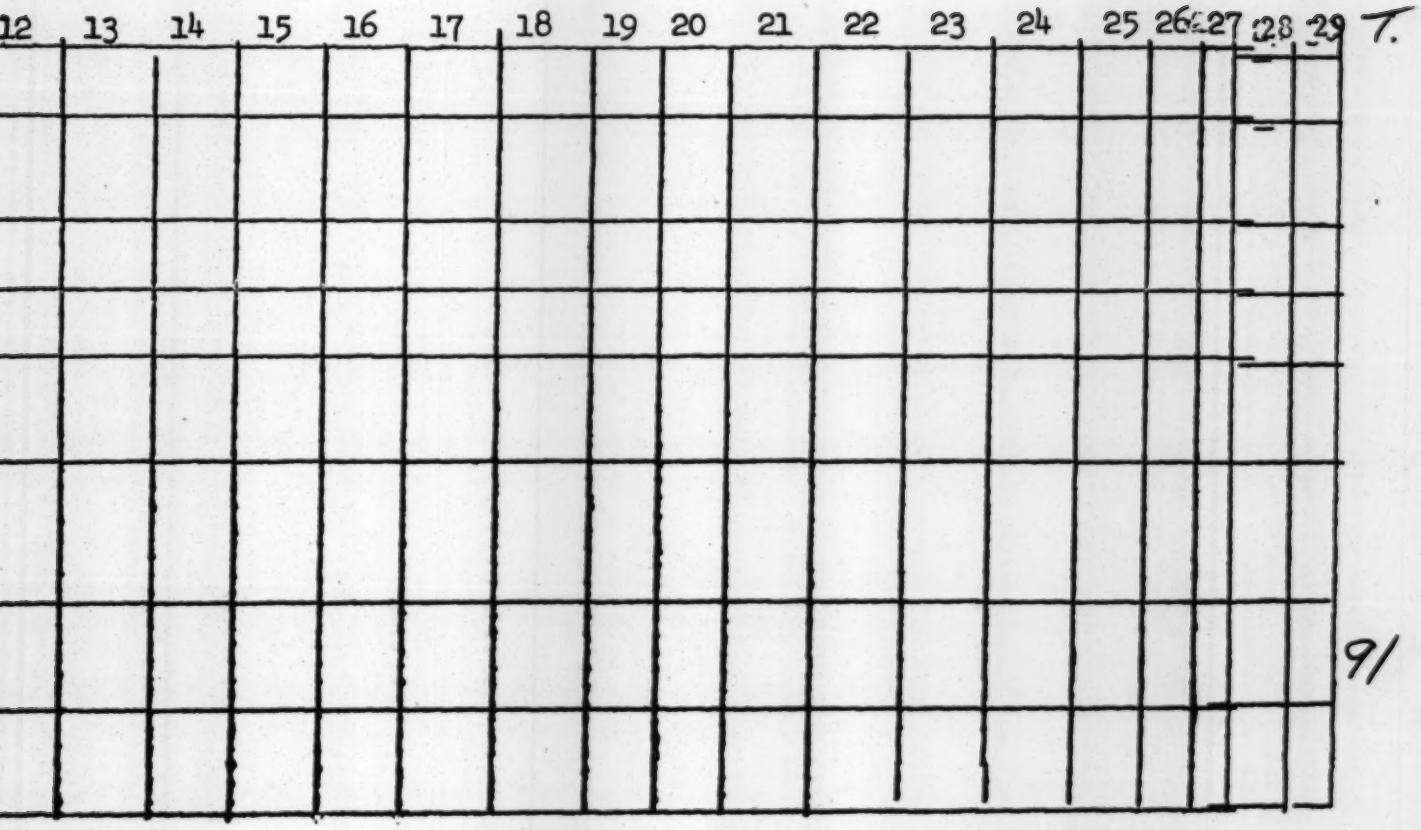
* Persons of voting age

0

ROJECT REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-66



VOTER [illegible] PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marlboro

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project				14	10	22						
No* denied registration in this project												

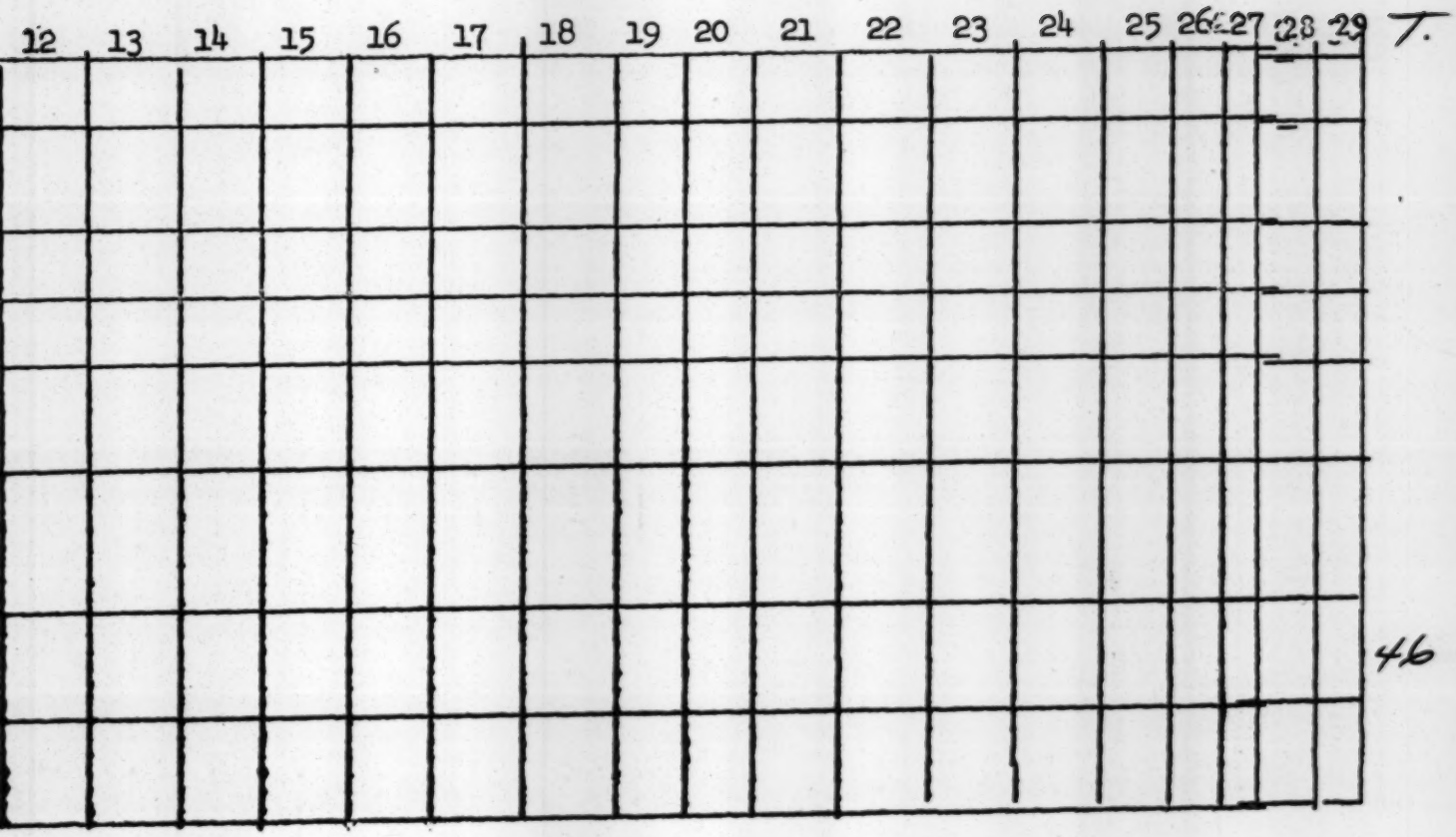
* Persons of voting age

0

PROJECT REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

SCLC
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lee

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				9	14	18		17	9				
No* denied registration in this project													

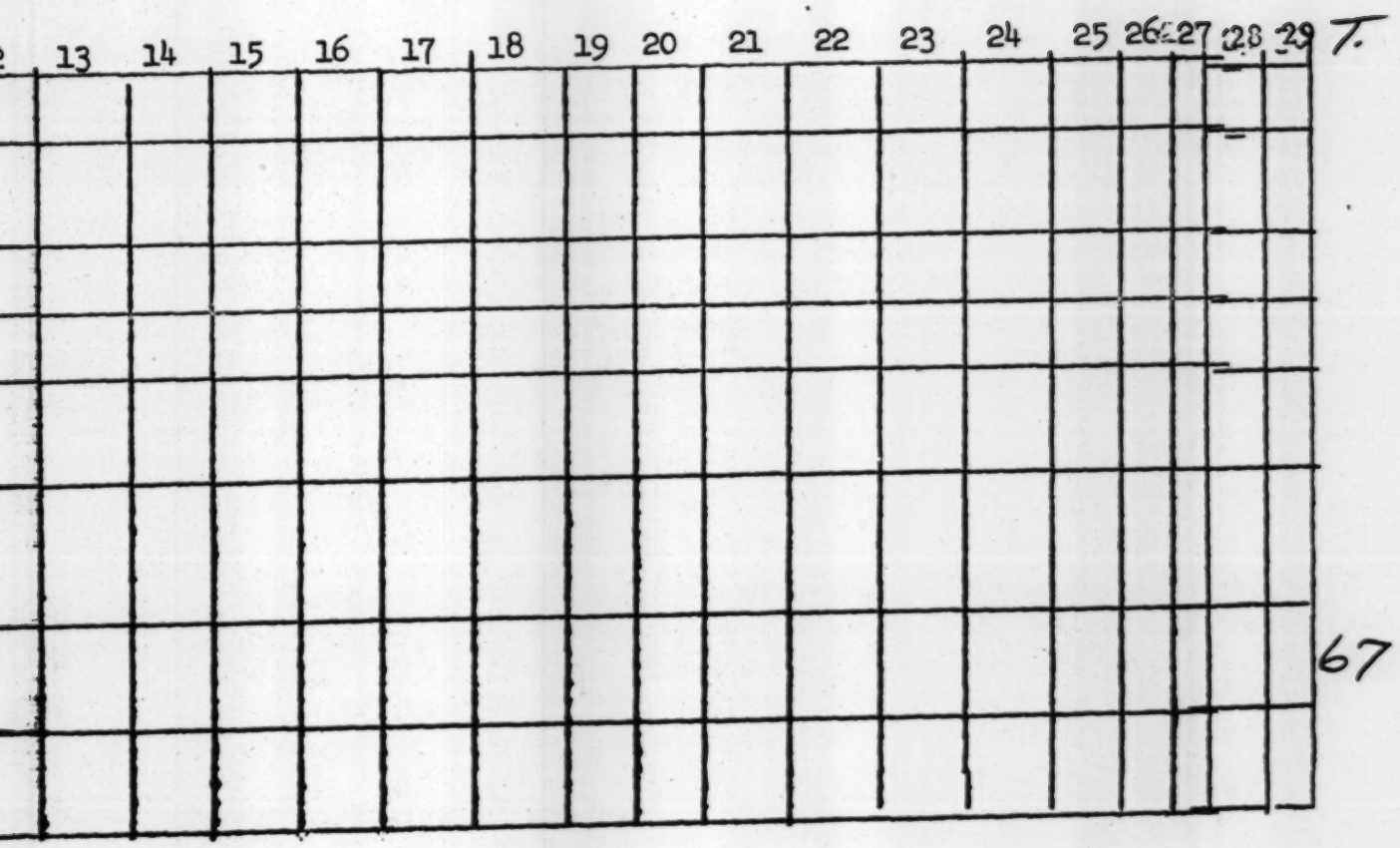
* Persons of voting age

O

REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64



VOTER-[illegible]ATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Robinson & Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Florence

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project				46	31	48		27	31	26			
No* denied registration in this project													

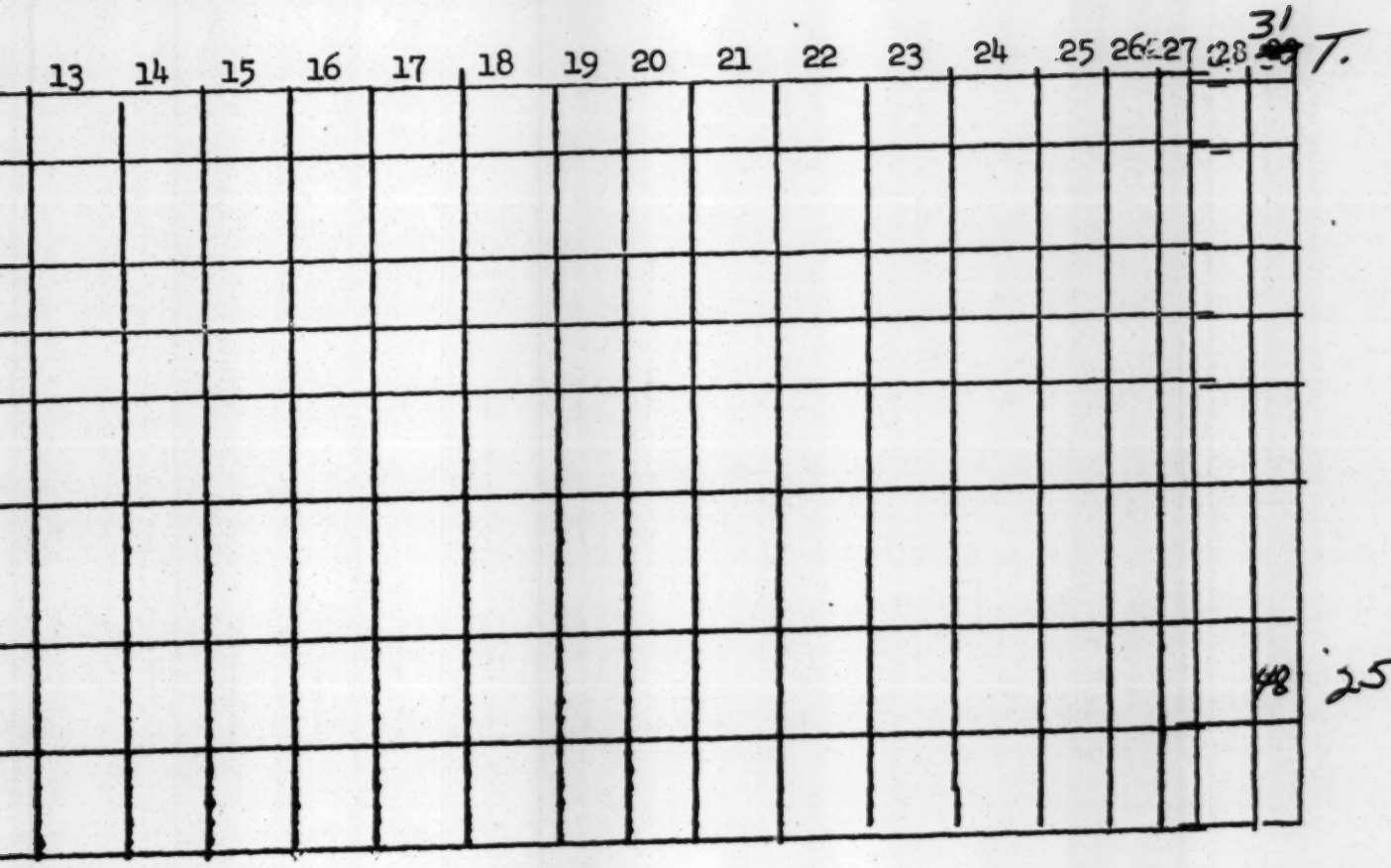
* Persons of voting age

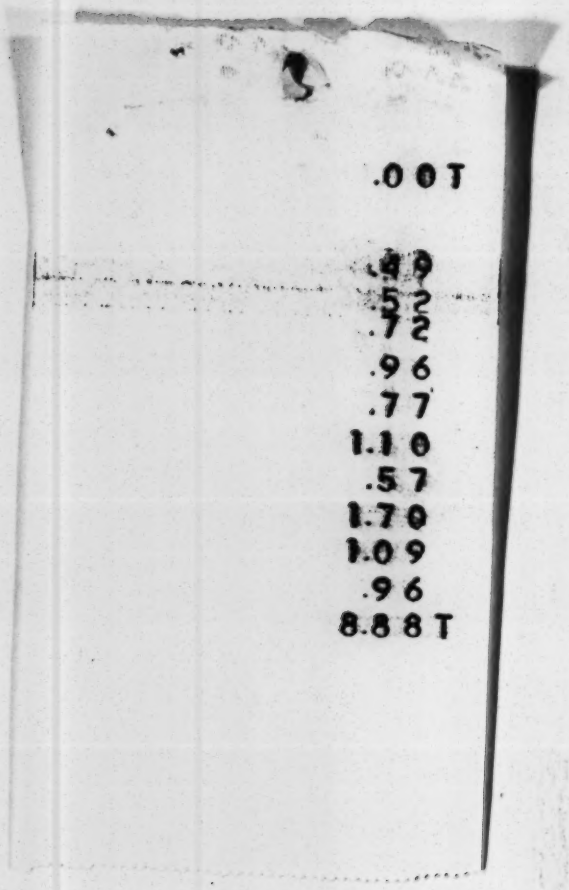
5

EST REPORT

Period covered
From 4th to 9th

Date Submitted 5-14-64




.00T
.49
.52
.72
.96
.77
1.10
.57
1.70
1.09
.96
8.88T

VOTER-EDUCATION PROJECT R

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
PERSON-IN-CHARGE

[redacted] Robinson St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter S.C
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marlboro 6 Co

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project					14	16	19						
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

JEST REPORT

Period covered
From July 6 to July 8-64

Date Submitted 7-19-64

S Camp District

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

49

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

Sumter S.C
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Lee 6-

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						14	16	22					
No* denied registration in this project													

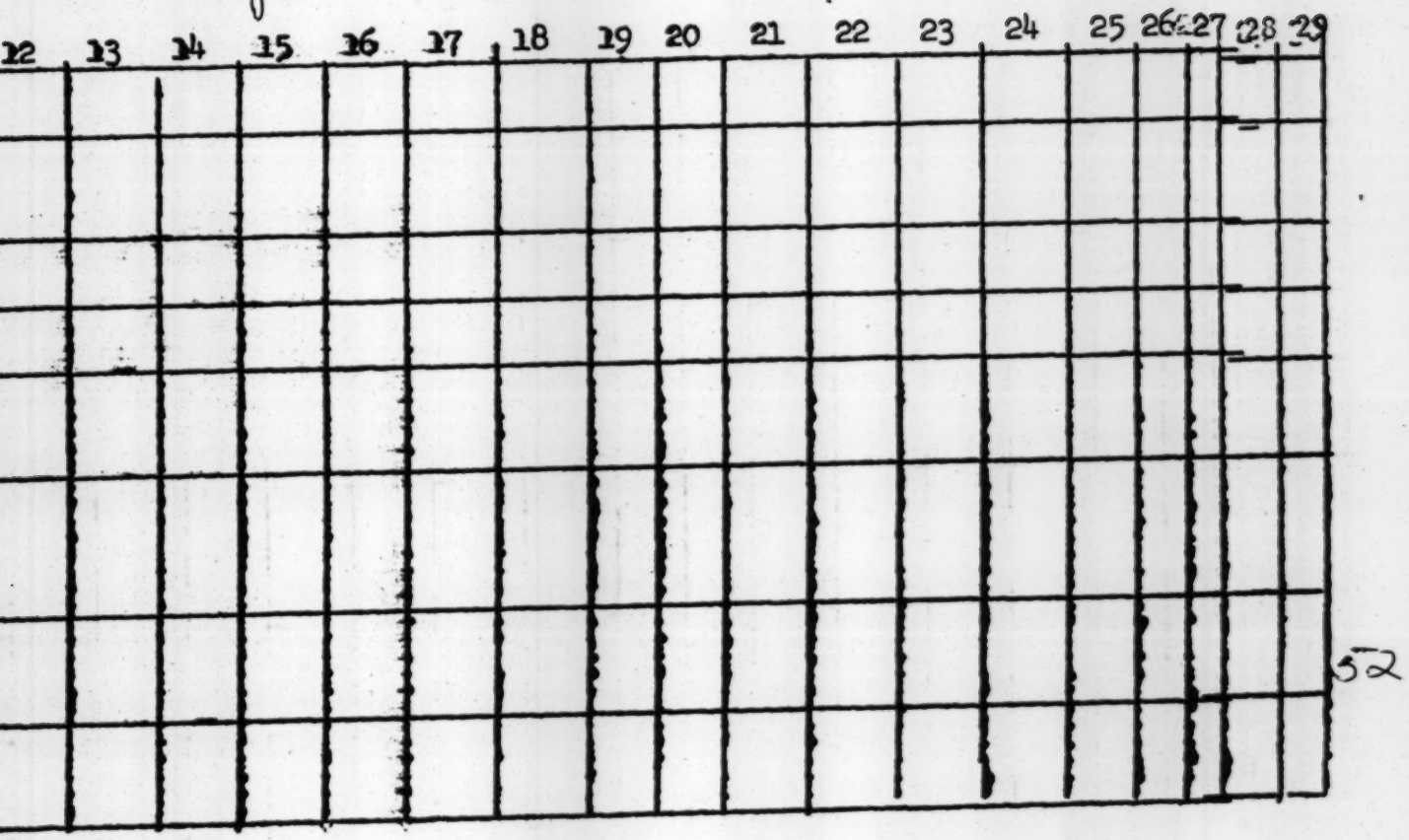
* Persons of voting age

~~PROJECT REPORT~~

~~Period~~ covered
From July 6 to July 6 -64

Date Submitted 7-19-64

6 - Cong. Dist.



8 O

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

C.O.R.E.
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson St. Sumter S.C
STREET ADDRESS CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Williamsburg 6

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project							31	21	20				
No* denied registration in this project													

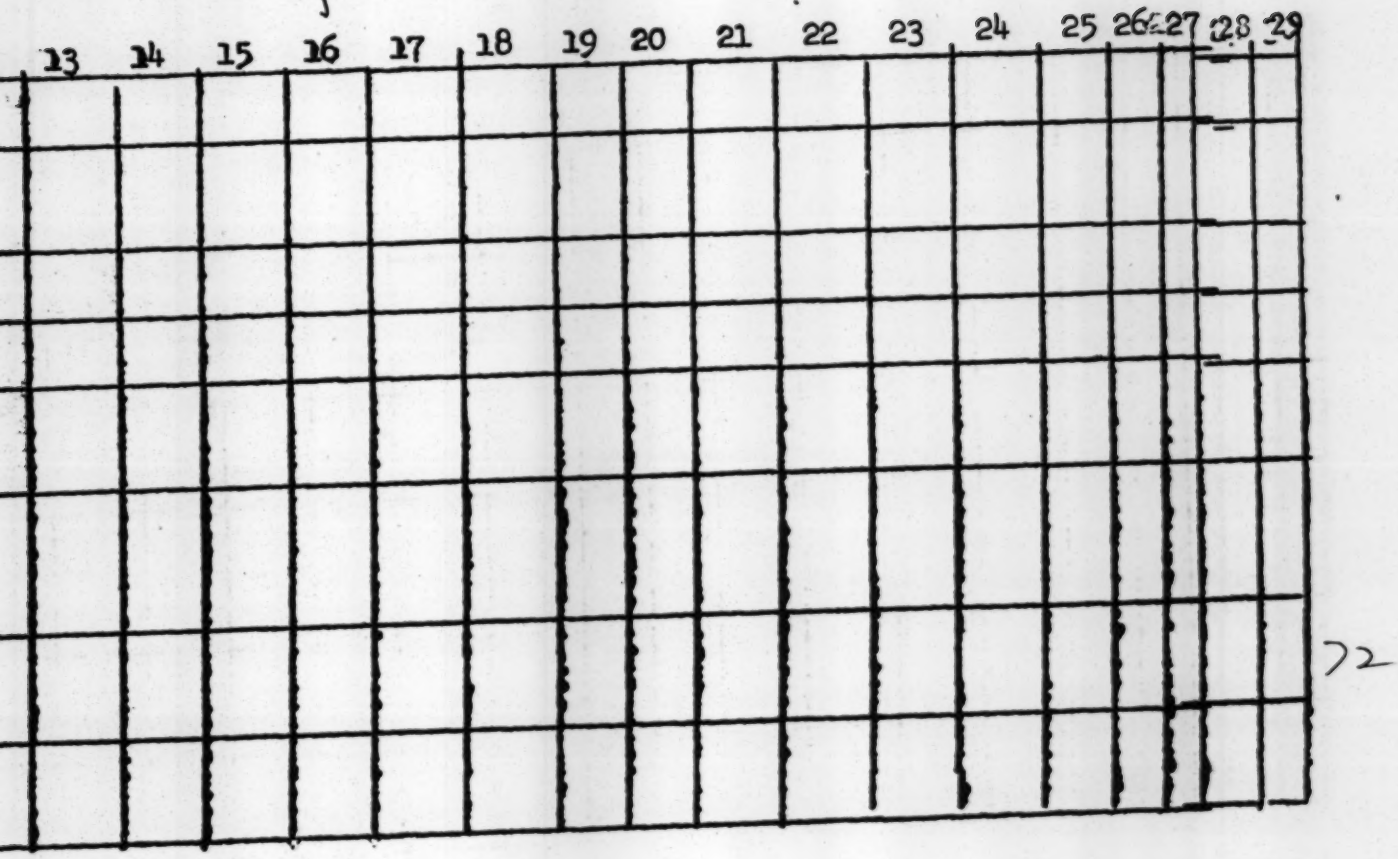
* Persons of voting age

~~ECT REPORT~~

Period covered
From July 6 to July 8-64

Date Submitted 7-19-64

6 - Cong. Dist.



72

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REP

FORM VEP-2

C.O.R.E.
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter S.C
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter

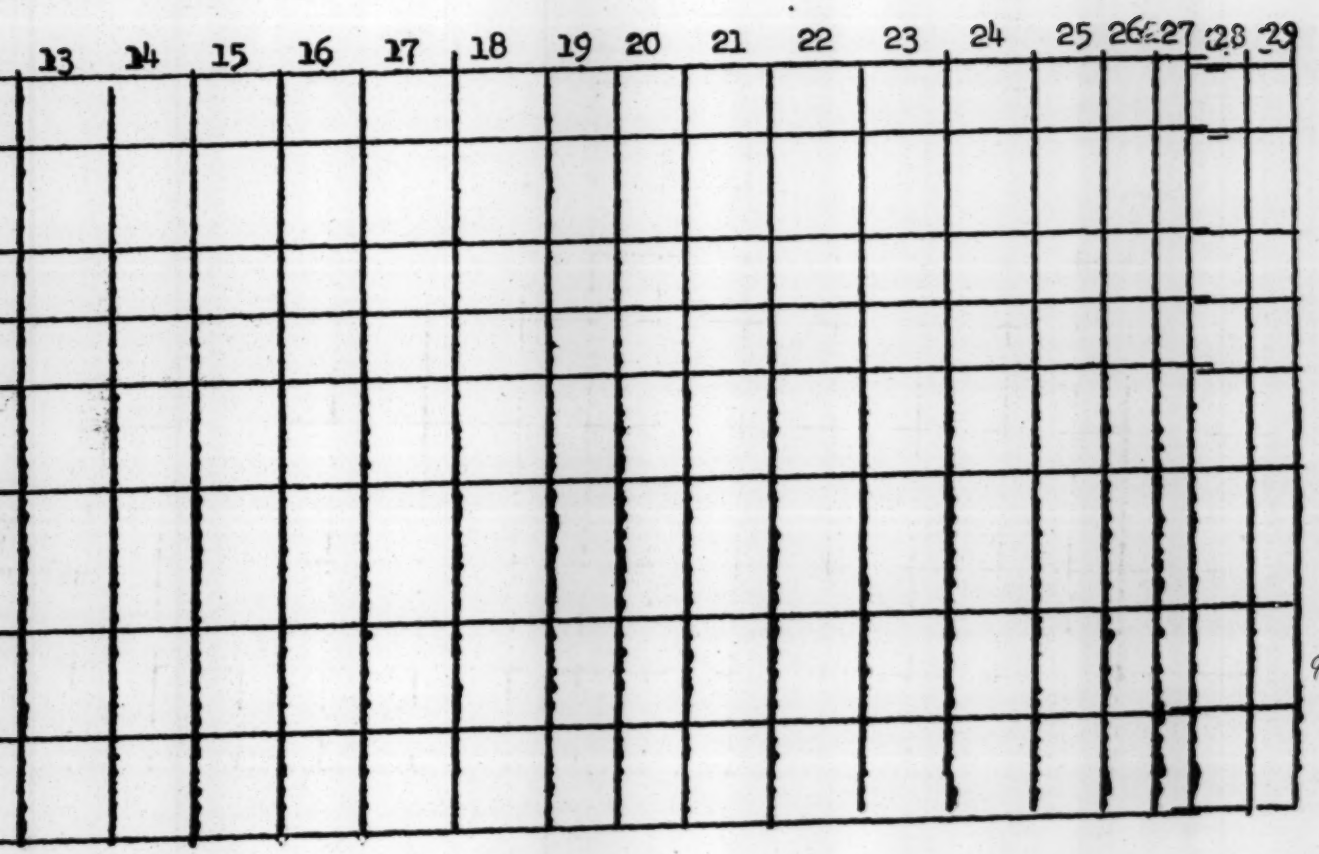
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						31	37	28					
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

T REPORT

Period covered
From July 6 to July 8-64

Date Submitted 7-19-64



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

C.O.R.E.
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson.
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

[redacted]
COUNTY

N.C.
STATE

Election District to which this report applies Georgetown

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project						26	21	30				
No* denied registration in this project												

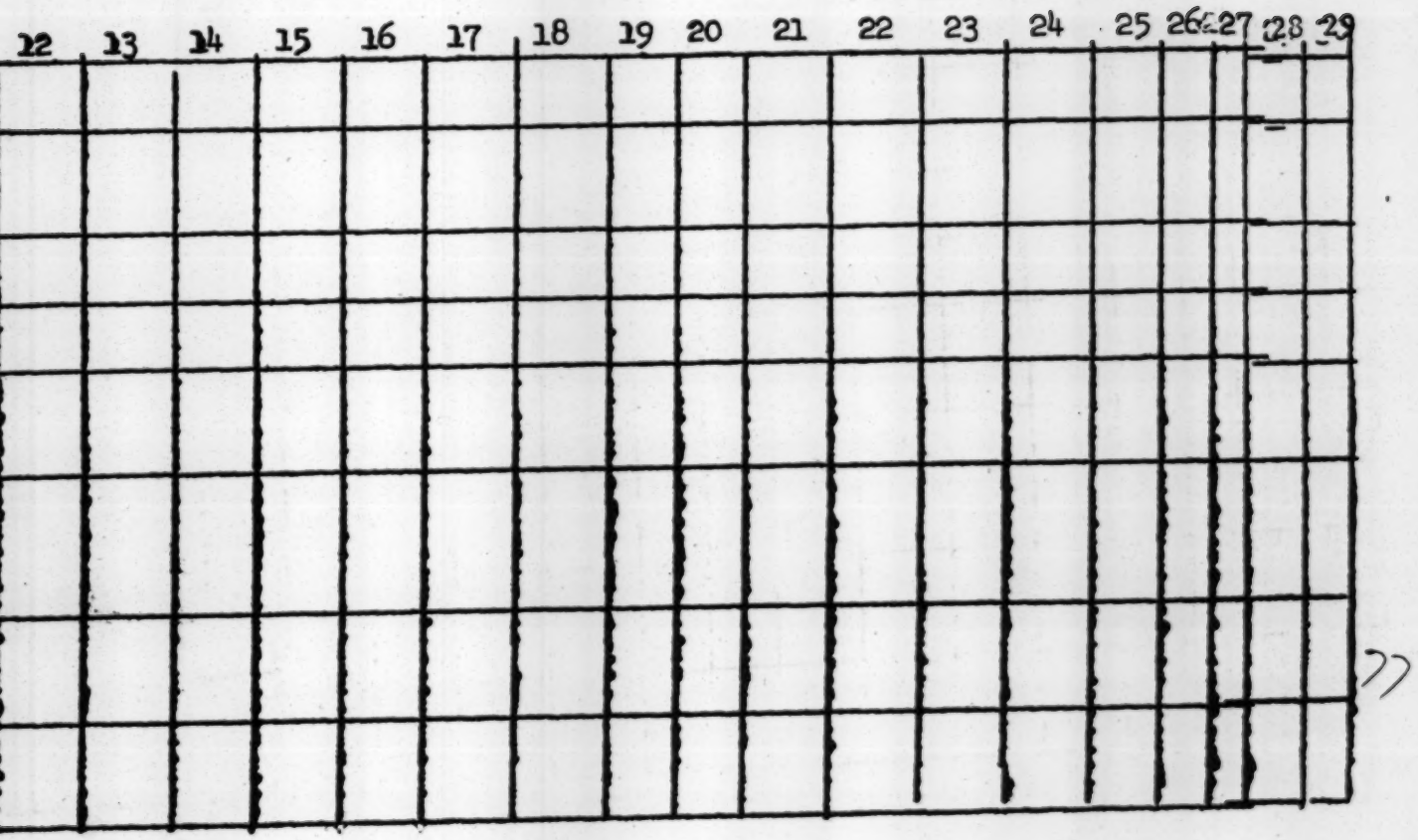
* Persons of voting age

PROJECT REPORT

Period covered
From July 6 to July 8-64

Date Submitted 7-1964

n 6 Cong. District



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT-

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson — PERSON REPORTING

12 Robinson — STREET ADDRESS

Sumter — CITY [redacted]COUNTY S.C — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Horry 6

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						81	41	38					
No* denied registration in this project													

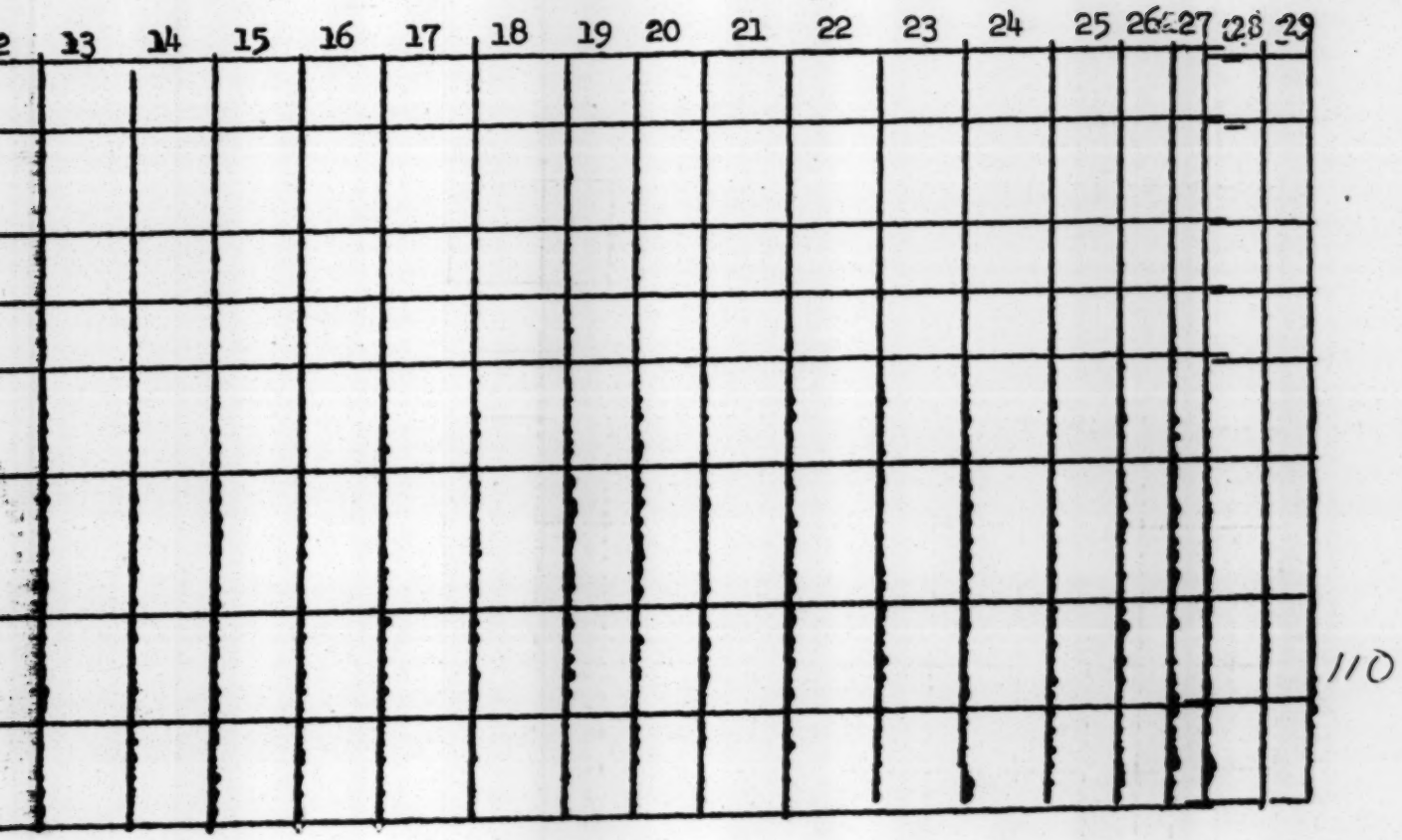
* Persons of voting age

~~JET REPORT~~

Period covered
From July 6 to July 8-64

Date Submitted 7-19-64

6 - Corp Dist.



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

C.O.R.E.
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

S.C.
STATE

Election District to which this report applies Marion 6 -

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)								-					
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						12	1827						
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

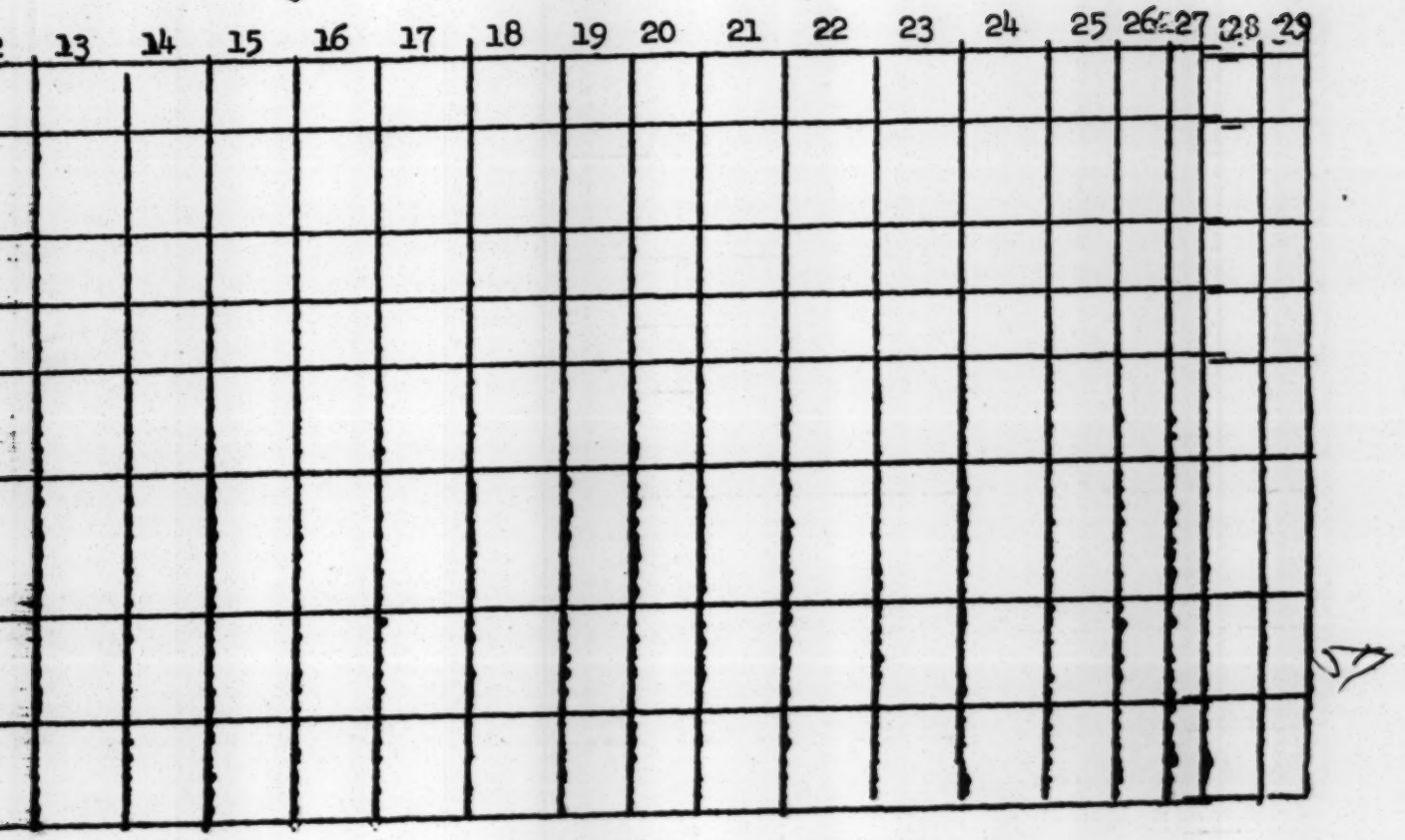
O

[illegible] REPORT

Period covered
From July 6 to July 8-64

Date Submitted 7-19-64

[illegible] - Cong. Dist



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

C.O.R.E.
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter S.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Dillon 6

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass														
No* contacted by other means (specify means)														
No* refusing to participate														
No* instructed at clinics														
No* instructed at other places (specify place)														
No* applying for registration as a result of this program														
No* successfully registered by this project							41	52	77					
No* denied registration in this project														

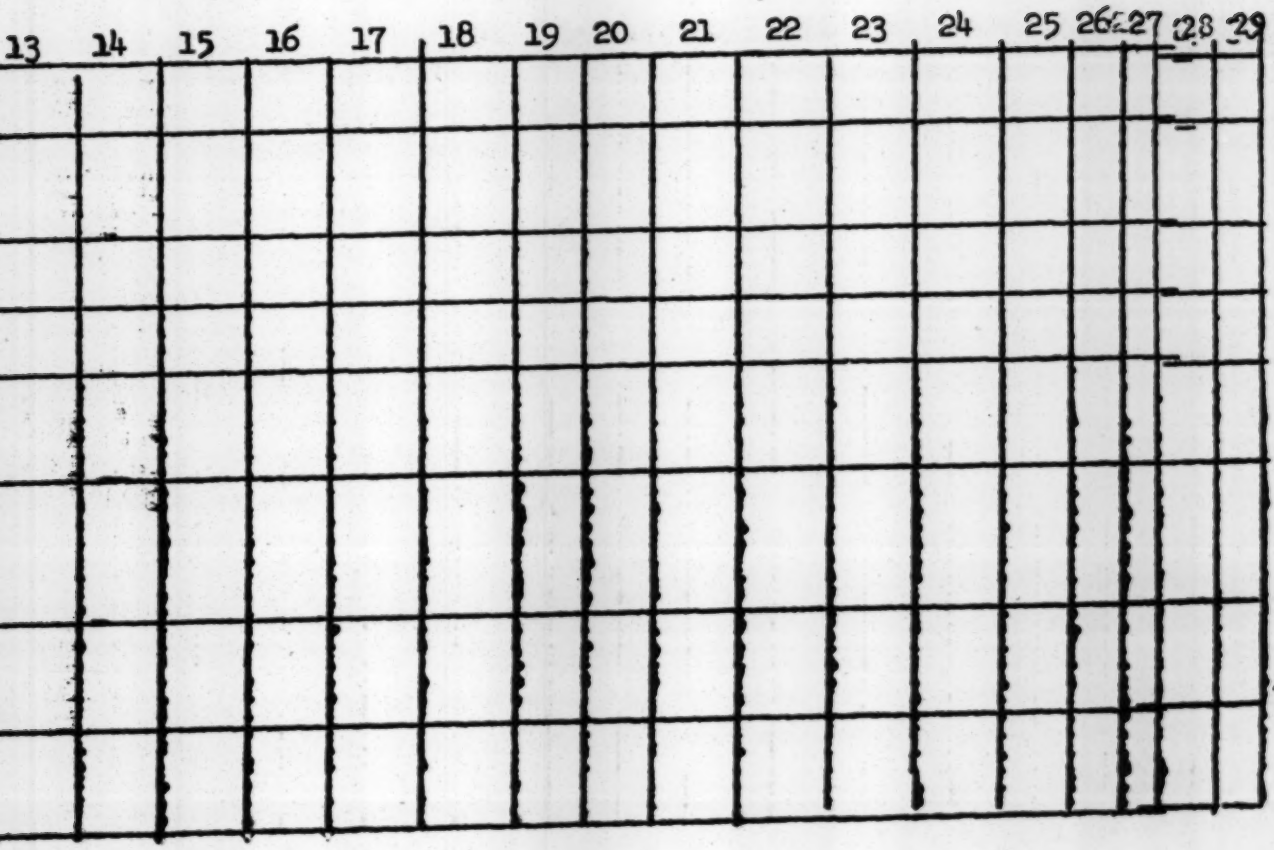
* Persons of voting age

T REPORT

Period covered
From July 6 to July 8

Date Submitted 7-19-64

6 Cong. DISTRICT



170

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter
CITY

S.C
COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Darlington

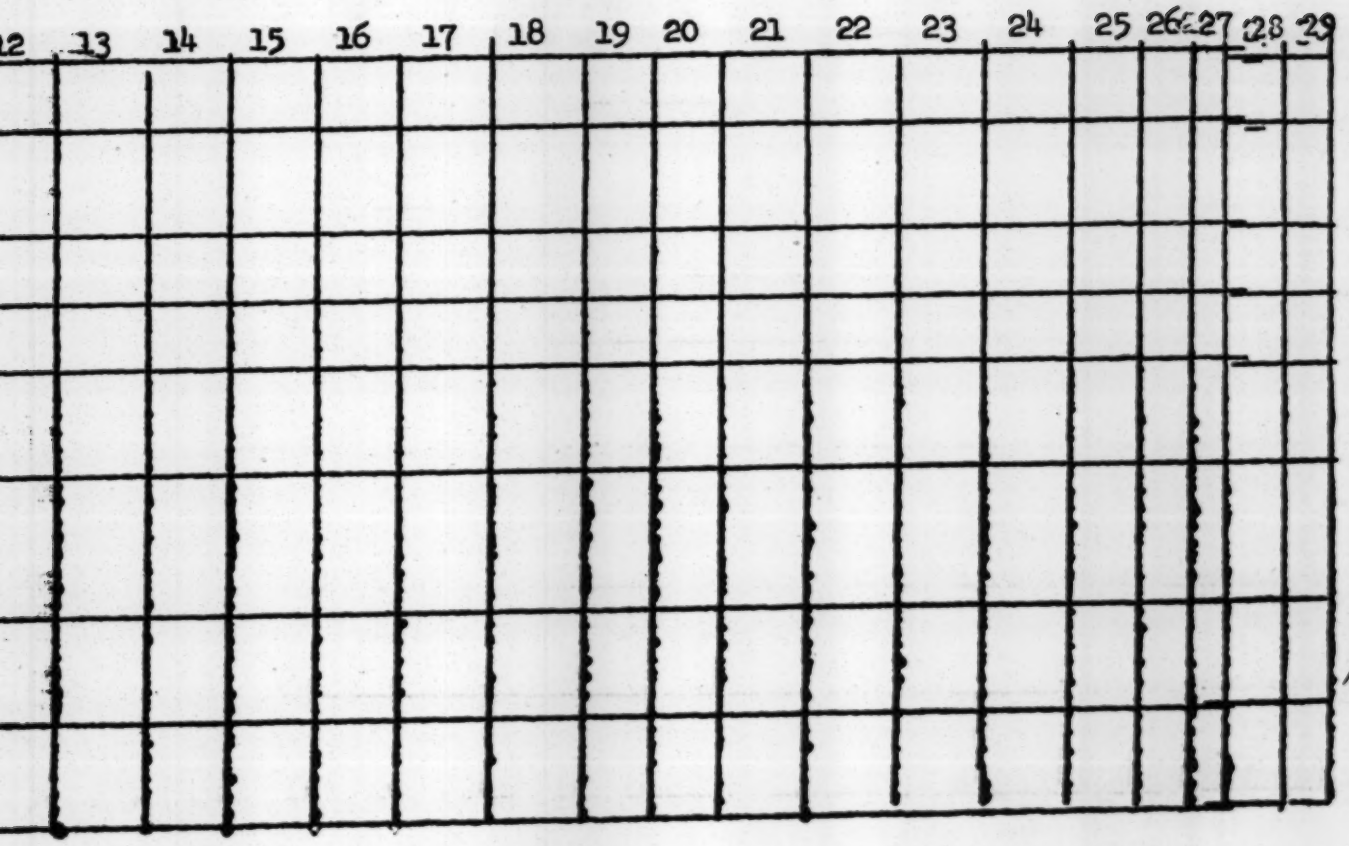
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						34	43	32					
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

Period covered
From July 6 to July 8

Date Submitted 7-19-64

6 Cong. District



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

S.C.R.E.
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
PERSON REPORTING

17 Robinson
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter S.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies FLORENCE

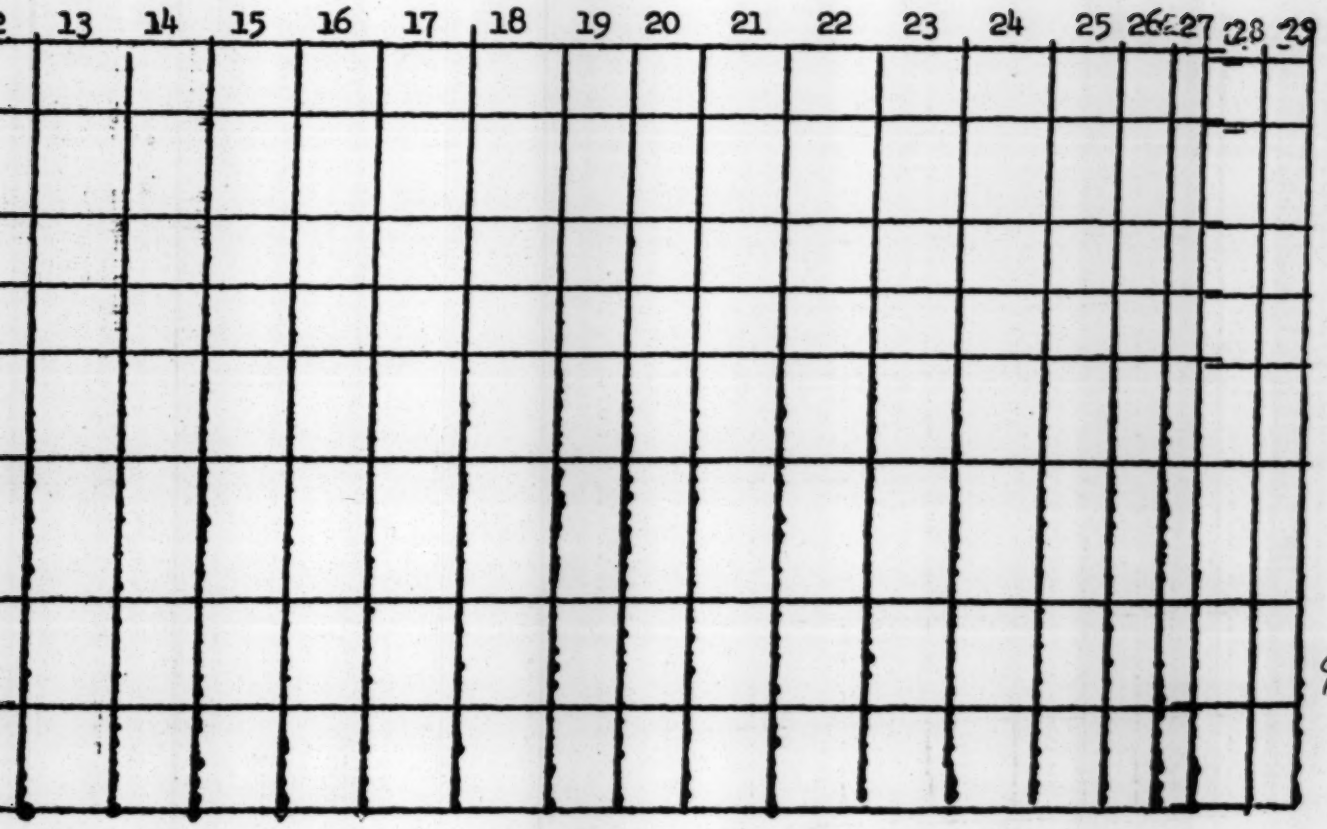
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project						31	36	29					
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

Period covered
From July 6 to July 8-64

Date Submitted 7-19-64

6 Cong. District



~~75~~

August 1964

1.	90
1.	34
	25
2.	42
2.	16
2.	24
1.	14
3.	86
1.	80
	78
3.	10
2.	70
1.	76
1.	24
27.	44 *

8-20-64

	52
	26
	12
	21
	14
	15
	13
	3
	5
	11
	8
190	10
134	190*
342	
666	60
	31
	43
	134*
	61
	49
	23
	37
	42
	30
	242*
	1,00
	342

VOTER REGISTRATION PROJECT REP

FORM VEP-2

COPE
ORGANIZATION

William E. Brown
PERSON IN CHARGE

325 W. Bartlette St.
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter Sumter S. C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 2nd Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass	0	0											
No* contacted by other means (specify means)	OFFICE 30	CHURCH 300											
No* refusing to participate		0											
No* instructed at clinics		0											
No* instructed at other places (specify place)		0											
No* applying for registration as a result of this program		0											
No* successfully registered by this project	75	0											
No* denied registration in this project		0											

* Persons of voting age

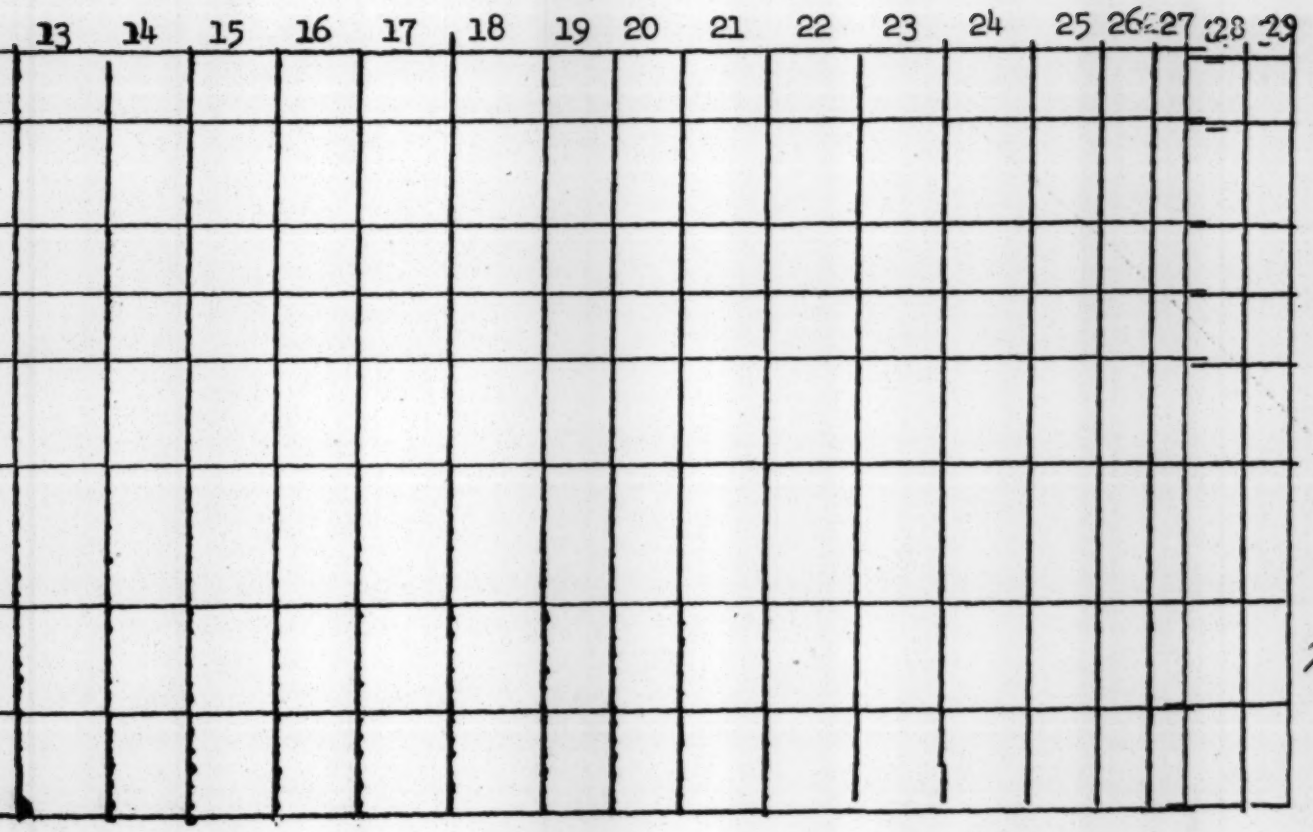
O

REPORT

Period covered
From 8/1 to 8/15/64

Date Submitted 8/20/64

Division District



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

William E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

Winnsboro, Fairfield S.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass	-	-	30	40	0	-	-	-		20			
No* contacted by other means (specify means)	-	-	0	Beauty Shop	0	-	-	-		0			
No* refusing to participate	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-		0			
No* instructed at clinics	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-		0			
No* instructed at other places (specify place)	-	-		Beauty Shop	Barber Shop	-	-	-		Bar. Shop 6			
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	-	-	57	39	14	21	14	17		13	3	5	15
No* successfully registered by this project	-	-	52	26	12	21	14	15		13	3	5	11
No* denied registration in this project	-	-	5	3	2	0	0	2		0	0	0	4

* Persons of voting age

[redacted]T

Period covered
From 8/1 to 8/15/64

Date Submitted 8/20/64

sional District

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
5	15	8	10															
5	11	8	10															190
0	4	0	4															

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

SCLC — ORGANIZATION

Wm E. Brown — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

Rock Hill — CITY — COUNTY — S.C. STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th CONGRESSIONAL

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass						11	1	—		—	110	130	—
No* contacted by other means (specify means)						5 shops 1	—	—		—	5 shops 3 stores	30 shops	
No* refusing to participate						—	—	—		—	1	2	
No* instructed at clinics						—	—	—		—	—	0	
No* instructed at other places (specify place)						—	—	—		—	—	—	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program						—	—	—	—		—	—	6
No* successfully registered by this project													6
No* denied registration in this project													3

* Persons of voting age

0

REPORT

Period covered
From 8-6 to 8-15-64

Date Submitted 8-20-64

CONAL Dist

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
130	-	-	-													-		
30 tires	-	-	-													-		
2	-	-	-													-		
c	-	-	-													-		
-	-	-	-															
-	63	33	47															
	60	31	43															134
	3	2	4															

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT R

FORM VEP-2

SNCC
ORGANIZATION

Wm E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

Gaffney - Cherokee
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th Congressional

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass							3	-		-	-	-	-
No* contacted by other means (specify means)							-	-		-	-	-	St-A 4
No* refusing to participate							0	-		-	-	-	-
No* instructed at clinics							0	-		-	-	-	-
No* instructed at other places (specify place)							0	-		-	-	-	-
No* applying for registration as a result of this program							-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No* successfully registered by this project							-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No* denied registration in this project							-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Persons of voting age

REPORT

Period covered
From 8-7- to 8-15-64

Date Submitted 8-20-64

inal Dist.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
–	–	–	–													–	
–	St-AS 4	–	–													–	
–	–	–	–													–	
–	–	–	–													–	
–	–	–	–													–	
–	–	–	19														
–	–	9	16														25
–	–	–	3														

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

MOORE
ORGANIZATION

Wm E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS

Chester S.C.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies 5th Congressional Di

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass			4	-	38	-	-	-					
No* contacted by other means (specify means)			-	-	0	-	-	-					
No* refusing to participate			-	-	0	-	-	-					
No* instructed at clinics			-	-	0	-	-	-					
No* instructed at other places (specify place)			-	-	0	-	-	-					
No* applying for registration as a result of this program			-	-	29	40	47	31					
No* successfully registered by this project			61	49	23	37	42	30					
No* denied registration in this project			-	-	3	3	5	1					

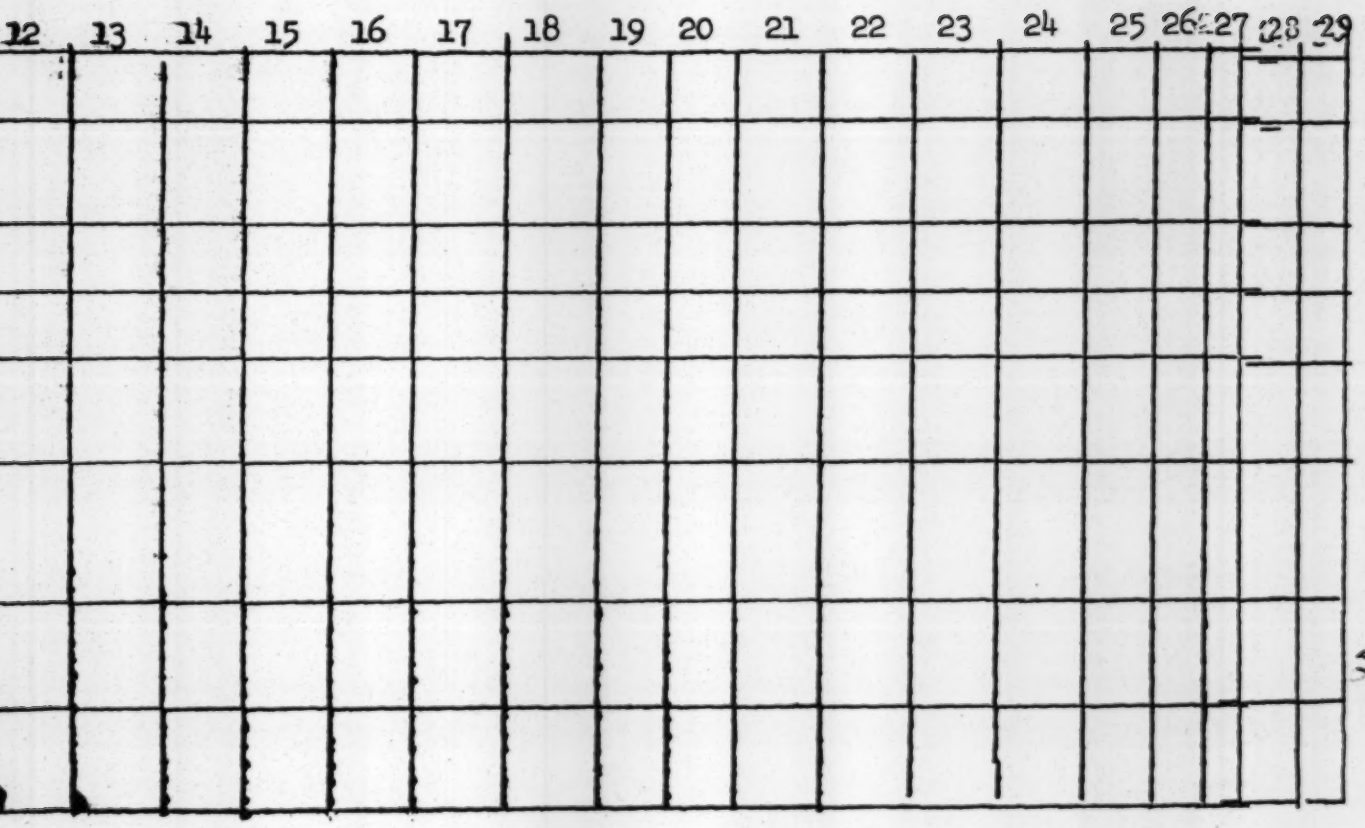
* Persons of voting age

~~PROJECT REPORT~~

~~Project~~ covered
From 8-3 to 8-8-68

Date ~~Submitted~~ 8-20/68

RAL Dist



242

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT RE

FORM VEP-2

Lore — ORGANIZATION

ALAN Robinson — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies DARLington County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

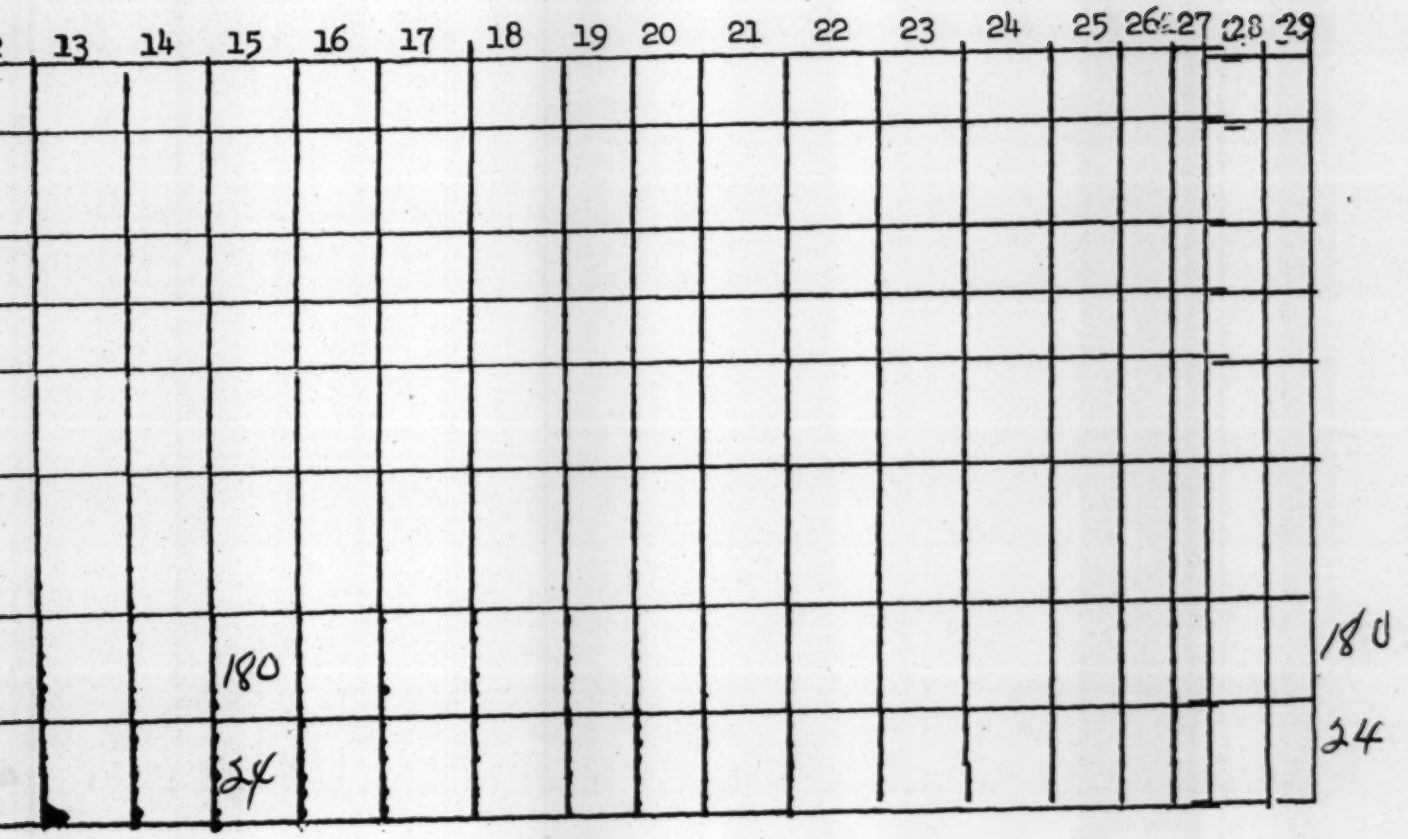
* Persons of voting age

[illegible] REPORT

Period covered
From 15T to 15TH

Date Submitted AUG. 30, 1964

[illegible]ty



[redacted] REP

FORM VEP-2

Lore ORGANIZATION — FRANK ROBINSON [redacted]

[redacted] STREET ADDRESS — [redacted] CITY [redacted] COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies: Dillon County

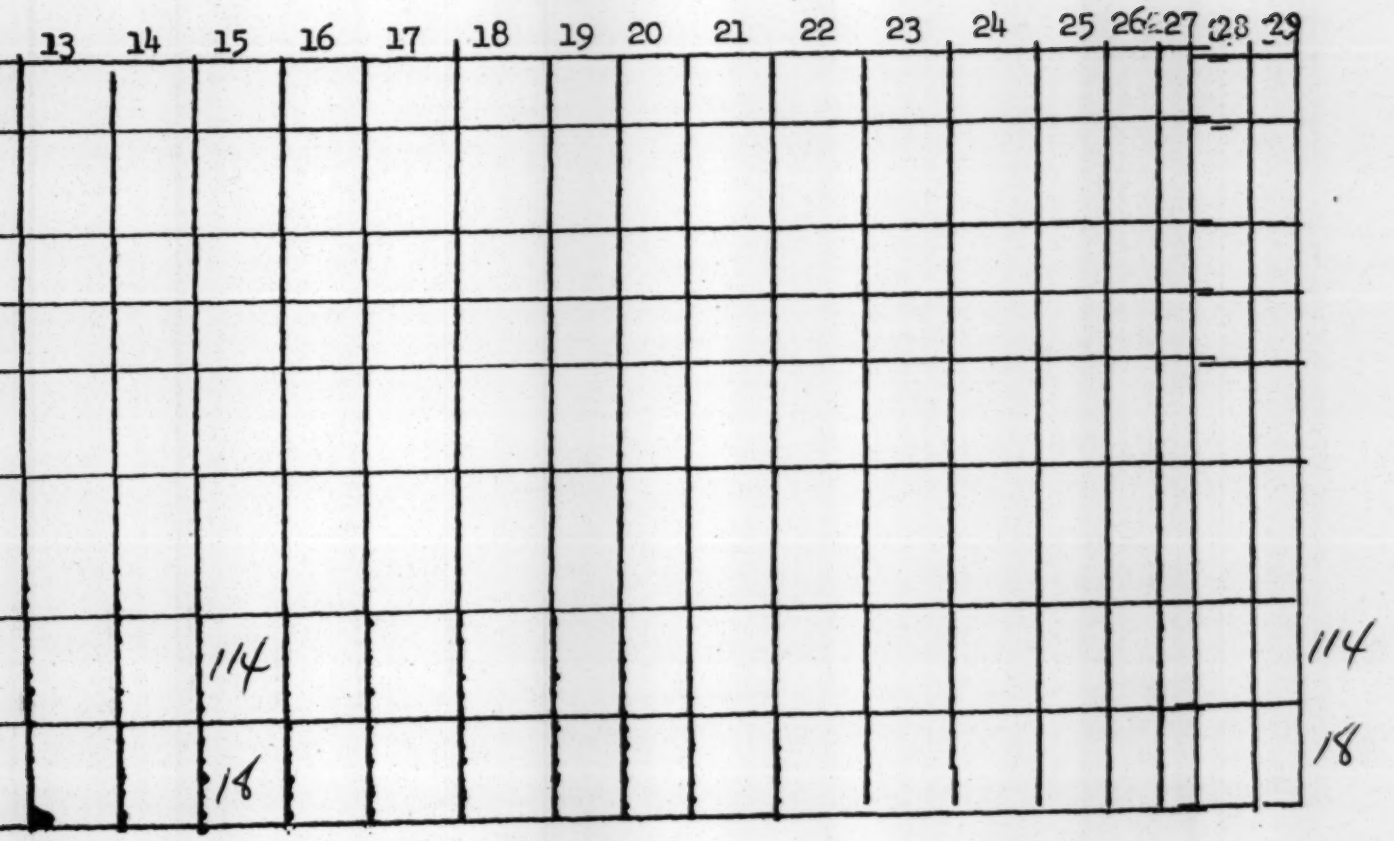
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

REPORT

Period covered
From 15th to 15th

Date Submitted Aug. 30, 1964



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REP

FORM VEP-2

SCLC
ORGANIZATION

FRANK ROBINSON
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies Holmes County

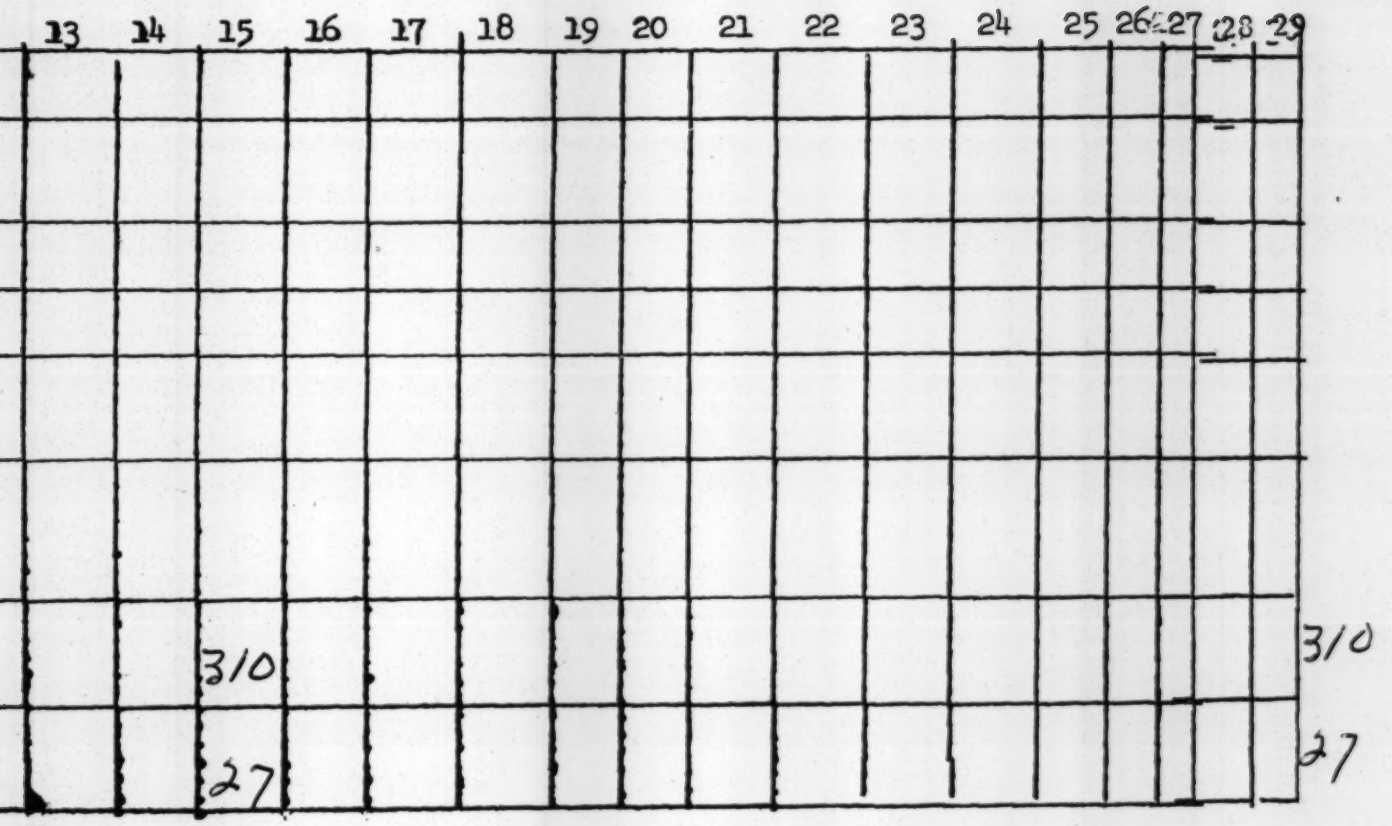
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

REPORT

Period covered
From 1st to 15th

Date Submitted Aug. 30, 1964



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

FRANK ROBINSON
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Georgetown County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

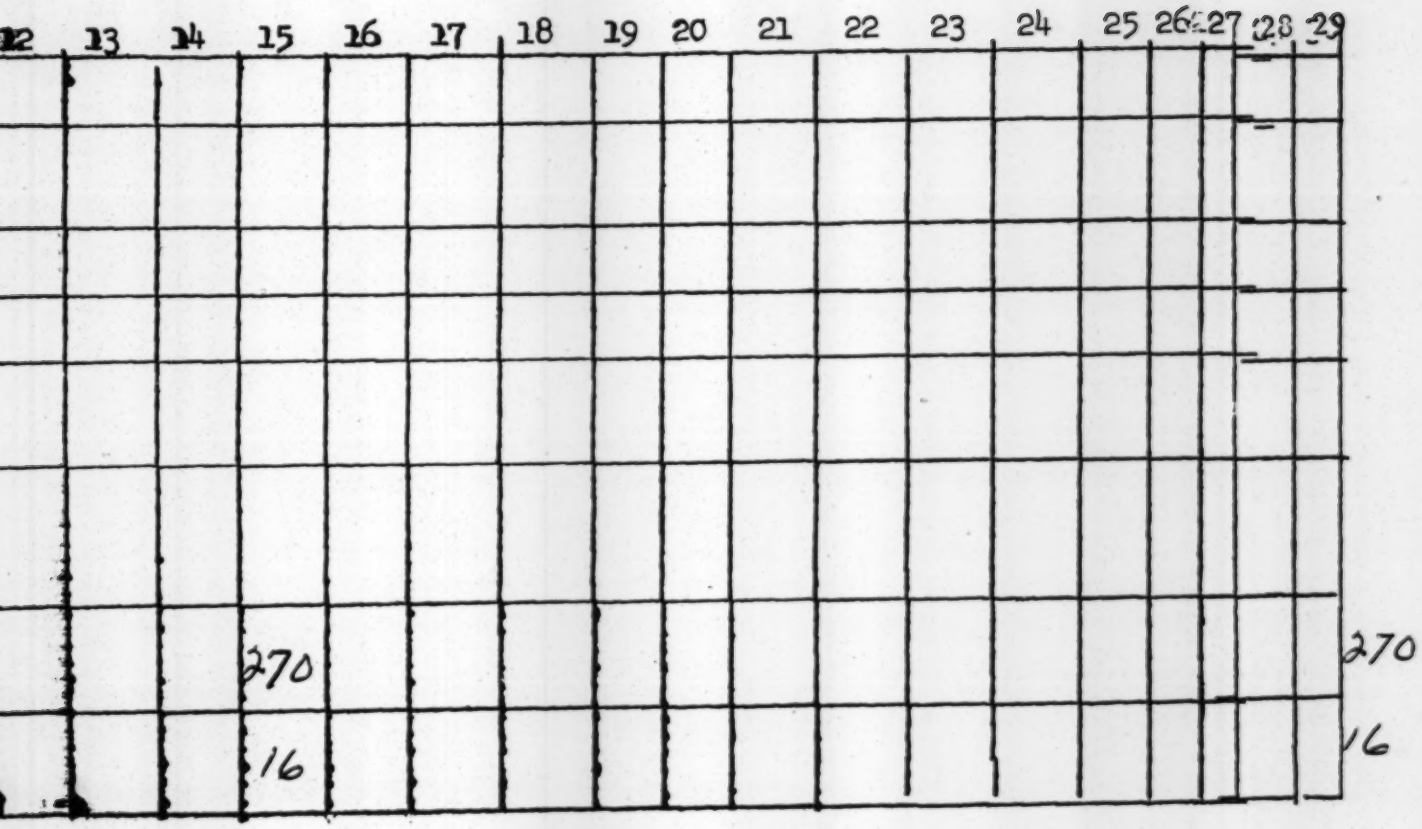
* Persons of voting age

[redacted] REP[redacted]T

Period covered
From 1/7 to 1/14

Date Submitted Aug. 20, 1964

[redacted]nthly



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT R

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

FRANK ROBINSON
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Harry County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

[redacted] REPORT

Period covered
From 1st to 15th

Date Submitted _____

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			224														224
			31														31

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT-R

FORM VEP-2

Lore — ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies: Lee County

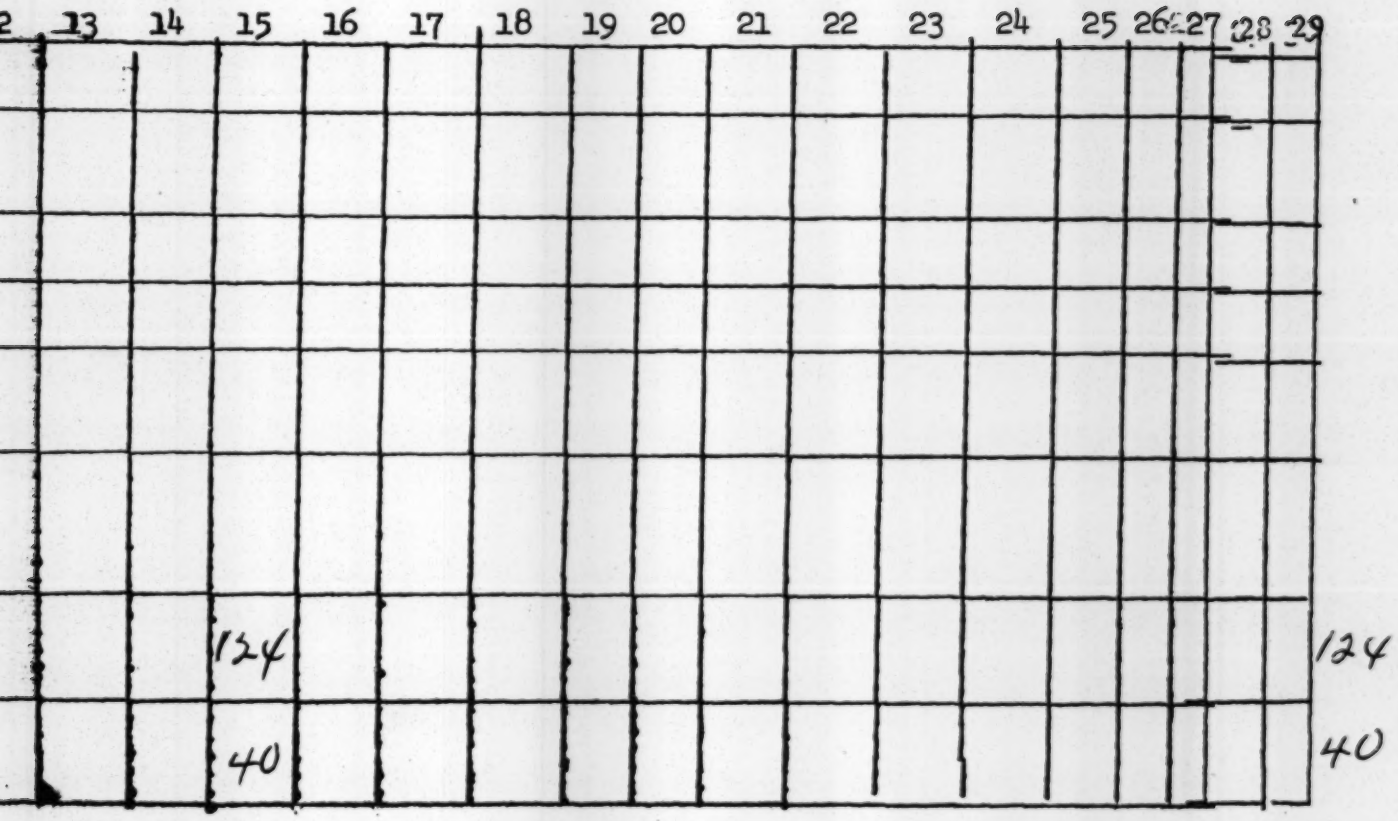
Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

~~WEEK-REPORT~~

Period covered
From 15 to 15th

Date Submitted Aug. 30, 1964



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REP

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

FRANK ROBINSON
PERSON FILING

STREET ADDRESS CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies MARION COUNTY

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

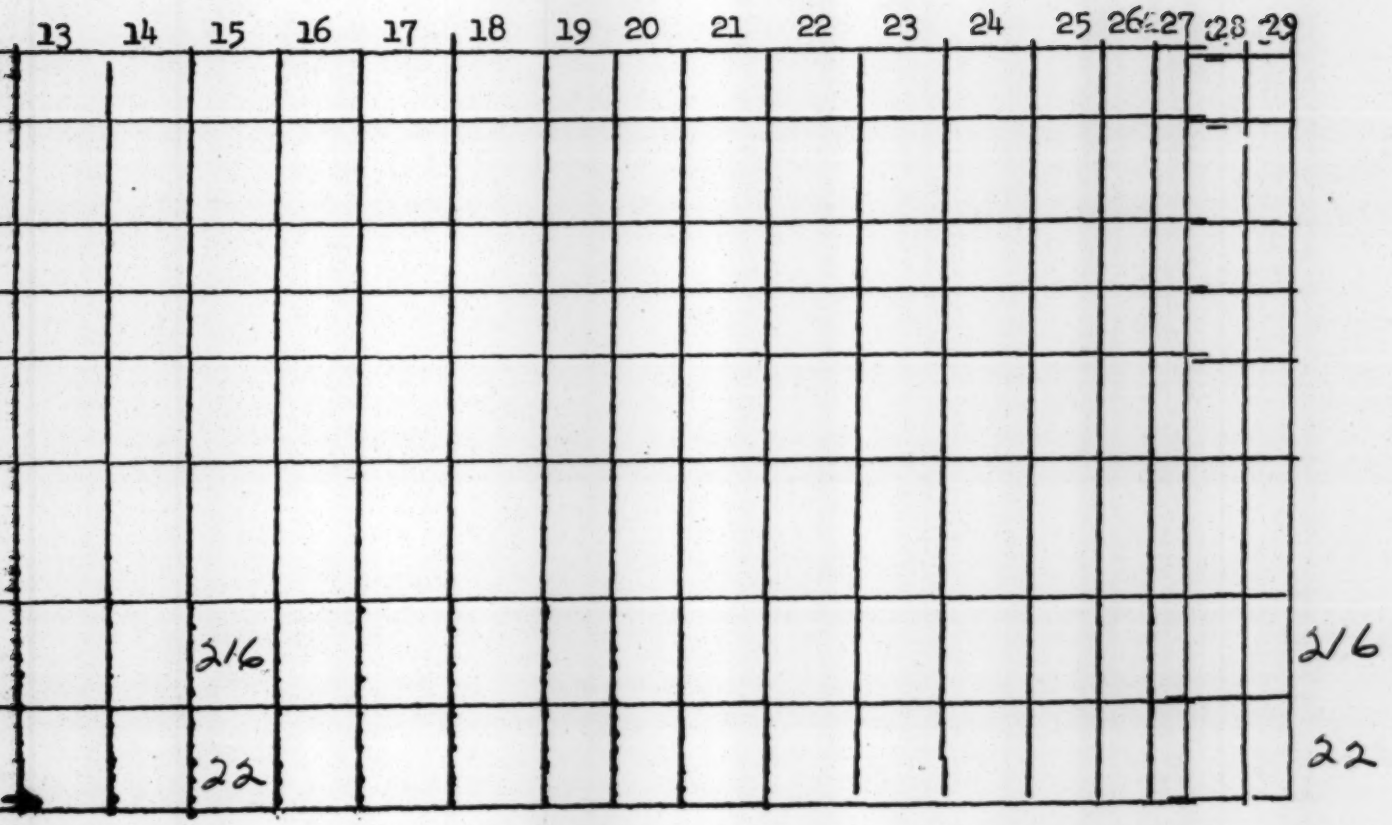
* Persons of voting age

REPORT

Period covered
From 1st to 15th

Date Submitted Aug. 30, 1964

July



VOTER [redacted] PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
[redacted] REPORTING

[redacted]
STREET ADDRESS

MA
[redacted]TY [redacted]UNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies Middlesex County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass												
No* contacted by other means (specify means)												
No* refusing to participate												
No* instructed at clinics												
No* instructed at other places (specify place)												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program												
No* successfully registered by this project												
No* denied registration in this project												

* Persons of voting age

PR[illegible] REP[illegible]T

Period covered
From 1st to 15th

Date Submitted Aug 30, 1964

[illegible]y

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
			78															78
			18															18

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Lore
ORGANIZATION

Frank Robinson
PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS | CITY | COUNTY | STATE

Election District to which this report applies Sumter County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass														
No* contacted by other means (specify means)														
No* refusing to participate														
No* instructed at clinics														
No* instructed at other places (specify place)														
No* applying for registration as a result of this program														
No* successfully registered by this project														
No* denied registration in this project														

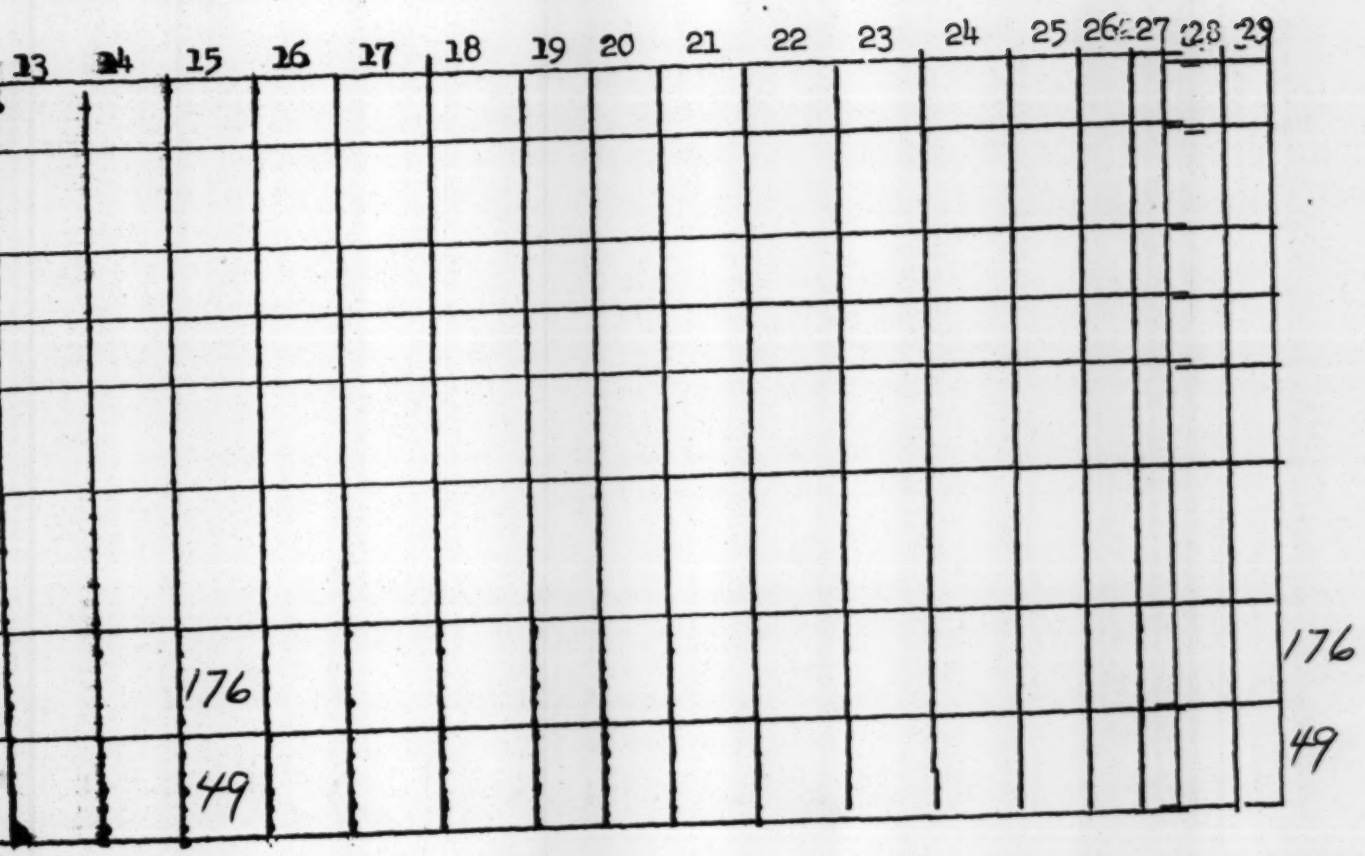
* Persons of voting age

0

REPORT

Period covered
From 1st to 15th

Date Submitted Aug. 30, 1964



VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

FORM VEP-2

Core — ORGANIZATION

FRANK ROBINSON — PERSON REPORTING

STREET ADDRESS — CITY — COUNTY — STATE

Election District to which this report applies: Williamsburg County

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

REPORT

Period covered
From 1st to 15th

Date Submitted Aug. 30, 1964

County

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
			386															386
			222															222

Additional August report

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT R

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

William E. Brown
PERSON REPORTING

325 W. Bartlette
STREET ADDRESS

Sumter Clarendon Chester
CITY COUNTY

S.C.
STATE

Election District to which this report applies 1st 2nd and

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass													
No* contacted by other means (specify means)													
No* refusing to participate													
No* instructed at clinics													
No* instructed at other places (specify place)													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program													
No* successfully registered by this project													
No* denied registration in this project													

* Persons of voting age

JECT REPORT

Period covered
From 8-16 to 8-31-64

Date Submitted Sept. 5, 1964

and 5th

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
				Sunday	Sumter	Sumter	Columbia	Sumter	Rembini visit	Sumter	Sunday	Sumter	Walterboro	Sumter	Sumter	Cane Savannah	Sunday		Chester dist 5
				–	6	3	–	7	8	0	–	0	9	2	0	5	0		0
				–	0	office 5	–	office 3	store 2	office 9	–	office 5	0	meeting 4	3	office 2	office 13		Business 8
				–	0	0	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
				–	0	0	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
				–	0	0	–	Bank or Shop 2	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
				–	0	0	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
				–	0	0	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
				–	0	0	–	0	0	0	–	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, N.Y 38.
STREET ADDRESS

Miami DADE FLOR
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies COUNTY - AT-

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass															0	0
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)															0	0
No* refusing to participate															0	0
No* instructed at clinics															0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify place															0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program															0	0
No* successfully registered by this project															0	0
No* denied registration in this project															0	0

*Persons of voting age

T

Period covered

From April 15 to April 30, 1963

LORIDA

TE

Date Submitted: May 3, 1963

AT-LARGE

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Totals
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	41	15	30	60	47	0	21	10	247
10	0	27	4	7	32	0	0	Meetings		24	7	0	0	0	0	111
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	6	5	0	0	0	8	3	29
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	6	5	0	0	0	8	3	29
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY — ORGANIZATION

WELDON ROUGEAU — PERSON REPORTING

38 PARK ROW, N.Y.38 — STREET ADDRESS

MIAMI — CITY

DADE — COUNTY

FLA. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies PRECINCTS 66

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	30	27	16	0	0	52	36	14	67	49	0	0	22	13	39	56
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0	0	0	0	0	21 (meetings)	10	4 (3)	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	5	3	5	0	0	8	0	0	11	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
No* successfully registered by this project	5	3	5	0	0	8	0	0	11	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From May 1, to May 31, 1963

Date Submitted: June 3, 1963

66, 119, + 120

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTALS
39	56	41	0	0	33	24	77	55	31	0	0	10	43	50	0	48	833
					Senior Citizens Meetings												
0	0	0	0	0	24	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	4	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	0	0	62
0	0	4	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	0	0	62
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Edith Longan

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

WELDON J. ROUGEAU
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, Ny. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

MIAMI
CITY

DADE
COUNTY

FLORIDA
STATE

Election District to which this report applies PRECINCTS # 119

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	74	0	22	34	17	21	46	31	0	20	12	48	73	44	57	0
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (church)	51	0	0	0 (church)	109
No* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	0	0	7	4	6	11	3	0	0	4	6	3	0	2	0	0
No* successfully registered by this project	0	0	7	4	6	11	3	0	0	4	6	3	0	2	0	0
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From JUNE 1, to JUNE 24, 1963

Date Submitted: July 3, 1963

ORIDA
TE

#119 & #120

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTALS
57	0	21	32	37	46	62	74	0	39							804
(Church) 0	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							160
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							0
0	0	0	0	9	4	3	0	0	7							69
0	0	0	0	9	4	3	0	0	7							69
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

WELDON J. ROUGEAU
PERSON REPORTING

38 PARK ROW N.Y. 38
STREET ADDRESS

MIAMI CITY | DADE COUNTY | FLORIDA STATE

Election District to which this report applies DADE COUNTY -

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	25	11	31	11	0	42	0	0	0
No.* contacted by other means (specify means) Meetings →	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	4	2	7	10	2	0	0	1	0
No* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	3	0	0	0	2	0
No* successfully registered by this project	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	3	0	0	0	2	0
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

44 From July 1, to July 31, 1963

RIDA Date Submitted: AUGUST 4, 1963
E

TY -AT- LARGE

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTALS
0	0	81	66	0	0	53	47	97	83	46	83	0	57	43	114	921
0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7	13	0	67
0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	21	0	0	17	41	25	34	10	0	0	48	64	53	335
0	0	0	21	0	0	17	41	25	34	10	0	0	48	64	53	335
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

WELDON J. ROUGEAU
PERSON REPORTING

38 PARK ROW, N.Y. 38
STREET ADDRESS

MIAMI
CITY

DADE
COUNTY

FLORIDA
STATE

Election District to which this report applies COUNTY-AT-

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	140	95	0	40	75	120	110	25	315	0	0	77	165	144	210	103	8
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0	0	0 (MEETING)	40	0	0	0	0	0	17 (MEETING)	0	0	0	0	0	
No* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	12	8	0	0	6	2	4	1	22	0	0	15	17	6	14	3	
No* successfully registered by this project	12	8	0	0	6	2	4	1	22	0	0	15	17	6	14	3	
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*Persons of voting age

D

Period covered

EAU From AUGUST 1, to AUGUST 31, 1963

RIDA Date Submitted: SEPT. 7, 1963

T-LARGE

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTALS
	103	80	0	95	105	108	95	210	0	10	234	187	145	113	195	70	3,261
	0	0	0	0	9 (MEETINGS)	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	21	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	11	7	4	23	0	194
	3	0	0	21	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	11	7	4	23	0	194
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, N.Y. 38
STREET ADDRESS

Miami Dade Fla.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies County-at-Large

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	50	150	75	50	60	93	84	44	61	65	79	114	137	141	121	507	341
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	approximately 90,000 (churches, meeti																
No* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	3	0	304	786	
No* successfully registered by this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	3	0	304	786	
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Sept. 1, to Sept. 30, 1963

Date Submitted: Oct. 2, 1963

Large.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	TOTALS
307	341	750	900	450	194	346	966	450	307	773	1000	575	95	49	9,027
Meetings, Handbills, Posters, Radio, & letters)															90,000 (approx)
0	6	3	2	3	0	1	7	0	0	8	4	6	0	0	40
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	786	472	422	842	754	0	139	172	245	373	437	571	0	17	5,593
04	786	472	422	842	754	0	139	172	245	373	437	571	0	17	5,593
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Weldon J. Rougeau — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row, N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

Miami — CITY | Dade — COUNTY | Fla. — STATE

Election District to which this report applies County-at-Large

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	90	350	40	105	94												
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	0	0	0	0												
No* refusing to participate	3	0	1	7	0												
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0												
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0	0	0	0												
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	35	39	23	44	31												
No* successfully registered by this project	35	39	23	44	31												
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0												

Books Closed

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

From Oct. 1, to Oct 5, 1963

Date Submitted: Nov. 3 1963

t - Large

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTALS
																579
																0
																11
ed cenlik Store 7, 1963																0
																0
																172
																172
																0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Weldon A. Longcare — PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.Y. — STREET ADDRESS

Miami Dade Fla. — CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies County at

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvas	Book				Ave	0	0	94	0	31	10	42	0	75	0	0	
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	Closed					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No* refusing to participate	for					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No* instructed at clinics						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No* instructed at other places (specify place	election					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program						19	16	10	0	0	0	8	2	18	4	0	
No* successfully registered by this project						19	16	10	0	0	0	8	2	18	4	0	
No* denied registration in this project						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

*Persons of voting age

Period Covered

From Nov. 6, to Nov 16 1963

Date Submitted: Nov. 26, 1963

at Large

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Totals
0	0	0	X			Books	Closed								X	297
0	0	0	X			for	elections								X	0
0	0	0	X			until	Dec. 23,	1963							X	0
0	0	0	X												X	0
0	0	21	X												X	98
0	0	21	X												X	98
0	0	0	X												X	0

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

WELDON J. ROUGEA
PERSON REPORTING

38 Park Row N.W.
STREET ADDRESS

MIAMI DADE FLA.
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies County-at-La

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)						Books Closed For Spe										
No* refusing to participate																
No* instructed at clinics																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																
No* successfully registered by this project																
No* denied registration in this project																

*Persons of voting age

Books are now
special and

Period covered

EAU From DEC. 23 to DEC. 28, 1963

Date Submitted: JAN. 10, 1964

LARGE

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Totals
								70	43	0	35	57	30				235
Special Election								0	0	0	0	0	0				0
								3	0	0	1	0	0				4
								0	0	0	0	0	0				0
								0	0	0	0	0	0				0
								17	7	0	13	21	5				63
								17	7	0	13	21	5				63
								0	0	0	0	0	0				0

now closed until Feb. 14 for
nd County Commission Elections.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CORE
ORGANIZATION

WELDON J. ROUGEAU
PERSON REPORTING

38 PARK ROW, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

MIAMI DADE FLORID
CITY COUNTY STATE

Election District to which this report applies COUNTY-AT-

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass	0	220	140	180	340	205	310	0	400	120	170	175	140	200	0	570	4
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)	0	Unestimable Number Contac															
No* refusing to participate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
No* instructed at clinics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* instructed at other places (specify place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program	0	37	84	43	97	67	81	0	87	213	119	494	237	191	0	85	27
No* successfully registered by this project	0	37	84	43	97	67	81	0	87	213	119	494	237	191	0	85	27
No* denied registration in this project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Persons of voting age

Period covered

EAU From 3/1/64 to 3/31/64

ORIDA Date Submitted: 4-6-64

T - LARGE

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Totals
570	430	450	210	175	485	0	50	45	60	25	20	0	0	75	70	5,365

ontacted Through Sound Trucks, Leaflets, Radio etc.

0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	274	187	303	75	48	0	7	24	11	5	34	0	0	12	2	2,817
85	274	187	303	75	48	0	7	24	11	5	34	0	0	12	2	2,817
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6-12-1962

SOME COMPARATIVE VOTER FIGURES

Percentage of Population Age 21+ Voting in 1960 Election

	For President	For Congress
An Area Defined as "Harlem" (>90% Negro)	47	
Powell's District (>80% Negro, some PR)		41
All of Manhattan	52	49
New York City	59	55
New York State	67	64
All of United States	64	60
Alabama	31	
Virginia	34	
Louisiana	45	
Connecticut	77	

General Conclusion: About half of the population of Harlem that could vote doesn't, and Harlem is about on a level with Louisiana in this respect. Manhattan as a whole was not doing very much better, only by about 5 percentage points (or 10%); (the gap would be slightly larger if allowance is made for the Puerto Rican population largely kept from voting by English literacy and sometimes by residence requirements). Also Harlem is about on a level with Louisiana.

In short: In the 1960 election voting in Manhattan as a whole lagged behind the State and the country as a whole. The Negro population in Manhattan was still lagging somewhat behind the white, and the Puerto Rican population behind the rest.

Notes, Sources, Reservations: Some of the State by State figures are from a summary in the June 1961 Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.. Votes cast in New York City and its subdivisions were obtained from the Official Canvass of Votes (City Record, Dec. 1960); corresponding populations age 21+ came from various parts of the 1960 U.S. Census. The figures for the area defined as Harlem were put together from the Census of Housing by Census Tract [HC 3(275) and PH-1 series, advance photostat at Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.]. Subsequently it was found from the PH-1 data that we could have got an area consisting of census tracts over 90% or 95% or 98% Negroes; a comparison of the two areas on the map showed that this would not have changed our "Harlem" figures very much.

Allowance was not made for residents who could not vote because they are foreign citizens or moved recently. If we had subtracted these from the population figures, all the "percent voting" figures would have gone up a little; but with the census data available it could not be done very accurately.

5-9-1962

CENSUS TRACTS IN MANHATTAN WITH A LARGELY NONWHITE POPULATION

according to 1960 Census (based on sample)

Census Tract	Total Pop. Age 21+	%Non-Wh.	No. in Group Qters
99-100% Non-White Census Tracts			
207.1	4,388	99.6	102
208	7,391	99.5	562
213.1	1,517	99.8	0
214	2,237	99.6	0
217.1	1,773	99.7	7
220	8,184	99.2	226
221.1	3,395	99.6	115
222	4,941	99.5	134
226	6,738	99.8	218
227.1	1,714	99.8	0
228	7,209	99.5	481
230	9,407	99.6	630
231	6,600	99.1	181
231.1	2,484	99.5	28
232	7,982	99.7	113
234	5,623	99.6	28
235	5,252	99.2	185
235.1	2,377	99.2	37
239	2,276	99.5	12
95-99% Non-White Census Tracts			
190	4,986 (546PR)	95.9	151
197.1	2,784	98.0	48
200	4,791	97.7	87
201.1	4,711	98.3	114
206	5,135	97.4	133
209.2	1,746	98.2	42
210	4,577	95.7	7
212	4,930	98.9	349
213	4,155	97.0	67
216	10,050	98.0	659
218	8,470	98.8	233
224	7,091 (622PR)	96.5	95
227	5,515	96.4	556
236	3,411	98.4	38
243.1	2,064	96.5	0

Census Tract	Total Pop. Age 21+	%Non-Wh	No. in Grp.Qters
50-95% Non-White Census Tracts			
184	5,211	85	127
186[2300PR]	5,010	76	353
195	8,413	87	96
198	3,497	82	118
204	1,905	68	29
209	3,172	79	45
217	1,398	70	47
221	1,042	61	0
229	6,227	68	154
233	6,716	83	58
237	6,027	60	87
About-30-50% Non-White Census Tracts			
151	2,678	50-	0
162	3,007	47	25(?)
164	2,273	35	15(?)
182	6,468	38	39
189	11,355	28	839[Inst.,NW]
196	4,785	36	167
202	1,893	38	90
Few Non-Wh [Reported Because in General Area]			
191	9,593	12	71
192	3,204	20	13
193	8,234	23	311
194	5,649	11	0
197	107	3	[28 in Inst.]
199	10,667	13	553
203		ca. 8	
205		ca.15	
207	3,246	17	105
211	8,750	25	557
219	2,644	21	41
223	7,150	8	95
225	8,036	26	123
238	3,316	23	[3201 Inst.715NW]
240	3,410	18	[3351 Inst.635NW]
245	12,016	27	194
247	5,351	7	219[179/49Inst]
289		ca.27	

Source: Photostat of 1960 Housing census for Manhattan based on 25% sampling. Will be published in July. Photostat available C/o Dr. Jacobson, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 1 Madison Ave, OR-9-2211. Miss Cuttrell at Community Council, 345 E. 45th also has.

Notes: % Non-White is of the population 21 and over. Number living in Group Quarters refers to all ages and races. Where a lot of these live in institutions of one kind or another (e.g. orphanage) these numbers are reported. In three census tracts, no. of Puerto Ricans is given, for all ages; source: Miss Cuttrell. Tabulations for PR'ns in some detail are available by Health Districts, but one of these is several Census Tracts.

Statistical Bulletin
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Volume 42 June 1961

Voting Population at Record High

An unprecedented number of citizens voted in the Presidential election last November. The total was 68,836,385, which exceeded by 6.8 million the number voting in 1956 and by about 20 million the votes cast for Presidential electors in 1948.

In part, the increase in voters reflected the growth of the adult population and the addition to the voting lists of about 400,000 civilian residents of Alaska and Hawaii, who became eligible to vote in a Presidential election for the first time in 1960. Altogether, the civilian population of voting age in the 50 States totaled nearly 107 million last November, or about 4¼ million above that in the 48 States four years earlier.

The record-breaking vote in 1960 reflected also an increase in the proportion of people exercising their right of suffrage. Last November 64 percent of the civilians of voting age cast votes—an all-time high—compared with 60 percent in 1956, with 63 percent in 1952, and with little more than 50 percent in 1948.

In almost all States, a greater proportion of the civilian population of voting age went to the polls in 1960 than in 1956; the details are shown in the table on page 2. According to the returns of the recent election, in three fifths of the States (in 31 out of the 50) 70 percent or more of the civilian population voted, while in the preceding Presidential election only one third of the States (16 out of the 48) recorded so large a proportion voting. In general, the Southwest and the South had the largest relative increases in the proportion casting votes. In South Carolina the proportion of the adult civilian population voting increased from 25 percent in 1956 to 32 percent in 1960, and in Louisiana it rose from 37 to 46 percent.

In three States — Connecticut, Virginia, and Montana—the proportion voting remained unchanged in the past two Presidential elections, and only one—Nevada — recorded a decrease. However, the number of people

CIVILIAN POPULATION OF VOTING AGE AND VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, BY STATE, 1960 AND 1956

Area	Civilians of Voting Age* in Thousands		Votes Cast			
			Number in Thousands		Percent of Civilians of Voting Age	
	1960	1956†	1960	1956†	1960	1956†
UNITED STATES	106,974	102,743	68,836	62,027	64	60
New England	6,525	6,219	4,983	4,626	76	74
Maine	574	545	422	352	74	65
New Hampshire	367	355	296	267	81	75
Vermont	230	223	167	153	73	69
Massachusetts	3,230	3,118	2,469	2,349	76	75
Rhode Island	533	520	406	388	76	74
Connecticut	1,590	1,458	1,223	1,117	77	77
Middle Atlantic	21,718	21,424	15,071	14,154	69	66
New York	10,788	10,832	7,291	7,093	68	65
New Jersey	3,827	3,546	2,773	2,484	72	70
Pennsylvania	7,102	7,046	5,007	4,577	71	65
East North Central	21,754	21,435	16,102	14,715	74	69
Ohio	5,833	5,704	4,162	3,702	71	65
Indiana	2,784	2,729	2,135	1,975	77	72
Illinois	6,244	6,082	4,757	4,407	76	72
Michigan	4,519	4,593	3,318	3,080	73	67
Wisconsin	2,373	2,328	1,729	1,551	73	67
West North Central	9,233	9,302	6,877	6,399	74	69
Minnesota	2,003	1,977	1,542	1,340	77	68
Iowa	1,669	1,666	1,274	1,235	76	74
Missouri	2,651	2,717	1,934	1,833	73	67
North Dakota	350	379	278	254	79	67
South Dakota	388	407	306	294	79	72
Nebraska	857	876	613	577	72	66
Kansas	1,315	1,280	929	866	71	68
South Atlantic	15,092	13,902	6,893	5,899	46	42
Delaware	264	249	196	178	74	72
Maryland	1,819	1,700	1,055	932	58	55
District of Columbia	492	564	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2,244	2,043	771	698	34	34
West Virginia	1,085	1,147	838	831	77	72
North Carolina	2,521	2,447	1,369	1,166	54	48
South Carolina	1,227	1,222	387	301	32	25
Georgia	2,342	2,202	733	669	31	30
Florida	3,099	2,327	1,544	1,124	50	48
East South Central	6,944	6,765	3,045	2,738	44	40
Kentucky	1,876	1,858	1,124	1,054	60	57
Tennessee	2,079	2,042	1,052	939	51	46
Alabama	1,825	1,742	570	497	31	29
Mississippi	1,163	1,123	298	248	26	22
West South Central	9,527	9,155	4,451	3,839	47	42
Arkansas	1,029	1,019	429	407	42	40
Louisiana	1,770	1,659	808	618	46	37
Oklahoma	1,399	1,342	903	859	65	64
Texas	5,329	5,135	2,312	1,955	43	38
Mountain	3,766	3,442	2,646	2,306	70	67
Montana	387	375	278	271	72	72
Idaho	372	353	300	273	81	77
Wyoming	186	180	140	124	75	69
Colorado	1,007	953	736	663	73	70
New Mexico	491	409	311	254	63	62
Arizona	680	583	398	290	59	50
Utah	469	439	375	334	80	76
Nevada	174	150	107	97	61	64
Pacific	12,415	11,099	8,769	7,353	71	66
Washington	1,703	1,611	1,242	1,151	73	71
Oregon	1,089	1,075	775	736	71	68
California	9,219	8,412	6,507	5,466	71	65
Alaska	83	—	61	—	73	—
Hawaii	321	—	185	—	58	—

*The population figures for all States relate to civilians 21 years old and over except for Georgia and Kentucky (18 years and over), Alaska (19 years and over), and Hawaii (20 years and over).

†Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Note: The sum of parts may differ slightly from the totals inasmuch as each estimate has been independently rounded.

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 143, and No. 221; U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, *Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election of November 8, 1960*, and similar report for election of November 6, 1956. Percent voting in 1960 computed by Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

voting in Nevada, as in every other State, was greater in 1960 than in 1956. In the rapidly growing States of Arizona and Florida the number of votes cast increased 37 percent. In California the rise was 19 percent—from about 5,466,000 to about 6,507,000, or a gain of more than a million in four years.

The proportion of the adult civilian population exercising suffrage varies from one area of the country to another. The variation is comparatively small, however, in the North and the West; in 1960 the proportion voting ranged from 76 percent in New England to 69 percent in the Middle Atlantic area. In contrast, the proportion was about 45 percent in the South Atlantic and the South Central divisions. With respect to individual States, New Hampshire, Idaho, and Utah headed the list with at least 80 percent of their civilians of voting age going to the polls; at the other extreme were Mississippi with 26 percent voting, and Alabama and Georgia with 31 percent.

There are various reasons why many millions of people in the United States do not go to the polls on election day. The largest number of the disenfranchised are citizens who do not meet residence, registration, and other State requirements. Among the others not privileged to vote are about 2¾ million aliens of voting age, and the legal residents of the District of Columbia. Then, too, large numbers of citizens who qualify as voters, for one reason or another, fail to exercise their prerogative.

Recent Variations in Pneumonia-Influenza Mortality

DURING the past four years, the death rates from pneumonia and influenza—and, in fact, the total mortality in the United States—have been adversely affected by a series of influenza outbreaks. The first outbreak of Asian influenza swept the country in the last quarter of 1957, with a second, but less severe, wave occurring in the early months of the following year. As the chart on page 4 shows, the death rate from pneumonia* and influenza in 1957—36 per 100,000 population—rose to the highest point in a decade. The rate fell slightly in 1958 and again in 1959, but another major outbreak of influenza in the first quarter of 1960 brought the pneumonia and influenza mortality rate for the year as a whole above that for 1957.

Provisional data available for the first quarter of 1961 indicate a reversal in trend once again. The death rate from pneumonia and influenza in the first three months of the current year was 38.3 per 100,000, compared with 65.5 in the

*Excludes deaths from pneumonia of the newborn (babies under 4 weeks of age), which, in accordance with international practice, are classified with the diseases of early infancy. The mortality from pneumonia was elevated also among the newborn in the period 1957-59.

MORTALITY FROM PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA*

United States, 1946 to 1960

*Death rates for 1946-1957 based on Sixth Revision of the International List; excludes pneumonia of the newborn.

Source: Various reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics.

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like period of last year, a decrease of two fifths.

The table on page 5 shows the increase in mortality from these diseases, by color, sex, and age, between 1954-55, when the rates were at an all-time low, and 1957-58, the latest years for which detailed data are available. Each age group, without exception, recorded a rise in mortality in this period, the smallest relative increases occurring at the younger ages. Among white males, the most pronounced rise in the death rate from pneumonia and influenza—nearly 60 percent—was recorded at ages 15-24; however, the level of the rate is so low at these ages—only 3.8 per 100,000—that the excess number of deaths from these diseases was comparatively small. Of much greater numerical significance was the increase of about 50 percent in the mortality among white men in the age range 55-74 years.

Among white women, by far the largest relative rise in the death rate from pneumonia and influenza occurred at ages 15-34 years, which include the main childbearing period; the rate rose from 1.9 per 100,000 in 1954-55 to nearly twice that figure in 1957-58. Females experienced a greater rise in mortality than males in the age range 15-44 years, but beyond midlife males recorded the larger relative increases. The trend pattern for nonwhite persons was fairly similar to that for the white population.

Despite these differences in trend by sex and age, the general pattern of mortality from pneumonia and influenza remained unchanged. In both the nonepidemic and epidemic periods, the peak death rates were recorded at the extremes of life. Moreover, in 1957-58 and in 1954-55, among white persons the mortality rate at ages 75 and over was considerably above that in infancy, while among nonwhites the mortality in the first year of life far exceeded that at the advanced ages. In both periods, the death rate from pneumonia and influenza was appreciably higher among males than among females at almost every age group. Although

the trend was somewhat less favorable for white than for nonwhite persons, the death rate from these diseases among the nonwhite is still nearly twice that for the white.

The recent outbreaks of influenza not only raised the death rate from the respiratory diseases but also that for some other diseases, particularly the cardiovascular-renal conditions. In fact, it is estimated that the excess number of deaths from these conditions was greater than that from pneumonia and influenza.* For the period 1957-60, the actual mortality in the United States from all causes combined exceeded by about 86,000 the number expected on the basis of the experience for recent nonepidemic years; approximately half of this total was accounted for by the cardiovasular-renal diseases, one third by pneumonia and influenza, and the remainder by other causes. More than two thirds of the excess deaths were among people at ages 65 and over.

No specific treatment is available for influenza, although respiratory complications, particularly bacterial pneumonia, can often be controlled by the use of antibiotics. However, the effectiveness of in-

MORTALITY FROM PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA
By Color, Sex, and Age. United States, 1957-58 and 1954-55

Age Period (Years)	Average Annual Death Rate per 100,000 Population								Percent Increase, 1957-58 Since 1954-55			
	White				Nonwhite				White		Nonwhite	
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
	1957-58	1954-55	1957-58	1954-55	1957-58	1954-55	1957-58	1954-55				
All Ages.....	36.4	27.0	26.4	20.4	69.9	56.7	50.2	40.1	35	29	23	25
Under 1.....	211.1	188.3	160.6	152.8	727.5	687.6	623.1	572.5	12	5	6	9
1- 4.....	13.5	12.4	13.0	11.5	43.1	41.4	40.0	35.6	9	13	4	12
5-14.....	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.5	27	24	2	16
15-24.....	3.8	2.4	3.7	1.9	7.2	6.2	7.5	5.2	58	95	16	44
25-34.....	3.7	2.7	3.6	1.9	17.7	13.0	13.8	9.3	37	89	36	48
35-44.....	8.4	6.4	5.2	3.8	38.7	28.2	22.0	15.8	31	37	37	39
45-54.....	21.0	15.5	9.5	6.8	69.5	56.8	36.3	29.7	35	40	22	22
55-64.....	51.2	34.8	21.0	14.9	140.1	97.5	78.7	55.0	47	41	44	43
65-74.....	137.6	91.7	66.4	50.8	279.1	194.5	171.5	126.7	50	31	43	35
75 and over..	481.2	363.1	365.2	294.4	443.3	331.5	315.9	249.6	33	24	34	27

Note: Rates do not include pneumonia of the newborn.
Source: Various reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics.

*T. C. Eickhoff, I. L. Sherman, and R. E. Serfling, "Observations on Excess Mortality Associated With Epidemic Influenza," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 3, 1961, p. 776.

fluenza vaccines in preventing the disease has been demonstrated in a number of studies. One such investigation was made among United States Navy recruits during the Asian influenza epidemic in the fall of 1957.† In a group that had received influenza vaccine the subsequent frequency rate for acute respiratory illness with fever or requiring hospitalization was 60 percent below that for a control group not vaccinated. Furthermore, it is significant that in 1957 the admission rate to sick list because of influenza among Navy and Marine Corps personnel stationed in the United States was 72 per 1,000, compared with 2 per 1,000 in 1956. Yet, in 1960, when influenza was widespread in the civilian population, the admission rate to sick list was only 9 per 1,000. It is likely that this comparatively favorable experience for the Navy and Marine Corps is attributable in large measure to their immunization program.

† 1. Schultz, et al., "Combinations of Asian Influenza Virus and Adenovirus Vaccine in the Prophylaxis of Respiratory Illness of Navy Recruits (Part 1)," *American Journal of Public Health*, April 1960, p. 543.

Longevity of Industrial Policyholders in 1960

THE average length of life (expectation of life at birth) among Industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reached a new high of 70.5 years in 1960. This is but slightly above the figure for 1959, and only half a year greater than that for 1955. Although the recent increases have been limited, the long-term gains have been very impressive, as is evident from Table 1. Five years have been added to the average length of life of these policyholders since 1946, ten years since 1937, and 24 years since 1909. In 1879-94, the earliest period for which data are available, the average lifetime was only 34 years—less than half that for 1960.

The largest gains in expectation of life have occurred at the younger ages. Thus, at age 5 the figure for 1960 was 5.9 years greater than that two decades ago. At age 40 the increase since 1940 has been 4.3 years, while at age 65 the average future lifetime of these insured has been extended 2.3 years to its present level of 14.2 years.

The longevity of American wage-earners and their families has increased more rapidly than that of the general population of the United States. In 1909, the expectation of life at birth of the Industrial policyholders was about six years less than that of the population as a whole. By mid-century the two groups were on a par; at present, the Industrial policyholders have a slight advantage.

Particulars regarding current longevity and mortality among the

Industrial policyholders at every fifth age from 5 to 65 years are given in Table 2. The long-term achievements in life conservation are highlighted by the very low death rates now experienced in early life. Details available for individual ages show death rates under 1 per 1,000 among white females at ages 2-33, among white males at ages 2-17, and at ages 3-21 and 4-15, respectively, among the colored. Mortality of the colored policyholders, particularly beyond childhood, is considerably higher than that for the whites. Among females, the rates for the colored are at least double those for the whites from age 23 to the end of the childbearing period. Even though the difference is not as large for males, the ratio of mortality among them at ages 24-39 is more than 1½ to 1.

Similarly, the average length of life is appreciably greater for white than for colored policyholders, and in each race is greater for females than for males. In 1960, the expectation of life at age 5 was 70.7 years for white females, compared with 66.2 years for colored females; the corresponding figures for males were 63.8 and 61.9 years.

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TABLE 1—EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

Industrial Policyholders,* Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1879-94 to 1960

Calendar Year	Expectation in Years	Calendar Year	Expectation in Years	Calendar Year	Expectation in Years
1960	70.5	1945†	64.9	1930	57.4
1959	70.4	1944†	64.4	1929	55.8
1958	70.1	1943†	63.9	1928	55.9
1957	70.0	1942†	64.3	1927	56.4
1956	70.2	1941	63.4	1926	55.0
1955	70.0	1940	62.9	1925	55.5
1954†	69.8	1939	62.5	1924	55.6
1953†	68.9	1938	61.9	1923	54.5
1952†	68.5	1937	60.7	1922	55.0
1951†	68.4	1936	60.3	1921	55.1
1950†	68.3	1935	60.2	1919-20	51.1
1949	67.7	1934	59.5	1911-12	46.6
1948	67.2	1933	59.2	1909	46.3
1947	66.5	1932	58.8	1879-94	34.0
1946†	65.6	1931	57.9		

Gain, 1960 since 1909, 24.2 years; since 1879-94, 36.5 years

*The figures for 1954 and prior years relate to Weekly and Monthly premium-paying policies; those for 1955-1960 include, in addition, persons with premium-paying Ordinary policies for small amounts of insurance.
†Excludes deaths from enemy action.

TABLE 2—EXPECTATION OF LIFE AND MORTALITY AT SPECIFIED AGES
By Color and Sex, Industrial Policyholders,* Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1960

Age (Years)	Expectation of Life in Years					Mortality Rate per 1,000				
	Total Persons	White		Colored		Total Persons	White		Colored	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
5	67.6	63.8	70.7	61.9	66.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
10	62.7	58.9	65.9	57.1	61.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4
15	57.8	54.0	60.9	52.2	56.5	.5	.7	.4	.9	.5
20	53.0	49.3	56.1	47.5	51.7	.9	1.3	.5	1.6	.8
25	48.3	44.6	51.2	42.9	46.9	1.0	1.3	.5	2.4	1.5
30	43.5	39.9	46.3	38.5	42.3	1.3	1.5	.7	3.4	1.9
35	38.8	35.2	41.5	34.2	37.8	1.8	2.4	1.1	4.4	2.8
40	34.2	30.7	36.8	30.0	33.4	2.6	3.8	1.7	5.6	4.0
45	29.7	26.4	32.2	25.9	29.1	4.3	6.1	2.8	8.1	6.1
50	25.4	22.3	27.7	22.0	25.1	7.0	10.6	4.5	12.6	8.5
55	21.4	18.6	23.3	18.5	21.2	10.7	16.8	6.7	17.5	12.3
60	17.6	15.3	19.2	15.2	17.6	16.6	24.9	11.3	26.3	18.3
65	14.2	12.3	15.4	12.4	14.3	25.6	37.2	18.8	39.1	26.4

*Includes persons with premium-paying Ordinary policies for small amounts of insurance.

Accident Death Rates Decrease in Most States

EVERY geographic division of the United States recorded a decrease in accident mortality in recent years. As the accompanying table shows, the greatest improvement occurred among residents of the East North Central area, where the accident death rate dropped from 61.8 per 100,000 population in 1949-50 to 50.1 in 1957-58 or about one fifth—nearly twice the relative reduction for the country as a whole. In the Pacific division, which had the second best record of improvement, the decrease was 14 percent. Each of the eight States in these two areas recorded better than average reductions. In contrast, seven States—all of them in the South and Southwest—reported increases in accident death rates during this eight-year period.

Fatal falls have decreased in relative frequency throughout the United States. In every State but four—Louisiana, New Mexico, Nevada, and Mississippi—the death rate from this cause was lower in 1957-58 than in 1949-50. While the rate was reduced about one fifth in the country as a whole, it decreased somewhat more than one fourth in the North Central areas, and nearly as much in the West

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 100,000 FROM SELECTED TYPES OF ACCIDENTS

By Geographic Divisions and States, 1957-58 and 1949-50
(By Place of Residence)

Area	Accidents Total		Motor Vehicle		Falls		Fire and Burns by Other Means		Drowning*	
	1957-58	1949-50	1957-58	1949-50	1957-58	1949-50	1957-58	1949-50	1957-58	1949-50
UNITED STATES	54.2	60.7	22.0	22.2	11.3	14.4	4.3	4.8	3.0	3.4
New England	47.5	51.6	12.9	12.8	17.2	20.3	3.8	3.6	2.5	3.2
Maine	55.8	62.1	19.3	17.3	9.8	16.5	5.8	6.6	4.4	4.6
New Hampshire	49.7	56.5	16.7	16.3	12.6	17.4	4.6	6.0	3.3	3.9
Vermont	63.2	64.5	24.4	19.5	13.2	16.3	6.3	4.6	2.2	5.7
Massachusetts	50.6	51.5	11.1	11.3	22.4	23.2	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.8
Rhode Island	35.2	48.4	9.7	10.6	14.5	23.0	2.6	2.0	1.8	3.6
Connecticut	39.0	44.8	12.7	12.9	12.2	15.4	3.4	3.2	2.2	3.0
Middle Atlantic	43.8	50.4	15.0	14.9	14.1	17.3	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.9
New York	42.2	50.2	14.2	14.1	14.0	18.6	3.2	3.2	2.3	3.1
New Jersey	40.3	42.6	13.9	13.3	12.4	13.4	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.9
Pennsylvania	47.9	54.2	16.8	16.6	15.0	17.3	3.3	3.8	2.0	2.5
East North Central	50.1	61.8	21.2	24.0	12.2	17.0	3.6	4.3	2.3	2.9
Ohio	52.1	61.7	21.3	23.1	14.7	18.5	3.6	4.1	2.1	2.5
Indiana	58.5	68.4	24.8	27.9	15.2	18.1	3.8	4.4	2.1	2.8
Illinois	48.4	59.8	20.2	22.3	10.8	16.5	4.1	4.5	2.3	2.9
Michigan	44.8	61.1	20.2	26.0	9.4	15.2	3.0	4.8	2.4	3.1
Wisconsin	50.3	60.5	21.8	22.8	11.8	16.8	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.1
West North Central	59.1	66.6	24.7	23.0	13.6	18.6	3.9	5.2	2.6	3.2
Minnesota	53.7	60.3	22.6	19.8	12.0	17.1	2.9	4.3	2.6	3.8
Iowa	56.8	66.0	24.5	23.4	13.6	20.7	3.3	5.1	1.9	2.7
Missouri	62.3	67.7	24.0	22.8	15.9	19.9	5.8	6.4	2.7	2.9
North Dakota	58.6	68.3	26.0	21.5	8.1	15.1	3.0	4.4	3.6	4.3
South Dakota	65.5	72.3	29.7	27.6	11.9	14.6	2.8	4.9	3.0	3.4
Nebraska	57.4	67.4	25.1	22.1	13.7	18.9	3.1	4.0	2.3	3.3
Kansas	63.1	71.7	27.5	27.2	13.3	17.4	4.0	5.5	3.0	3.3
South Atlantic	57.8	61.2	23.5	23.8	8.2	9.8	5.9	5.8	4.1	3.7
Delaware	51.9	61.9	21.2	24.5	8.0	14.0	5.5	7.1	3.9	4.1
Maryland	45.7	54.4	17.3	18.2	10.4	13.4	4.1	4.9	3.7	3.7
District of Columbia	49.6	56.2	14.0	15.9	15.1	17.4	4.5	4.9	2.2	3.4
Virginia	55.5	61.5	20.9	23.8	8.8	9.4	6.4	6.4	3.4	3.6
West Virginia	65.8	69.9	22.9	20.7	11.4	12.7	7.1	5.9	3.3	4.5
North Carolina	54.9	57.6	25.5	25.6	5.8	6.8	5.1	5.3	3.9	2.9
South Carolina	63.4	65.0	26.0	28.0	5.6	7.1	8.7	7.6	5.0	3.7
Georgia	61.6	59.8	26.6	24.0	6.5	8.9	6.9	6.4	3.7	2.9
Florida	63.1	66.1	26.1	27.5	8.8	9.8	4.9	4.4	6.0	5.9
East South Central	61.4	61.6	25.5	24.0	8.6	9.4	6.7	6.8	3.4	3.2
Kentucky	66.4	68.4	25.0	24.8	12.7	13.8	6.0	6.5	3.3	3.3
Tennessee	52.7	55.1	22.5	22.6	7.8	9.6	5.7	5.8	2.7	2.4
Alabama	63.8	62.4	29.1	25.9	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.6	3.1	2.9
Mississippi	64.6	61.5	25.4	22.4	6.3	6.3	8.8	9.2	5.1	4.8
West South Central	63.5	66.2	27.7	25.6	8.0	10.4	6.1	6.4	3.9	4.6
Arkansas	67.5	62.2	27.0	20.6	7.2	10.0	9.6	7.8	4.2	3.6
Louisiana	71.6	59.7	26.6	19.9	9.1	8.8	7.2	6.4	4.6	4.8
Oklahoma	69.5	66.5	31.0	24.4	11.2	13.7	5.9	6.4	3.5	3.2
Texas	58.5	69.4	27.4	29.1	7.1	10.2	5.2	6.2	3.7	5.2
Mountain	72.0	81.5	32.3	32.6	9.3	12.2	3.5	5.2	4.5	5.1
Montana	79.3	96.7	31.9	29.7	11.4	18.4	4.1	7.2	5.1	5.7
Idaho	77.3	83.9	35.3	33.7	8.7	11.0	2.2	4.6	6.0	6.5
Wyoming	78.2	103.4	35.9	42.5	7.9	11.2	4.8	5.5	4.1	5.9
Colorado	61.3	71.3	24.7	27.8	11.7	14.7	2.8	3.9	3.2	4.6
New Mexico	83.5	82.3	43.0	37.0	7.4	7.3	3.5	7.2	4.6	4.7
Arizona	74.5	80.9	37.3	36.1	6.0	8.3	4.5	5.5	5.1	5.7
Utah	59.2	70.8	24.0	27.8	9.5	13.1	2.6	3.6	4.3	4.1
Nevada	94.0	108.1	41.4	46.7	10.5	9.8	6.1	8.2	5.4	5.3
Pacific	56.1	65.2	26.3	28.5	9.4	10.7	3.1	4.1	3.4	3.8
Washington	60.5	70.8	22.9	21.7	11.7	14.2	3.5	4.8	4.9	5.5
Oregon	63.7	77.5	26.1	28.4	9.0	12.6	3.4	4.4	4.9	5.5
California	54.3	62.2	27.0	30.0	8.9	9.7	3.0	3.8	2.9	3.2

*Excludes water transportation.
Source of basic data: Various reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics.

South Central and in the Mountain States. The death rate from falls continues to be highest in the northeastern section of the United States. In New England, accidents of this kind take more lives than any other type, including motor vehicle accidents. Inasmuch as the aged account for most of the fatalities from falls, the geographic distribution of the mortality from such injuries is influenced to a marked degree by the proportion of older people living in the various States.

The death rate from accidental drowning decreased 12 percent in the country as a whole between 1949-50 and 1957-58, but this national average reflects wide geographic differences in trend. The greatest relative improvement occurred in the northeastern and the midwestern sections of the country. At the same time, the frequency of accidental drowning increased in a belt of States extending southward from Tennessee and North Carolina and westward through Oklahoma. Currently, the highest mortality from this cause is recorded among residents of the Mountain and the South Atlantic States.

The trend of mortality from fire and burns by other means likewise showed marked geographic variations. In the period under review, the death rate from such accidents decreased one third in the Mountain area, one fourth in the West North Central and Pacific divisions, and one sixth in the East North Central area. However, the trend has been upward in many southern States—notably Arkansas, West Virgina, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Alabama—where the mortality from fire and burns by other means has long tended to be relatively high. Most of New England also experienced an increase in the mortality from such accidents, yet the rate for the area as a whole is still below the national average.

In contrast to the other major causes of accidental death, the mortality rate from motor vehicle accidents increased in the majority of States between 1949-50 and 1957-58. Each of the 10 States in the Middle Atlantic and the West North Central divisions, and six of the eight States in the South Central areas recorded a rise in motor vehicle accident fatalities. In Louisiana the rate increased from 19.9 to 26.6 per 100,000 population, or one third, and by almost as much in Arkansas. On the other hand, the death rate from motor vehicle accidents decreased in all the East North Central States, the reduction in Michigan being as much as one fifth. Little change occurred in the motor vehicle accident death rate among residents of the Mountain States, whose rate is appreciably higher than that for any other geographic division. In New Mexico and Nevada the mortality rate from such accidents was above 40 per 100,000 in 1957-58.

MORTALITY FROM SELECTED CAUSES

Industrial Policyholders, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
May 1961

Cause of Death	Annual Rate per 100,000 Policyholders*				
	May		Year to Date		
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1959
All Causes	675.0	690.0	723.2	733.5	705.1
Tuberculosis (all forms)	4.7	6.5	5.7	6.4	5.9
Communicable diseases of childhood	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	†	†	†
Malignant neoplasms	148.9	147.4	150.1	147.6	145.4
Digestive system	47.0	51.2	48.1	49.7	49.7
Respiratory system	22.8	22.5	24.0	22.0	21.6
Diabetes mellitus	15.3	14.4	16.1	17.1	15.6
Diseases of the cardiovascular-renal system	358.9	370.7	394.1	395.1	383.4
Vascular lesions, central nervous system	61.4	68.3	71.6	73.4	73.3
Diseases of heart	269.4	273.6	293.1	293.2	282.5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	12.6	10.3	12.7	12.1	11.7
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	215.4	218.7	236.0	234.4	224.4
Diseases of coronary arteries	124.2	128.6	137.3	136.4	133.8
Hypertension with heart disease	27.2	31.6	31.5	33.2	33.4
Other diseases of heart	14.2	13.0	12.9	13.5	12.9
Nephritis and nephrosis	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.7
Pneumonia and influenza	17.9	20.6	21.2	30.8	22.6
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Suicide	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.8
Homicide	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.7
Accidents—total	28.7	31.0	31.0	31.7	31.2
Motor vehicle	13.2	11.7	13.6	13.2	13.4
All other causes	90.4	89.0	94.6	94.4	90.5

*These death rates relate to persons insured under Weekly or Monthly premium-paying Industrial policies and Monthly premium-paying Ordinary policies for small amounts of insurance.
†Less than 0.05.
Note: Rates for 1960 and 1961 are provisional.

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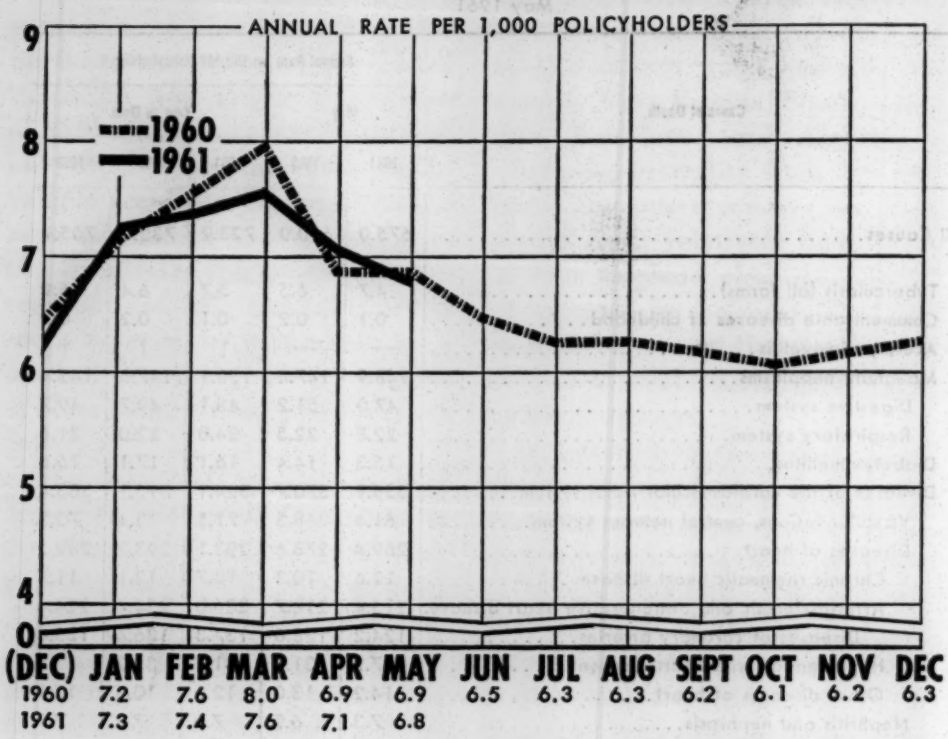
Correspondence relating to the BULLETIN may be addressed to:

The Editor
STATISTICAL BULLETIN
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Please notify us promptly of any change of mailing address.



P.F.M.—Printed in U.S.A.—42139—(6-61)

Senate Race By Counties

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cunts	Total Pcts	Pcts In	Hol-lings	John-ston
Abbeville	25	21	536	1771
Aiken	41	10	125	366
Allendale	11	3	54	113
Anderson	73	25	308	1333
Bamberg	13	0	0	0
Barnwell	15	9	256	437
Beaufort	11	5	219	428
Berkeley	26	20	763	1854
Calhoun	12	12	478	444
Charleston	57	36	5678	6363
Cherokee	37	15	521	1364
Chester	32	18	426	1167
Chesterfield	30	23	752	2791
Clarendon	24	17	454	804
Colleton	35	26	70	1460
Darlington	40	16	325	493
Dillon	20	4	100	205
Dorchester	16	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgefield	17	14	400	773
Fairfield	21	19	379	1064
Florence	40	7	182	424
Georgetown	25	6	287	407
Greenville	106	40	1213	1972
Greenwood	33	26	714	1730
Hampton	19	10	162	328
Horry	64	26	349	1229
Jasper	9	7	200	520
Kershaw	38	5	99	152
Lancaster	47	15	544	1270
Laurens	46	40	1117	2800
Lee	24	22	1390	2104
Lexington	48	37	1207	2571
Marion	15	9	205	542
Marlboro	14	8	378	840
McCormick	14	14	93	454
Newberry	50	45	1211	2923
Oconee	42	34	288	1588
Orangeburg	46	27	952	1355
Pickens	35	17	379	888
Richland	56	32	5297	8921
Saluda	32	26	597	1426
Spartanburg	110	95	6171	12825
Sumter	30	25	546	972
Union	29	10	371	917
Williamsburg	33	12	285	630
York	42	20	630	1301

Governor's Race Results

The State 6-13-64

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

County	Total Pcts	Pcts In	May-bank	Rus-sell
Abbeville	25	21	1192	986
Aiken	41	17	555	912
Allendale	11	21	1192	986
Anderson	73	58	3303	4631
Bamberg	13	—	—	—
Barnwell	15	10	459	398
Beufort	11	6	218	466
Berkeley	26	20	952	1529
Calhoun	12	12	219	655
Charleston	57	57	7478	13866
Cherokee	37	15	909	824
Chester	32	18	482	1017
Chesterfield	30	22	1574	1212
Clarendon	24	18	413	729
Colleton	35	26	792	1287
Darlington	40	14	352	532
Dillon	20	9	163	343
Dorchester	16	3	71	133
Edgefield	17	17	435	1490
Fairfield	21	17	28	673
Florence	40	17	793	1463
Georgetown	25	6	243	414
Greenville	106	55	1909	3884
Greenwood	33	26	876	1497
Hampton	19	16	390	513
Horry	64	26	587	845
Jasper	9	7	332	323
Kershaw	38	26	1025	1052
Lancaster	47	15	583	1136
Laurens	46	46	2538	3526
Lee	24	22	491	534
Lexington	48	37	1361	2083
Marion	15	10	692	836
Marlboro	14	8	428	598
McCormick	14	14	271	262
Newberry	50	50	2397	2969
Oconee	42	38	1226	1096
Orangeburg	46	36	879	2187
Pickens	35	24	1069	1405
Richland	56	32	2892	11484
Saluda	32	30	994	1306
Spartanburg	110	100	4934	12778
Sumter	30	15	384	1133
Union	29	13	580	939
Williamsburg	33	12	353	476
York	42	31	1342	3056

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS — COUNTY BALLOT

Sumter Daily Item
6-13-62

30 PRECINCTS	U. S. House of Representatives 2nd Dist.					Judge of Probate			
	COOK	HARTZOG	OWENS	WATSON	WILLIAMSON	MRS. JOHNSON	JONES	RICHBOURG	SCALES
WARD 1A	85	16	58	182	12	138	76	114	37
WARD 1B	83	15	55	213	19	132	85	134	38
WARD 2A	81	8	71	120	30	100	119	77	24
WARD 2B	240	27	211	374	47	292	320	247	79
WARD 2C	99	43	97	201	11	142	118	162	37
WARD 3A	42	30	33	93	11	68	70	55	15
WARD 3B	43	156	42	107	13	77	201	71	27
WARD 4	39	48	39	135	21	96	87	80	28
CONCORD	28	0	12	39	3	17	12	50	3
DALZELL	59	6	17	55	12	45	35	67	6
DUBOSE	15	0	10	27	7	15	11	33	0
EARLE	8	5	13	53	2	51	12	20	0
FARMERS	35	0	18	90	7	63	39	36	21
HAGOOD	3	0	2	10	12	12	12	5	0
HORATIO	17	1	5	1	2	10	3	11	1
MAYESVILLE	10	1	10	49	10	22	27	24	5
OSWEGO	20	7	12	37	3	4	10	59	1
PINEWOOD	13	9	23	56	4	47	8	45	7
PISGAH	10	0	0	5	0	0	4	12	0
PLEAS. GROVE	13	5	6	37	13	11	13	43	5
PRIVATEER	12	0	8	34	2	27	11	18	3
REIDS	2	0	5	2	0	7	3	4	0
REMBERT	45	1	7	11	2	20	18	22	5
SALEM	7	0	2	14	5	1	2	22	0
SHILOH	18	4	17	62	8	23	19	54	19
STATEBURG	26	7	24	32	3	19	23	36	13
TAYLORS	10	8	33	40	8	12	34	52	5
TRINITY	8	0	1	26	12	14	1	26	7
WEDGEFIELD	15	2	4	25	1	24	14	10	2
ZOAR	18	0	18	27	4	11	31	27	2
TOTALS	**1104**	**399**	**853**	**2157**	**284**	**1500**	**1418**	**1616**	**390**

Sumter Daily Item 6-13-62

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS — STATE BALLOT

	U.S. SENATE		GOVERNOR					LT. GOVERNOR		ATT. GENERAL		ADJ. GENERAL		COMPT. GENERAL		ST. SUPT. EDUCATION	
	HOLLINGS	JOHNSTON	BETHEA	COOK	DUKES	MAYBANK	RUSSELL	McNAIR	PARKER	GASQUE	McLEOD	CULBERTSON	PINCKNEY	MILLS	RHODES	ANDERSON	EATMON
WARD 1A	155	171	21	3	1	90	247	169	192	39	323	123	235	166	185	276	58
WARD 1B	148	200	19	5	1	121	244	188	204	48	342	183	206	175	210	286	76
WARD 2A	129	152	11	3	2	61	246	155	162	29	287	122	195	108	205	232	64
WARD 2B	449	397	23	5	1	104	803	456	483	67	857	364	557	348	555	686	183
WARD 2C	171	244	19	4	0	111	334	204	259	72	392	211	254	201	252	314	115
WARD 3A	74	128	5	0	0	55	149	83	124	49	161	106	102	88	121	132	70
WARD 3B	54	324	11	5	0	56	292	111	278	196	179	255	125	117	249	131	205
WARD 4	78	212	25	3	1	73	188	125	162	74	215	120	161	120	170	168	89
CONCORD	57	24	7	1	0	29	48	34	51	5	77	24	60	22	61	69	10
DALZELL	48	95	13	1	0	40	98	74	84	16	140	44	113	59	96	100	31
DUBOSE	17	38	2	0	0	8	48	25	34	9	50	20	40	25	35	39	13
EARLE	28	46	3	1	0	42	34	32	51	8	74	18	64	27	53	44	25
FARMERS	57	88	13	2	2	44	95	84	75	16	138	77	80	70	80	104	41
HAGOOD	7	17	3	0	0	5	21	11	18	2	26	9	20	6	23	25	3
HORATIO	9	15	1	1	0	8	16	19	6	5	20	12	13	11	15	17	7
MAYESVILLE	23	43	3	0	0	10	69	47	35	10	71	31	49	32	47	62	14
OSWEGO	14	59	6	2	0	20	46	38	36	6	68	27	47	33	42	56	16
PINEWOOD	59	41	3	4	1	34	66	58	50	10	98	49	58	37	69	72	27
PISGAH	0	16	2	0	0	7	6	9	7	2	14	2	14	1	15	14	0
PLEAS. GROVE	21	53	21	0	0	22	35	53	22	8	68	44	31	39	36	64	6
PRIVATEER	34	25	3	1	0	22	34	32	28	5	54	20	37	36	23	37	15
REIDS	9	5	0	0	0	11	3	11	3	0	13	6	7	11	3	11	2
REMBERT	29	36	0	0	0	25	41	24	42	7	59	18	48	28	38	56	10
SALEM	4	17	2	0	0	9	16	11	17	3	25	6	23	2	25	20	7
SHILOH	32	81	16	0	0	28	77	89	24	19	99	50	66	58	56	78	37
STATEBURG	17	68	4	1	0	8	81	44	56	12	88	21	78	33	63	67	18
TAYLORS	37	65	4	4	0	23	72	77	28	0	103	28	77	62	44	88	14
TRINITY	18	30	1	0	0	9	39	38	9	6	43	18	28	8	41	41	4
WEDGEFIELD	8	34	0	0	0	15	36	26	25	7	44	15	36	13	37	42	4
ZOAR	29	32	6	2	0	31	34	29	42	6	65	20	53	29	43	57	10
TOTALS	**1815**	**2756**	**247**	**48**	**9**	**1121**	**3518**	**2356**	**2607**	**736**	**4193**	**2043**	**2877**	**1965**	**2892**	**3388**	**1174**

The State - 6-13-62

How Counties Voted In Governor's Race

County	Total Pcts.	Pcts. In	Bethea	Cook	Dukes	May-bank	Rus-sell
Abbeville	25	25	139	40	12	1729	1604
Aiken	41	41	273	209	73	3663	8350
Allendale	11	11	104	24	8	1192	986
Anderson	73	64	362	122	66	3979	5565
Bamberg	13	13	101	37	17	1020	1770
Barnwell	15	10	16	10	14	459	398
Beaufort	11	11	100	53	44	884	2330
Berkeley	26	22	89	24	20	1126	1715
Calhoun	12	12	74	11	4	219	655
Charleston	57	57	1070	602	313	7478	13866
Cherokee	37	28	168	43	30	1835	1866
Chester	32	32	150	122	25	1965	4622
Chesterfield	30	30	196	27	22	3147	2804
Clarendon	24	24	230	24	7	887	2029
Colleton	35	35	230	41	62	1654	3097
Darlington	40	37	660	90	41	1735	3513
Dillon	20	19	2181	39	32	657	1583
Dorchester	16	4	28	8	20	117	245
Edgefield	17	17	35	27	3	435	1490
Fairfield	21	21	142	55	21	591	1854
Florence	40	35	693	98	40	2709	4857
Georgetown	25	25	136	87	19	1474	3114
Greenville	106	100	658	320	290	6332	11794
Greenwood	33	33	143	83	35	1941	3993
Hampton	19	16	39	11	12	390	513
Horry	64	42	467	291	26	1065	1679
Jasper	9	9	36	45	23	795	894
Kershaw	38	38	568	85	35	2236	3144
Lancaster	47	25	119	65	21	1191	2015
Laurens	46	46	242	140	37	2486	3441
Lee	24	24	614	56	36	1236	2064
Lexington	48	48	623	215	64	2623	4765
Marion	15	14	356	36	14	837	2032
Marlboro	14	14	486	36	13	1442	2372
McCormick	16	16	33	11	13	578	743
Newberry	50	50	342	131	32	2397	2969
Oconee	42	42	142	55	136	2385	2912
Orangeburg	46	46	481	70	102	1470	4359
Pickens	35	24	91	42	17	1069	1405
Richladn	56	56	1080	650	112	4809	18043
Saluda	32	32	169	21	18	1321	1992
Spartanburg.	110	110	601	546	99	5643	15022
Sumter	30	30	247	48	9	1121	2819
Union	29	22	73	77	28	1219	2340
Williamsburg	33	33	342	77	25	1540	3067
York	42	40	160	128	52	2472	5174

Senate Vote By Counties

By The Associated Press

County	Total Pcts	Pcts In	Holdings	Johnston
Abbeville	25	25	984	2641
Aiken	41	41	4459	7900
Allendale	11	4	505	619
Anderson	73	64	2256	7590
Bamberg	13	13	1081	1799
Barnwell	15	10	330	572
Beaufort	26	22	870	2004
Calhoun	12	12	478	444
Charleston	57	57	9596	13710
Chester	32	32	1652	5255
Chesterfield	30	30	1716	4567
Clarendon	24	24	1194	1925
Colleton	35	35	1607	3305
Darlington	40	37	2355	3520
Dillon	20	18	1239	2750
Dorchester	16	5	222	611
Edgefield	17	17	739	1216
Fairfield	21	21	746	1847
Florence	40	35	2839	5502
Georgetown	25	25	1869	2916
Greenville	106	100	7522	10194
Greenwood	33	33	2137	3892
Hampton	19	16	323	669
Horry	64	42	1288	2412
Jasper	9	9	563	1267
Kershaw	38	38	1986	3704
Lancaster	47	25	933	2393
Laurens	46	46	1851	4175
Lee	24	24	1541	2522
Lexington	48	48	2637	5210
Marion	15	14	1143	2140
Marlboro	14	14	1310	3091
McCormick	14	16	340	969
Newberry	50	50	1832	3935
Oconee	42	42	1187	4210
Orangeburg	46	46	2650	3507
Pickens	35	24	734	1760
Richland	56	56	7832	15425
Saluda	32	30	691	1716
Spartanburg	110	110	6800	14885
Sumter	30	30	1815	2756
Union	29	22	1061	2803
Williamsburg	33	33	1815	3191
York	42	40	2601	5188

Singletons Plan Meeting

The Columbia Chapter of the United States Singletons will meet Friday, June 22.

The national president—Richard B. Kay of Cleveland, Ohio—will be in Columbia for this meeting.

The chapter is open to any single man or woman between the ages of 25 and 45. The Singletons meet once a month for various social activities and business meetings.

TOTAL NEW REGISTRANTS GAINED BY CORE PARTICIPATION IN VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT
through December 31, 1962

LOUISIANA:

E. Baton Rouge Parish	303
St. Helena Parish	19
Iberville Parish	64
TOTAL::::	386
	272
	114

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Clarendon County	84
Darlington County	351
Florence County	304
Georgetown County	48
Horry County	18
Lee County	325
Marlboro County	6
Sumter County	1388
Williamsburg County	63
York County	243

Plus combined totals on report of 11/1 to 11/30 1962

Sumter and Lee County	102
Sumter and Clarendon	34
TOTAL::::	2746
	2049
	697

FLORIDA:

Dade County	2496
	2471
	25

GRAND TOTAL:: 3908

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR CORE PARTI
FOR PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1962

State	Area	Total NVAP*
SOUTH CAROLINA	6th Cong. District	87,31
	York County	10,90
	Sumter County	16,55
	Spartanburg County	18,06
	Clarendon County (with NAACP)	8,30
	Fairfield County	5,88

* Negro Voting Age Population

** Registered Negro Voters

*** Registered Negro Voting Age Population

**** Unregistered Negro Voting Age Population

E PARTICIPATION IN VEP PROGRAM
, 1962 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1963

Total NVAP*	# of RNV**	% Of RNVAP***	# Of UNVAP
87,312	24,756	28.3	62,556
10,905	3,500	32.0	7,405
16,550	3,690	22.0	12,860
18,068	4,419	24.0	13,649
8,303	525	6.0	7,505
5,882	900	15.0	4,982

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR CORE PARTICIPA
FOR PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1962 THROUGH

State	Area	To NV
FLORIDA	Miami, and Dade County (with limited NAACP participation)	79,

* Negro Voting Age Population

** Registered Negro Voters

*** Registered Negro Voting Age Population

**** Unregistered Negro Voting Age Population

RTICIPATION IN VEP PROGRAM
THROUGH MARCH 31, 1963

	Total NVAP *	# of RNV**	% of RNVAP ***	# of UNVAP****
	79,459	30,519	38.4	48,940

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR CORE PART
FOR PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1962 THR

State	Area	
LOUISIANA	6th Cong. District	
	Pointe Coupe	
	Iberville	
	W. Baton Rouge	
	Washington	
	W. Feliciana	
	E. Feliciana	
	St. Helena	
	Tangipahoa	
	E. Baton Rouge (1st Ward Only)*****	3 (a

* Negro Voting Age Population

** Registered Negro Voters

*** Registered Negro Voting Age Population

**** Unregistered Negro Voting Age Population

***** NAACP will also work in 1st ward.

E PARTICIPATION IN VEP PROGRAM
62 THROUGH MARCH 31, 1963

Total NVAP *	# of RNV**	% of RNVAP***	# of UNVAP****
5,620	2,213	39.3	3,407
7,481	2,486	33.2	4,995
3,693	1,188	32.1	2,505
7,187	1,698	23.6	5,489
4,876	None	0.0	4,876
6,371	76	1.2	6,295
2,246	1,240	55.2	1,006
9,906	3,573	36.1	6,333
39,757	10,340	26.0	29,417

(above figures for whole parish)

Memo from

FREDRICKA TEER

RE. CORE'S Registration Program
As of November 30,1962

South Carolina ----------	2049
Florida ----------	2471
Louisiana ----------	272
Mississippi ----------	61
Total	4853

COMPLAINTS, VOTER REGISTRATION
FILED WITH JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 4, 1962

ST. HELENA PARISH, LOUISIANA

October 5, 1962:
Margaret Spears Tickles
Mrs. Lillie Lee Stewart

IBERVILLE PARISH, LOUISIANA

November 13, 1962:
Mrs. Deloris Lago Evans

November 14, 1962:
Allretha Anderson
Lillian Pierre

November 20, 1962
Earl Hamilton, Jr.
Spiner Gordon
Mrs. Rebecca Johnson
Mrs. Loevnia Mitchell
Mrs. Louise Parker
Albert Provo
Mrs. Lydia Ruffin
Rev. Samuel Singlet
Henry Smith, Jr.
Mrs. Ora Lee Williams

November 26, 1962:
Edward Armstead, Jr.
Francis Eddie Green
Robert Kelly
Sam J. Milligan, Jr.
Mable Sparrow
Maudria Steward
Mrs. Girlie Mae Stewart
Mr. Herman Wilkerson
James Williams

FILED DECEMBER 19, 1962:

December 3, 1962:
Rose Mary Talney
Joe DeRose
Mr. Louis Tillman
Dorothy Mae Wilson

December 4, 1962:
Mr. Earl Pania
Mrs. Isabella Maker

December 5, 1962:
Mr. Freddie E. Daniels
Mrs. Edna Mae Price

December 8, 1962:
Miss Virginia Mellion

TOTAL: 24 + ~~19~~ – Total As of Dec. 18, 1962 – ~~32~~ 33

12/18/62. 11 additional affidavits came from Ronnie Moore - Iberville Parish

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR CORE PARTICIPATIO
FOR PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1962 THROUGH M

(Core will not be working in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, No
Mississippi, or Virginia - in so far as VEP funds are conce

State	Area	Total NVAP*	# of RNV**
FLORIDA	Miami, and Dade County (with limited NAACP participation)	79,459	30,519
LOUISIANA	6th Cong. District:		
	Pointe Coupe ✓	5,620	2,213
	Iberville ✓	7,481	2,486
	W. Baton Rouge ✓	3,693	1,188
	Washington	7,187	1,698
	W. Feliciana ✓	4,876	None
	E. Feliciana ✓	6,371	76
	St. Helena	2,246	1,240
	Tangipahoa	9,906	3,573
	E. Baton Rouge (1st Ward Only)*****	39,757	10,340
		(Above figures fo	
SOUTH CAROLINA	6th Cong. District	87,312	24,756
	York County	10,905	3,500
	Sumter County	16,550	3,690
	Spartanburg County	18,068	4,419
	Clarendon County (with NAACP)	8,303	525
	Fairfield County	5,882	900

TO

*Negro Voting Age Population
**Registered Negro Voters
***Registered Negro Voting Age Population
****Unregistered Negro Voting Age Population

*****NAACP will also work in 1st ward.

PATION IN VEP PROGRAM
UGH March 31, 1963

a, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas,
concerned.)

of NV**	% of RNVAP***	# of UNVAP****	VEP Allocation
0,519	38.4	48,940	$ 2,800
2,213	39.3	3,407)	
2,486	33.2	4,995)	
1,188	32.1	2,505)	
1,698	23.6	5,489)	
None	0.0	4,876)	
76	1.2	6,295)	
1,240	55.2	1,006)	4,000
3,573	36.1	6,333)	
0,340	26.0	29,417)	
res for whole parish)			
4,756	28.3	62,556)	
3,500	32.0	7,405)	
3,690	22.0	12,860)	6,000
4,419	24.0	13,649)	
525	6.0	7,505)	
900	15.0	4,982)	
TOTAL VEP ALLOCATION			$12,800

PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR CORE PARTICIPATIO
FOR PERIOD AUGUST 1, 1962 THROUGH Ma

(Core will not be working in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, No
Mississippi, or Virginia - in so far as VEP funds are conce

State	Area	Total NVAP*	# of RNV**
FLORIDA	Miami, and Dade County (with limited NAACP participation)	79,459	30,519
LOUISIANA	6th Cong. District:		
	Pointe Coupe	5,620	2,213
	Iberville	7,481	2,486
	W. Baton Rouge	3,693	1,138
	Washington	7,187	1,698
	W. Feliciana	4,876	None
	E. Feliciana	6,371	76
	St. Helena	2,246	1,240
	Tangipahoa	9,906	3,573
	E. Baton Rouge (1st Ward Only)*****	39,757	10,340 (Above figures fo
SOUTH CAROLINA	6th Cong. District	87,312	24,756
	York County	10,905	3,500
	Sumter County	16,550	3,690
	Spartanburg County	18,068	4,419
	Clarendon County (with NAACP)	8,303	525
	Fairfield County	5,882	900
		273,879	80,783

TO

*Negro Voting Age Population
**Registered Negro Voters
***Registered Negro Voting Age Population
****Unregistered Negro Voting Age Population

*****NAACP will also work in 1st ward.

PATION IN VEP PROGRAM
UGH March 31, 1963

a, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas,
concerned.)

of NV**	% of RNVAP***	# of UNVAP****	VEP Allocation
0,519	38.4	48,940	$ 2,800
2,213	39.3	3,407)	
2,486	33.2	4,995)	
1,138	32.1	2,505)	
1,698	23.6	5,489)	
None	0.0	4,876)	
76	1.2	6,295)	
1,240	55.2	1,006)	4,000
3,573	36.1	6,333)	
0,340	26.0	29,417)	
res for whole parish)			
4,756	28.3	62,556)	
3,500	32.0	7,405)	
3,690	22.0	12,860)	6,000
4,419	24.0	13,649)	
525	6.0	7,505)	
900	15.0	4,982)	
80783	29.5		

TOTAL VEP ALLOCATION $12,800

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSON REGISTERED BY CORE FROM MAY,1962 THROUGH MARCH,1963

MISSISSIPPI	61
SOUTH CAROLINA	3715
Florida(Dade County)	3359
Louisiana	618
Total	7753

FROM APRIL, 1963 TO THE PRESENT

SOUTH CAROLINA	1903
LOUISIANA	501
FLORIDA(DADE COUNTY)	495
	2899

James T. McCain
CORE

8/9/63
To Burt Schorr
1216 Commerce Building
Atlanta 3, GA

May 9, 1963

TO: JAMES FARMER

FROM: JAMES T. MC CAIN

RE: VOTER EDUCATION

TOTAL NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED BY CORE UNDER VEP FROM MAY, 1962 THROUGH MARCH 1963.

MISSISSIPPI----------	61
SOUTH CAROLINA ----------	3715
FLORIDA (DADE COUNTY) ----------	3359
LOUISIANA ----------	618
TOTAL	7753

SOUTH CAROLINA - TOTALS BY COUNTY

COUNTY	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	~~SEPTEMBER~~ Sept	oct.	NOV.
Darlington	49	45	65	62	59	68		
Dillon		7	6	2	11	16		
Florence	28	32	89	98	89	91		
Georgetown		18	14	8	21	31		
Horry		6		27	5	36		
Marion	12	28	18	18	22	58		
Marlboro	9	18	8	6	14	19		
Lee	8	21	19	29	23	43		
Williamsburg		9	65	65	Books Closed	69		
Sumter	18	24	39	34	62	Books Closed		
Clarendon	9	16	29	36	64	72		
York	68	64	84	104	59	157		
Fairfield		16	21	70	6	12		
Spartanburg	142	86	118	84	76	84		
Kershaw				8	14	32		
Lancaster				4	8	10		
Chesterfield				12	10	12		
Union				7	18	24		
Cherokee	Six Congressional districts				7	15		
Additions - Cherokee - Chester - Chesterfield - Kershaw - Lancaster								
Chester					7	22		
TOTAL	343	390	575	676	575	871		

SOUTH CAROLINA --- TOTALS BY COUNTY

APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	

Prepared by the Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
1/28/64

VEP Data

RESULTS OF VEP PROGRAMS
April 1, 1962 to December 31, 1963

STATE	1st Fiscal Year 4/1/62-3/31/63	1st 9 months 2nd Fiscal Year 4/1/63-12/31/63	Total As of 12/31/63	Total Voting Age Popu-lation
ALABAMA	5,598	7,889	13,487	1,834,378
ARKANSAS	4,952	3,804	8,756	1,043,269
FLORIDA	22,790	14,321	37,111	3,087,699
GEORGIA*	27,156	19,191	46,347	2,409,972
LOUISIANA	2,765	3,134	5,899	1,803,805
MISSISSIPPI	1,592	1,636	3,228	1,170,522
N. CAROLINA	9,838	13,485	23,323	2,556,884
S. CAROLINA	7,357	13,370	20,727	1,266,251
TENNESSEE	16,269	17,974	34,243	2,092,891
TEXAS	20,590	100,000**	120,590	5,534,277
VIRGINIA	6,100	7,777	13,877	2,312,887
TOTAL	125,007	202,581	327,588	25,112,835

*Voting age is 18

**Represents an estimate of the new voters paying poll tax for the fir
Voters of Texas Enlist (V.O.T.E.). Includes Latin Americans, white

NOTE: The 300,000 NW Reg. for Texas is a 1963 estimate. 1964 results
registration.
The first three columns to the right of the double vertical bar

l ng Age - on	White Voting Age Popu- lation	Nonwhite Voting Age Popu- lation	Total Regis- tration	W. Reg.	NW Reg.	% NW of Total Reg.	% NW Reg. of NWVAP
4,378	1,353,058	481,320	1,015,000	925,000	90,000	8.8	18.7
3,269	850,643	192,626	633,665	553,655	80,000	12.6	41.5
7,699	2,617,438	470,261	1,899,433	1,686,215	213,128	11.2	45.3
9,972	1,797,062	612,910	1,405,000	1,183,181	221,919	15.7	36.2
3,805	1,289,216	514,589	1,193,775	1,031,691	162,084	13.5	31.4
0,522	748,266	422,256	553,000	525,000	28,000	5.0	6.6
6,884	2,008,955	550,929	2,090,270	1,856,497	233,773	11.1	42.4
6,251	895,147	371,104	814,628	703,000	111,628	13.7	30.0
2,891	1,779,018	313,873	1,500,000	1,297,026	202,974	13.5	64.6
4,277	4,884,765	649,512	2,020,183	1,720,183	300,000	14.8	46.1
2,887	1,876,167	436,720	1,032,104	923,792	108,312	10.4	24.8
2,835	20,096,735	5,016,100	14,157,058	12,405,240	1,751,818	11.8	35.2

he first time under a VEP-sponsored statewide program through
white and colored. 60,000 are estimated to be Negroes.

esults will not be known until about 3/15/64. Poll tax is only

al bar reflect 1960 census figures.

?!

Negro Votes May Give Va. To Johnson

Washington, Nov. 2 (CDN)—When the polls open in the 11 states of the Old Confederacy tomorrow morning, more than 2,000,000 Negroes will be eligible to enter and vote.

In Virginia, particularly, the Negro vote may be decisive. Removal of the state's poll tax as a requirement for voting has sent Negro registration soaring in the final weeks of the campaign.

The Southern Regional Council, which has been conducting voter registration drives throughout the South for the last four years, estimates that Negro registrations in the South may run higher than 2,075,760.

That represents a 43.1 per cent increase over the number of Negroes registered to vote in the Kennedy-Nixon election four years ago, when the South narrowly went to Kennedy, 51 to 49 per cent.

The SRC estimated on Sept. 15 that there were 127,600 Negroes registered in Virginia, an increase of 27,000 over 1960.

But since then the figure has risen dramatically, nd the SRC is now hesitant to make an estimate.

Virginia a Tossup

With that in mind, Virginia's political pros are calling the state a tossup between President Johnson and Sen. Goldwater. But if the Negro turns out, they expect it will be enough to tip the state into the Democratic column for the first time since 1948

Here is a rundown of the SRC's estimated registrations (1960 figure given first, 1964 figure second):

Alabama—73,272; 110,000; Arkansas—72,604, 80,000; Florida—163,128, 229,960; Georgia—180,000; 270,000; Louisiana — 154,938; 164,707; Mississippi — 22,000; 28,000; North Carolina—172,166; 258,000; South Carolina—58,122; 144,000; Tennessee — 105,000; 218,000; Texas — 266,818; 375,000; Virginia—100,000, 127,600.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLAS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
3211 ONYARDS STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOUIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
283-8107

November 4, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

Received word today Cox is to be retried in Baton Rouge on the defamation charges. The bonding company will probably require a new bond. Cox should be present for the arraignment on Friday, November 13, 1964.

NILS

Nils

N/g

Prepared by the Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

1964 VEP ELECT

	U.S. CONGRESS		GOVERNOR		STATE LEGISLATURE			
					UPPER HOUSE		LOWER HOUSE	
STATE	Elect Senator	No. of Representatives	Elect Governor	Term	Elect	Term	Elect	Te
ALABAMA	No	8	No	4	No	4	No	
ARKANSAS	No	4	Yes	2	17	4	100	
FLORIDA	Yes	12	Yes	4	22	4	112	
GEORGIA	No	10	No	4	54	2	205	
LOUISIANA	No	8	Yes	4	39	4	105	
MISSISSIPPI	Yes	5	No	4	No	4	No	
NORTH CAROLINA	No	11	Yes	4	50	2	120	
SOUTH CAROLINA	No	6	No	4	23	4	124	
TENNESSEE	Yes (2)	9	No	4	33	2	99	
TEXAS	Yes	23	Yes	2	16	4	150	
VIRGINIA	Yes	10	No	4	No	4	No	

*Election Law Study Committee has recommended that registration
**General Election for State Officers, March 3, 1964.
***Third Thursday after State Convention.

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1964, 36 STATES HAVE ADOPTED THE ANTI-POLL TAX AM
PASSAGE, ADDITIONAL TIME MAY BE ALLOWED FOR REGISTRATION IN ARKANSA

ELECTION INFORMATION

E LOWER HOUSE ct	Term	Filing Deadline For Candidate	DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION Primary	General Election	Primary Date	Runoff Primary Date	SPECIAL REMARKS
	4	March 1	April 24	Oct. 23	May 5	June 2	Pay Poll Tax by February 1
	2	April 29	POLL TAX IS ONLY REGISTRATION Oct.1,'63	Oct.1,'64	July 28	Aug. 11	
	2	March 3	April 4	Oct. 3	May 5	May 26	
	2	July 24	May 2*	May 2*	Sept. 9		
	4	May 29	June 26	Oct. 5**	July 25	Aug. 29	
	4	April 3	May 2	July 3	June 2	June 23	Pay Poll Tax by February 1
	2	March 20	May 16	Oct. 24	May 30	June 27	
	2	To be set***	May 11	Oct. 5	June 9	June 23	
	2	June 8	July 6	Oct. 3	Aug. 6		
	2	Feb. 3	POLL TAX IS ONLY REGISTRATION Jan. 31	Jan. 31	May 2	June 6	Pay Poll Tax by Jan. 31
	2	Apr. 15	June 13	Oct. 3	July 14	Aug. 18	Pay Poll Tax by May 2

tion deadline be changed to July 3.

AX AMENDMENT AND ONLY TWO (2) MORE ARE NEEDED FOR PASSAGE. UPON
RKANSAS, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND VIRGINIA.

Statistical Information

I Parishes by Congressional Districts

A. Sixth Congressional District

1. St. Helena
2. Iberville
3. West Baton Rouge
4. Washington
5. Tangipahoa
6. West Feliciana
7. East Feliciana
8. Livingston
9. St. Tammany
10. Pointe Coupee

B. Seventh Congressional District

11. St. Landry

C. First Congressional District

12. St. Bernard
13. Plaquemine

D. Eighth Congressional District

14. Avoyelles

Voting Record of Parishes

Parish	Total Registered	White WR	Negro NR
1. Pointe Coupee	4,908	3,659	1,249
2. Iberville	9,394	6,872	2,522
3. St. Helena	1,956	1,737	219
4. West Feliciana	1,110	1,110	0
5. East Feliciana	2,595	2,515	80
6. Tangipahoa	21,788	18,707	3,081
7. Washington	16,954	15,370	1,584
8. West Baton Rouge	4,070	3,030	1,040
9. Livingston	11,344	10,274	1,070
10. St. Landry	32,056	21,456	10,600
11. St. Tammany	18,091	15,464	2,627
12. Avoyelles	15,029	13,274	1,755
13. Plaquemine	6,843	6,754	89
14. St. Bernard	15,521	14,900	621

ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS IN S.C. FOR VEP GRANTS

2nd. CONGRESSIONLAL DISTRICT: -- AIKEN- BAMBERG- BARNWELL- CALHOUN- ORANGEBURG- LEXINGTON- RICHLAND- SUMTER*

5th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:-- CHEROKEE- CHESTER- CHESTERFIELD- FAIRFIELD* KERSHAW- LANCASTER- YORK*

* - These counties have already been allocated to us by VEP

Louisiana

Florida

JOHN NUVEEN + CO.

F I N A N C E S

S E G R E G A T E D S C H O O L S

IN MOBILE, ALABAMA

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place ...such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws."

U. S. Supreme Court

*** Segregated education is illegal. Yet over 90% of the Negro students in the South are still segregated, in spite of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1954.

*** Segregated education is largely supported by financing secured in New York and other northern cities.

*** In Mobile, Alabama the schools are completely segregated.

*** JOHN NUVEEN is underwriting $2,600,000 of school bonds for segregated schools in Mobile.

PROTEST this support of illegal segregation of America's children.

Urge JOHN NUVEEN to stop financing segregated schools. Their address is: 5 Hanover Square. Tel. No. DI 4 8300.

For further information contact:

CORE

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row,
New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7 6270

South Caralina

~~Entire~~ 2nd (now have Sumter)
" 5th (now have Fairfield + York)

(5) Chester + Kanhaw

(2) Orangeburg + Richland

Louisiana

St. Landry
St Bernard
Plaquemine
Avoyelles

Florida

Tallahassee
~~Miami~~ Dade County

Mississippi - later

Secy's

Burl Book

REPORT RECORD FOR FIELD STAFF

CATEGORIES: #1 -- Expense report, date received and period ending
#2 -- Expense advance, amount and date sent
#3 -- field reports, date received in office, place reported on

B. Elton Cox			Dave Dennis			Mary Hamilton			G. Hughes		
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
5/22 PE 5/17		6/12 N.C.	6/12	6/11 $100.-		6/30 PE 6/23	6/30 $50.-		6/7 covering 4/29 - 6/3		
6/21 through 6/14	$100.- 6/26		6/13 PE 6/9	6/19 $100.-			7/10 $100.-		8/8 covering PE 6/9 to 8/4		
7/11 6/24 to 7/3			6/20 PE 6/16	6/20 $100.-		8/1/02 PE 7/14 7/21 7/28	8/21 $100.-			8/8 $444.29	
			7/5 PE 6/23	6/30 $100-					11/12 PE 10/31		
			7/11 6/24 to 7/3	6/28 $50.-							
			7/25 PE 7/14	7/5 $100.-					Freddie Tellard		
			PE 7/21	7/9 $197.-					9/17 $200		
			8/6 PE 7/21	8/18 $197.- $4.-							
				8/31 $50.-							
				9/14 $90.-							
				Oct. $150.-							

Field Secy's

REPORT RECORD FOR FIELD STAFF

CATEGORIES: #1 -- Expense report, date received and period ending
#2 -- Expense advance, amount and date sent
#3 -- field reports, date received in office, place reported on

1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Frank Robinson			M. Robinson			Jerome Smith			Hank Thomas		
PE 6/16 7/2 rec'd 7/9	6/11 $75.-			6/15 $50.-	6/62 Texas	5/21 PE 5/12	5/29 $25.-			5/28 $50.-	
7/25 rec'd 7/29	6/19			6/30 $50.		5/29 PE 5/25	6/4 $15.-		6/8 PE 6/2	6/4 $100.-	
	6/30 $25.-			7/5 $30.-		6/18 PE 6/2 6/9			6/13 PE 6/9	7/2 $50.-	
	7/25 $100.-			7/9 $257.-			6/29 $100.				
			7/20 PE 7/14	7/20 $250.							
			8/7 PE 7/31 8/14	8/5 $50.-							
				8/27 $100.							
				9/10 $150.-							

Field Secy's

REPORT RECORD FOR FIELD STAFF

CATEGORIES: #1 -- Expense report, date received and period ending
#2 -- Expense advance, amount and date sent
#3 -- field reports, date received in office, place reported on

1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Eugene Tournour			Don Wendell			Rougeau			Moore		
	7/9/62 $100.00		5/22 PE 5/19	5/22 $54.57		$	5/21 $25.-			5/16 $100.-	
8/27 P.E. 7/3	(3/8/62) $50.			6/25 $100.-		6/13 PE 6/9	6/28 $50.-			5/21 $25.-	
7/29 (memo to Calendar)						6/18 PE 6/16	7/2 $100.		6/12 PE 6/9	$	
						7/20 PE 7/14			6/18 PE 5/20 5/31		
						7/25 7/24 PE			6/20 PE 6/16		
						8/1 PE 7/26	8/1 $839		7/16 PE 7/14	6/29 $50.-	
						8/6/62 PE 8/4/62			7/25 PE 7/21	7/9 $100.-	
						8/13 PE 8/11	8/16 $20.-			7/16 $125.	voted ed. clinic
						8/27 PE 8/18			7/30 PE 7/25	7/30 $42.60	
						9/5 PE 9/1	8/31 $20.-		8/6 PE 8/4	$15.	
							9/5 $35.		8/15 PE 8/12	8/16 $15.	
						9/15 PE 9/8				8/24 $15.-	
						9/19 $25 Advance				8/27 $15.-	
						10/? $100.-			9/10 PE 9/8	9/5 $35.	
						10/10 $25.-				10/10 $60.-	

... (not usually on field, temp workers, etc.)

REPORT RECORD FOR FIELD STAFF

CATEGORIES: #1 -- Expense report, date received and period ending
#2 -- Expense advance, amount and date sent
#3 -- field reports, date received in office, place reported on

	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
	Brown			McCain			Gaither			Baton Rouge $90.- $90.-		
	6/18 PE 6/9 from 5/21			5/28 (S.C.) PE 5/19			6/5 covering 4/8 - 5/28			✓ 5/28	✓ 6/6	
	7/25 PE 7/14 all 7/21									✓ 6/19	✓ 6/20	
		7/25 $31.38 reimb								6/22	7/5	
	8/1 PE 7/28									✓ 6/26		
		8/2 $8.16					Lombard			7/5		
	9/12 PE 9/6							7/11 $100.-		$45. 7/16	7/11	
		10/10 21.35					Butler 25			7/20	$35, rent	
							PE	7/23 7/25 $25.				
								8/6 62 PE 8/3	8/7 $25.-	8/ $45.		
								8/17 $9.35		$8 $45.		
										8/15 $45.		
										8/16 ✓		
										8/20 ✓		

LA

APR. 1	MAY	June	July	Aug	Sept
84	73	161	183	392	178

F/A

APR. 1	MAY	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
29	62	69	335	194	5,593

FRANK Robinson - send VEP names of persons helping you and how they operate.

Alert N.C. Chapters on voter Registration schedule - send core contacts in N.C. to VEP

Norsie

DEAR JIM,

File to VEP

Done by JoAnn file

PLEASE SEND US AS SOON AS THE FOLLOWING TO HELP US COMPLETE A LOUISIANA VOTER EDUCATION PAMPHLET FOR CORE

1. The NUMBER of NEGROES REGISTERED IN CORE VEP DRIVES SINCE 1962 TO DECEMBER 1963

   For EXAMPLE;

   WEST FELICIANA 13

   (WE ARE KEEPING DUPLICATE ACCOUNTS BEGINNING WITH ENCLOSED REPORTS but before this time LIMITED MANPOWER MADE it impossible.)

2. PARISHES where federal complaints were filed so we can doubled check on federal RESPONSE.

   for example;

   EBR 4 comolaints

If you could do the above, we can COMPARE TABULATIONS AND we could SUBMIT to you with our ACCOUNTS A WRITTEN pamphlet on CORE'S VEP Efforts in La.

Ronnie

MONTHLY STATISTICS - LOUISIANA VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

AUGUST 1962 - DECEMBER 1963

PARISH	APPLICANTS	PASSED	FAILED	NUMBER CANVASED	REMARKS
			AUGUST 1962		
BATON ROUGE	0	0	0	1,212	
			SEPTEMBER 1962		
EBR ST. HELENA	186	75	117	1,138	
			OCTOBER 1962		
EBR	89	4	69	824	
EBR	0	0	0	32	
BATON ROUGE (East)	0	0	0	681	
IBERVILLE	0	0	0	129	
PLAQUEMINE					
			NOVEMBER 1962		
IBERVILLE	177	40	135	740	
ST. HELENA	76	11	65	436	
IBERVILLE	0	0	0	299	
			DECEMBER 1962		
E. FELICIANA	0	0	0	128	
W. FELICIANA	0	0	0	63	
IBERVILLE	156	64	92	1,027	
ST. HELENA	0	0	0	0	
GREENSBURG					
IBERVILLE	93	27	66	462	

PARISH	APPLICANTS	PASSED	FAILED	NUMBER CANVASED	REMARKS
			JANUARY 1963		
POINTE CORPRE	69	15	48	318	
ST. HELENA	96	8	238	647	
BATON ROUGE	178	82	96	734	
			FEBRUARY 1963		
TUNICA	0	0	0	0	
EBR	83	69	11	212	
EBR	35	17	18	30	
EBR	107	30	77	201	
			MARCH 1963		
BATON ROUGE	0	0	0	0	
W. FELICIANA (& EAST)	0	0	0	0	
POINTE CORPRE	10	5	5	0	
TANGIPAHOE	33	5	28	102	
IBERVILLE	68	14	54	187	
ST. HELENA	47	10	37	45	
			APRIL 1963		
EBR	0	0	0	246	
EBR	158	47	111	514	
EBR	99	37	62	817	
			MAY 1963		
IBERVILLE	73	27	46	176	
POINTE COUPEE	49	16	33	198	
E. BATON ROUGE	58	25	33	190	
ST. HELENA	8	5	3	0	
			JUNE 1963		
EBR	287	138	159	875	
EBR	3	1	2	0	
EBR	21	11	10	0½	
EBR	27	11	16		

PARISH	APPLICANTS	PASSED	FAILED	NUMBER CANVASED	REMARKS
			JULY 1963		
PLAQUEMINE	7	6	1	120	
W. BATON ROUGE	32	22	10	395	
IBERVILLE	7	6	1	147	
IBERVILLE	243	117	126	1,959	
IBERVILLE	5	0	5	279	
PLAQUEMINE	40	2	38	478	
PLAQUEMINE	7	6	1	120	
PLAQUEMINE	97	12	75	473	
			AUGUST 1963		
PLAQUEMINE	123	60	63	1,039	
"	397	147	250	2,761	
"	164	49	115	300	
"	95	49	46	1,499	
"	140	27	110	560	
"	2	0	2	72	
"	53	25	28	726	
IBERVILLE	140	95	45	676	
			SEPTEMBER 1963		
PLAQUEMINE	179	49	130	1,878	
"	98	27	71	717	
"	0	123	51	678	
ST. HELENA	142	12	130	497	
IBERVILLE	127	51	76	279	
W. FELICIANA	0	0	0	198	
E. FELICIANA	197	9	188	411	
			OCTOBER 1963 - NOVEMBER 1963		
ST. HELENA	162	18	144	412	
POINTE COUPEE	190	25	165	719	
PLAQUEMINE	68	13	55	798	
IBERVILLE	289	102	177	1,076	
W. FELICIANA	112	2	110	876	
TANGIPATRA	269	68	201	511	
ST. TAMMARY	326	83	233	1,213	

NOVEMBER 1963 - DECEMBER 1963

OUCHITA	47	8	39	137
TUNGIPAHIA	116	48	68	0
ASCENSION	68	31	37	216

Gains Made by Puerto Ricans Here

Ruben Gomez pitches for the baseball Giants. Rudy Mendez runs for the New York Pioneer Club. José Ferrer and Juano Hernandez are actors; Rita Moreno; Noro Morales, violinist.

They own garment shops, like San Miguel Brothers, ladies' blouse contractors, in the Bronx. They have at least a dozen electricians' licenses. They are physicians, dentists, lawyers.

About [illegible] of the labor garment, maritime, service and other unions. José M. Perez who came here as a ship's messman in 1939, is executive secretary of the Labor Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs.

Puerto Rican-born Dr. Leopold R. Cerecedo is Professor of Biochemistry at Ford[illegible]

City Relief Roll Held Down Despite Job-Hunter Influx

Costs Found No Higher Than in Rest of U. S.—Only

by PETER KIHSS

TWO ARTICLES FROM

The New York Times

Reprinted by: COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
Migration Division, Department of Labor
322 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y.
Circle 5-0700

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1957.

Gains Made by Puerto Ricans Here

But Studies Vary on Whether Wages Rise at City's Pace

By PETER KIHSS

The need was for machinists, toolmakers and die setters for the swift expansion of a Remington-Rand plant in industry-conscious Puerto Rico. The company wanted men with four years of skilled experience.

It advertised in New York in Spanish. In came 150 men for interviews and thirty-one letters. The company picked twenty-three candidates, all Puerto Rican, for processing for its Vega Alta plant, which makes filing systems. Actual hiring has been deferred until final expansion plans.

The Puerto Rican applicants are among the many in the city who have been improving their skills and incomes. They are climbing the economic ladder, as did generations of newcomers before them.

How about the community as a whole? There are now perhaps 570,000 New Yorkers of Puerto Rican birth or parentage, representing a dramatic spurt of 132 per cent since 1950.

Has their economic status been keeping pace with the rest of the city's population? Or do newcomers—perhaps 650 more came here each week from the island last year than went back—retard a rise?

Many beacons signal gains. Comparisons with the rest of the city's people, however, are more clouded.

Puerto Ricans now own perhaps as many as 4,000 groceries here, from bodegas to supermarkets, according to the Puerto Rican Labor Department office, 88 Columbus Avenue. They have several hundred barberias, 200 bars, grills and liquor stores and more than fifty farmácias.

They own garment shops, like San Miguel Brothers, ladies' blouse contractors, in the Bronx. They have at least a dozen electricians' licenses. They are physicians, dentists, lawyers.

About 115,000—half the labor force of 230,000—rise with fellow-members of reputable garment, maritime, service and other unions. José M. Perez, who came here as a ship's messman in 1939, is executive secretary of the Labor Advisory Committee on Puerto Rican Affairs.

Puerto Rican-born Dr. Leopold R. Cerecedo is Professor of Biochemistry at Fordham University; he once led in the discovery of a process for extracting Vitamin B-1. Irma Fuentes is supervisor of instruction for Puerto Ricans in the junior high schools; there are twenty-five Puerto Rican special auxiliary teachers in the elementary schools.

Manuel A. Gomez is a city magistrate, Felipe N. Torres an Assemblyman. Antonio Mendez is Democratic leader in the Fourteenth Assembly District.

Ruben Gomez pitches for the baseball Giants. Rudy Mendez runs for the New York Pioneer Club. José Ferrer and Juano Hernandez are actors; Rita Moreno, actress; Noro Morales, pianist; José Figueroa, violinist.

More in Manufacturing

When the Puerto Rican Labor Department opened its office here, 59 per cent of its job placements in the year ended June 30, 1950, were in agriculture. Last year the pattern swung over to 66 per cent—4,463 placements—in manufacturing. Agriculture contributed 15 per cent; service jobs, 13; office and professional work, 6.

The average starting pay rate for women placed in industry, as of last September, was $41 a a week, up 37 per cent since 1951; men in industry, $47, up 42 per cent. Women in service jobs started at $45, up 61 per cent; men $48, up 51 per cent. Clerical and professional workers got $52, up 18 per cent.

Carlos Ortiz, 35 years old, earns $125 a week as a foreman for Glazer Manufacturers Company, Brooklyn dollmaker. When he gave up his grocery in Puerto Rico and came here in 1949, he made $36 a week as a laborer.

Raymond Oquendo, 27, gets $85 weekly as a foreman for Larido Corporation, making plastics. In Puerto Rico, he was a lumberyard checker. He started with a macaroni factory at $32 a week here in 1949.

Remittances sent back by family folk from the mainland have risen 75 per cent from $16,800,000 in 1951 to $29,400,000 last year, according to the Puerto Rican Planning Board. Savings deposits at the Banco de Ponce New York Agency, now at 2112 Third Avenue, have risen 45 per cent in five years.

Workers Now Qualified

Workers trained here have become attractive prospects for industries setting up in Puerto Rico. Remington-Rand did its interviewing on March 27 and 28.

On April 28, the New York State Employment Service advertised:

"The rapidly expanding Puerto Rican industry will create job openings in the next two or three months for skilled mechanics, tool and die makers, tool and die setters, first-class machinists, sewing machine mechanics, millwrights, electricians with industrial experience, electroplaters and knitter mechanics."

"Resort climate all year round—excellent living conditions—good pay," the agency added. Resulting interviews have built up a pool of 314 qualified workers, 80 per cent Puerto Ricans. A company making small metal products was the first to bid.

About 11 per cent of the city's Puerto Ricans are on relief, according to "educated guesses" at the Welfare Department. This compares with an estimate of 10 per cent in June, 1950. Many of these receive only aid to supplemental low incomes. Nine out of ten thus manage to get along entirely by themselves.

Indicators vary on the average income for the Puerto Rican community as a whole. The 1950 census reported median earnings of employed Puerto Ricans here as $1,700 in 1949—that is, half earned more and half less. Negro earnings were the same and the general city wage-earner income was $2,400.

31% Income Rise Reported

One recent study was made for the newspaper La Prensa by Alan S. Marcus, market research specialist, before he became its advertising manager in April.

Mr. Marcus calculated that median earnings of employed Puerto Ricans here had risen 31 per cent from 1949 to $2,221 for 1956. He estimated that there were 1.62 workers in each family and that the family income was $3,600.

His method was mathematical. He assumed the same pattern of occupations for Puerto Ricans here as in the 1950 census, and applied wage changes for typical occupations.

This might be conservative, in view of shifts of longer-resident Puerto Ricans to better-paying jobs. On the other hand, new migrants, especially those with language difficulty, take the lowest-paid work.

A 31 per cent income rise would have the Puerto Ricans in step with the general population. State Commerce Department estimates of New York City individual incomes show gains averaging 4.6 per cent a year from $1,943 in 1949 to $2,386 in 1954. Over seven years, this would be 32.2 per cent.

State Labor Department totals for payrolls in unemployment insurance here rose 37 per cent from 1949 to 1956 for all jobs, 29 per cent for manufacturing.

Stanley Ross, editor of El Diario de Nueva York, another newspaper, thinks the Puerto Rican rise has lagged behind the general gains. This would be despite a 1953 El Diario survey that reported incomes of $3,333 for 500 Puerto Rican and other Spanish households here.

A number of field samplings tend to agree on lower family incomes for a pattern of a slower Puerto Rican rise:

¶In a still unpublished analysis of data collected in a survey of health and medical care, the State Commission Against Discrimination has found that the median for households reporting income in 1952 was $2,760 for Puerto Ricans here. It was $2,840 for non-whites, $3,980 for others. The sample involved 4,190 households.

¶In a September-October, 1955, sampling for the State Consumer Counsel, Willard R. Simmons & Associates Research, Inc., reported median incomes of Spanish-speaking households—averaging 4.1 persons—as $2,900. Negro families had $3,200, others $4,600. Interviews were with 712 Spanish-speaking, 714 Negro and 772 other households.

¶In a May-June, 1956, survey for radio station WHOM, Belden Associates indicated that the median income of Spanish-speaking families was a shade under $3,000. In this study of 536 families in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, it was found that 13 per cent of the families had incomes under $2,000, 43 per cent between $2,000 and $2,999.

¶In a still unreleased study of Puerto Rican housing here in the summer of 1956, a private nation-wide commission found median incomes of $2,700 among 815 families.

The samplings generally took neighborhoods with substantial Puerto Rican populations. Perhaps half the city's Puerto Ricans—many with better incomes—live relatively widely dispersed.

Simple monetary income comparisons can be misleading. Many Puerto Rican families pay excessive portions of their incomes for rent. But others benefit by low-rent projects: as of last Dec. 31, 13.4 per cent of the City Housing Authority's 86,850 tenant families were Puerto Ricans.

The Puerto Rican influx (now perhaps about a third head for

areas outside New York) varies with job opportunities. A slight mainland economic recession was reflected in a 69 per cent drop in net migration from 69,-124 in 1953 to 21,531 in 1954.

In 1955, the total rose again, to 45,464, and in 1956 to 52,315. This January through April, it has slipped 11 per cent below a year ago to 29,101.

In Puerto Rico itself, all-out developmental efforts have lifted family income from $660 in 1940 to $2,400 last year. But unemployment still affected 13.2 per cent—85,000 persons—out of the 643,000 in the island's labor force, averaged during the year ended last June 30.

A new detailed income sample here is being taken by the Bureau of the Census. The State's Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes has arranged for this to cover 6,500 families of all races throughout the state. The city's Commission on Intergroup Relations has added 1,000 Puerto Rican and 1,000 Negro households here.

Puerto Rican workers have benefited particularly from the labor movement's successful drive to raise minimum wages under Federal law from 75 cents to $1, effective March 1, 1956.

On the other hand, Puerto Ricans have been among principal victims of racket unions, whose organizers have held down benefits by so-called "sweetheart contracts" with none-too-scrupulous employers.

Among legitimate unions, there are about 40,000 Puerto Ricans among the 450,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Mr. Perez estimates that about 15,000 are in maritime unions, 10,000 in building service, 8,000 in retailing and wholesaling, 6,000 each in bakery, hotel and laundry businesses, 5,000 each in the luggage and toys fields and 4,000 in clothing establishments.

Also, 3,000 cooks, 2,000 each in millinery, electrical work, cafeterias, carpentering and textiles; 1,000 each in furniture and upholstering and 500 musicians.

Spanish-speaking workers comprise half the membership of 8,000 of Skirtmakers Local 23, I. L. G. W. U., according to an unpublished study by the State Commission against Discrimination. They are in all crafts from cleaners, averaging $44 a week, to operators, averaging $68, based on earnings in popular-price shops last July. More than 100 shop chairmen out of 322 are Latin-Americans, as are five of the twenty-five members of the local executive board.

Of the 422 skirt pressers in Cloak and Suit Pressers Local 35, sixty to eighty-five are Latin Americans, earning $145, according to the same study.

C. T. Enderly, personnel director, says the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel could not run without its Puerto Rican workers—450 out of 2,500.

Angelo Montalvo, proprietor of Angelo's Food at 940 Longwood Avenue, the Bronx, presents a Spanish melon for inspection. Puerto Ricans operate perhaps 4,000 grocery stores.

NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1957

City Relief Roll Held Down Despite Job-Hunter Influx

Costs Found No Higher Than in Rest of U. S.—Only 11% of Puerto Ricans and 10% of Negroes Getting Aid

By PETER KIHSS

Despite the constant stream of new people coming here to seek a better living, New York City manages to hold its relief load down to the same level as the nation at large.

The relief proportion has been kept at one out of thirty inhabitants, less than in much of the rest of the nation.

Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy thinks the record demonstrates several key points:

¶Relief here is "hard to get." The State Social Welfare Department has reported that 46.5 per cent of applications were rejected here last year. This compared with 27.3 per cent upstate, 42.0 per cent for the nation as a whole.

¶The city maintains closer supervision over a need than "any major city." The state has found cases closed out here more than twice as fast as in the nation at large.

¶The impact of Puerto Ricans and Negroes on relief is far less than "canards which have gained wide credence." About 11 per cent of the city's Puerto Ricans and 10 per cent of its Negroes may be on relief. Nine out of ten would thus be fully self-supporting, while many others receive "supplementation" relief only, to fill out inadequate earnings.

For the entire United States, 5,800,000 persons were receiving public assistance last December. This was 3.5 per cent of the estimated population of 168,091,000, as of last July 1.

The city's relief rolls in the categories involved—aid to the aged, dependent children, blind and disabled and home relief—totaled 282,015 persons. This was 3.5 per cent of 8,074,000 inhabitants here last July 1. The population figure is based on a Health Department estimate.

The picture changes only slightly with the report of 294,-365 relief recipients here last April. This would be 3.6 per cent of a July 1, 1957, population estimate of 8,142,000.

"Relief in New York City is harder to get than in any other city," Commissioner McCarthy contends. "Out of 294,000 recipients of relief, less than 6,000 are 'currently employable placeable'—that is, under 45 years of age, in good health and with recent work experience.

"In contrast to other cities, close supervision of our caseload results in more thorough examination when we receive cases and faster closings.

"New York City has the lowest caseload of any major city in the country per caseworker—seventy-five cases in New York City, 150 in Chicago. Most other large cities have a minimum of 150 and some as high as 250.

"Cases of aid to dependent children and home relief are visited at least every three months by social investigators, as required by state statute. In Chicago 15,000 cases haven't been visited in more than a year. Our three-month figure is the highest in the country."

Application Load Heavy

In an analysis for the Legislature, the State Department of Social Welfare recently reported that "the volume of work in handling applications in the four Federally aided programs in New York City is substantial by any comparison."

It cited an "impressive" ratio of applications rejected in 1956, as follows:

	City	U. S.	Upstate
Old-age assistance	37.5	38.2	32.0
Aid to dependent children	47.6	44.0	24.6
Aid to blind	32.4	46.4	27.1
Aid to disabled	34.8	46.2	17.9
Total	46.5	42.0	27.3

The city showed "over twice the results in case-closing" as the nation, according to the state analysis. The percentage of cases closed during 1956, as compared with the average monthly caseload, follows:

	City	U. S.	Upstate
Old-age assistance	22.5	14.3	26.7
Aid to dependent children	55.4	40.9	84.5
Aid to blind	24.5	15.3	25.3
Aid to disabled	55.9	30.4	51.7
Total	41.3	20.1	41.5

The bulk of the city's relief program is aid to dependent children. In April this benefited 164,475 individuals, or 56 per cent of the total. Home relief involved 53,833, or 18 per cent; old-age assistance 46,415, or 16 per cent; aid to the disabled 26,884, or 9 per cent; aid to the blind, 2,758, or 1 per cent.

Each relief applicant's case is worked out on an individual budget. The city grants just enough to fill out any other income or liquid resources to enable a minimum standard of living.

About one-third of the cases have some income from jobs, pensions, relatives, friends, boarders and lodgers, so that the average city grant is about $45 a month for each person.

For the nation at large, the Social Security Administration has reported that public assistance payments for each inhabitant — not recipient — averaged $16.63 for the year ended last June 30. By states the range was from Colorado's high of $45.39 to Virginia's low of $4.79, with New York State contributing $16.15.

The 1956 expenditures in the city for the same programs, including state and Federal grants, totaled $183,820,213. Of this, $35,313,493, or 19 per cent, went for administration.

The amount left for payments to relief recipients after this works out to $18.44 for each inhabitant, which is close to the national average. This is so even though Commissioner McCarthy says the city is "very liberal" in grants, especially for child aid.

Commissioner McCarthy denies what he terms widespread "misconceptions" that the average Puerto Rican here "prefers to live in idleness on welfare rolls, applies for assistance immediately on leaving the airport, resists all efforts at self-maintenance through employment."

Although Puerto Ricans are relative newcomers, he says, about the same proportion are on relief as in "the older and more established Negro group."

Records are not kept by race or extraction, but the Commissioner's "educated guess" is that 11 per cent of the Puerto Ricans here are on relief. On a round number of 600,000 persons here of Puerto Rican birth or parentage, he estimates 66,000 on relief—about 22 per cent of the April relief total.

On a more conservative population estimate of 570,000 Puerto Ricans here, 11 per cent would be 62,700, or 21 per cent of the relief total.

Commissioner McCarthy's "educated guess" is that 10 per cent of the city's 800,000 Negroes are on relief. This would be 80,000 or 27 per cent of the relief total.

Puerto Ricans and Negroes comprise perhaps 17 per cent of the city's people, so their total of 48 or 49 per cent of the relief rolls would be far above their share of the population.

Commissioner McCarthy believes that Negroes, despite their longer residence here, suffer more from discrimination than Puerto Ricans. In addition, he says Puerto Ricans have fared much better in such special city fields as the garment industry.

Most Puerto Rican relief is in aid to dependent children or the disabled. Many cases arise, Commissioner McCarthy says, because Puerto Rican homes break up under overcrowding in one room or a few rooms or because of "out-of-wedlock cases."

About half the Puerto Rican home-relief cases arise because a wage-earner is not earning enough to support his dependents. The Welfare Department then grants "supplementation."

Most Not Employable

There are about 54,000 persons on home relief at any time. Most, Commissioner McCarthy says, are older native whites, whom employers will not hire because of age or who have had alcoholic, narcotic or mental problems.

Puerto Ricans bulk large—52 per cent—in the non-resident relief rolls, according to state studies. There are no residence requirements for relief, but the state pays the full cost for any relief given during the first year of residence in the state.

Non-resident aid now benefits about 7,000 persons, of whom 22 per cent are supplementation cases. State studies report 24 per cent have been coming from Southern states, presumably mostly Negroes.

Commissioner McCarthy says the net migration from Puerto Rico to the city comprised 247,537 persons from 1952 through 1956. Of these, 35,448—14.3 per cent—applied for and received relief within a year after arrival. This would be one out of seven, with six out of seven able to support themselves fully.

A Welfare Department study on new arrivals who have got relief indicates that the Puerto Ricans involved had been here 5.9 months—longer than both the 5.3 months for Negroes and 4.8 months for other persons.

Desire to Work Noted

A department memorandum says "an analysis of home-relief cases closed to employment during 1956 reveals a slightly higher rate of transference from relief rolls to payrolls in those areas where there are heavy concentrations of Puerto Ricans than in the remainder of the city."

Commissioner McCarthy ascribes this to their desire to work and to "the efficacy of our rehabilitative and employment procedures."

The department memorandum adds:

"The fact that there are large numbers of Puerto Ricans on public assistance today is a demonstration of our acceptance of our social responsibility.

"We cannot, on the one hand, attract Puerto Ricans to New York City to fill the need for workers in the garment industry, the hotel industry or as domestic help without extending aid to them when illness or other misfortune strikes.

"Unskilled work cannot command sufficiently high salaries to build up resources to tide such workers over periods of unemployment or sickness, or the distress caused by desertion, or to care for children born out of wedlock.

"We cannot enjoy the benefits of Puerto Rican labor without assuming some additional welfare costs. On balance, the taxable values created by their labor must far exceed the additional welfare tax burden."

The New York Times (by Edward Hausner)

This is the San Miguel Brothers factory for making ladies' blouses at 778 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. Herbert San Miguel, right, and his brother Richard check the material.

25M—6-60

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

September 5, 1961

Mr. James T. McCain
317 West Bartlette Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. McCain:

This is in reply to your letter of August 27, which was referred to this Bureau for attention, by the Department of Interior.

The Bureau of the Census records indicate that in 1960 there were 1,266,251 persons in the State of South Carolina 21 years old and over. There were 895,147 white and 371,104 non-white persons 21 years old and over. Data on age by race for the individual cities and places in the State are contained in the Series PC(1)B, General Population Characteristics, report for the State of South Carolina and is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., at the price indicated on the enclosed order form.

Sincerely yours,

Howard G. Brunsman

Howard G. Brunsman
Chief, Population Division
Bureau of the Census.

enclosure

COPE

AFL-CIO

Committee on Political Education

GEORGE MEANY chairman WM. F. SCHNITZLER secretary-treasurer JAMES L. McDEVITT national director
815 16TH STREET, N.W. ★ WASHINGTON 6, D.C. ★ EXECUTIVE 3-0220

December 4, 1961

Mr. James T. McCain
Field Secretary - CORE
317 W. Bartlette St.
Sumter, S.C.

Dear Sir:

Your request for COPE registration material is being referred to Assistant National Director Phil Weightman.

It would be appreciated if you would henceforth direct all your requests for material to Mr. Weightman at 444 East 63rd St., Chicago 37, Illinois.

Sincerely,

F. K. Dashiell

F. K. Dashiell, Director
Public Relations

FKD:mss
oeiu #2
afl-cio

VOTER'S REGISTRATION FOR MAY/0, 1962

NUMBER OF PERSONS CONTACTED	*NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED
122	44

NUMBER OF PERSONS NOT REGISTERED	NUMBER OF PERSONS WILL REGISTER
75	49

&

*Note: THESE PERSONS WERE ALREADY REGISTERED VOTERS

SLOGANS FOR VOTER REGISTRATION POSTERS

REGISTERED VOTERS ARE PROUD PEOPLE

ARE YOU REGISTERED? IF NOT: WHY NOT REGISTER NOW'

TOGETHER WE STAND - DIVIDED WE FALL- LET'S STAND TOGETHER: REGISTER NOW'

THE RIGHT TO VOTE IS GUARANTEED ALL CITIZENS"- ITS YOUR DUTY AS AS CITIZEN TO EXERCISE THIS RIGHT. IT IS NECESSARY THAT YOU REGISTER NOW AND VOTE'

LET'S HURDLE ALL BARRIERS--REGISTER AND VOTE

EACH REGISTERED VOTER HAS UNLIMITED POWER

HIT A HOMER--REGISTER NOW

STRIKE A BLOW FOR FREEDOM "

NO MAN MUST BE DENIED THE RIGHT TO VOTE

REGISTER NOW" - THE RIGHTS YOU SAVE MAY BE YOUR OWN

EQUALITY IS OUR GOAL - GERISTER NOW"

LET'S DO OUR SHARE IN TH IS RACE FOR FREEDOM AND QUALITY

REGISTERED VOTERS PACK A TREMENDOUSAMOUNT OF POWER

TAKE A GIANT STEP"- REGISTER NOW -

VOTER'S REGISTRATION

This is a state wide registration report published by the Louisiana Board of Registration.

Statistics

East Baton Rouge Parish

Total population ----------234,000

Total Negro Population ---------- 75,0000

Total Population over 21 ---------- 124,893

Total Negro Population over 21 ---------- 36, 908

Total White Population over 21 ---------- 87,885

Statistics as of January 1962

Total whites registered ---------- ----------63,254

Total Colored registered ---------- 10,210

Total Registered ---------- 73,464

Statistics as of March 1962

Total Whites registered ---------- 64,746

Total Colored registered ---------- 10,440

Total Number registered ---------- 75,190

*There was an increase of Negroes registered from January to March.

Total increase was 234.

* Registration Books will close on June 28, 1962.

Registration Books will reopen 30 days later on July 30, 1962.

REGISTER AND VOTE CAMPAIGN
DATA SHEET FOR BLOCK CANVASSERS

From _____ TO _____.

Street _____

Ward No. ___ Precinct No._____

Name and address of Block Canvasser_____ Dial _____

Date of Canvass _____ 19__

NAME	ADDRESS	REG. NO.	NOT Reg.	WILL Reg.	No. in Family	Trans	OUT	Dial

MEMO TO: Wiley Branton, Director Voter Education Project

SUBJECT: CORE Voter Education Program

FROM: James Farmer, CORE National Director

CORE is prepared to carry on an aggressive and dynamic voter registration program during the coming year in three Southern states: South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi. This program will emphasize increasing the registration of Negroes and their participation in the general elections in urban communities as well as in rural areas. Professional staff under supervision experienced in Southern voter registration efforts would work with existing action organizations, churches and civic.groups. These Southern states represent a significant portion of the hard core of the South.

We could begin operations in South Carolina and in Louisiana immediately. Tom Gaither, who we would want to head our operation in Mississippi will not be available until May 30th.

Staff: Staff for this voter education project would work under the general supervision of James T. McCain, Director of Organization. As you know, McCain is one of the most experienced and affective persons in the field of voter registration in the deep South. It is our plan to have two professionals and one clerical operating in Louisiana, three professionals and one clerical inSouth Carolina and one professional in Mississippi.

In South Carolina, CORE has seven active committees on registration education (CORE) as well as two college chapters. In the last few years these groups have been responsible for registrating approximately 17,000 out of the 62,000 Negroes registered in that state. This has been made

possible through the activities of James T. McCain and Tom Gaither as well as a network of volunteer workers throughout the state.

In the past, CORE has not been able to keep the professionals at work consistently on voter registration. Frank Robinson has been newly added to our staff to work exclusively on voter registration in South Carolina. In addition, we believe that we can hire two extremely competent individuals who are now working as volunteers on the compaign.

The CORE group in Baton Rouge has been working on voter registration for the last several months. They have secured a list of Negroes who registered in the parish and now are going door-tθ-door and trying to persuade those who have not yet registered to do so. The group has no office and should have professional and clerical assistance if it is to be truly effective on a long-range basis.

In Mississippi, CORE would operate primarily in Jackson. We would utilize existing office space but carry on a sustained and effective campaign under professional guidance.

It is our feeling that voter registration efforts to be effective must be professionally handled, must involve an office -- meeting room, active publicity, door-to-door solicitation of potential registrants, training of the potential registrant, transportation to the poll, adequate record keeping and a sustained effort to insure that those registered do actually participate in the election itself. This requires an office, open at regular hours, clerical assistance and a professional working with volunteers throughout the community.

The National Office of CORE would undertake to provide legal assistance (for minor harassment such as arrest on traffic charges, etc.), a major publication on the voter registration campaign,(we are prepared to do this immediately), and general administrative services such as book-keeping, auditing, public relations, etc.

The total expenditure of $73,350 is approximately 10% of the CORE budget for current fiscal year (ending May 31, 1962) and will be a smaller percentage of the budget of the succeeding fiscal year. This is not so large that it cannot be properly integrated into the overall framework; we can adequately supervise and administer such a program. However, neither is it so small a portion of the budget that in can be met from funds available.

One final note. A CORE registration campaign would be undertaken in the spirit of assuming an obligation of citizenship. We register both to secure better community services and to assert out own essential dignity.

Schedule of Estimated Annual Expenses, CORE Voter Registration Program

	South Carolina	Mississippi	Louisiana	Total
Rent	200	600	600	1,200
Salaries				
Professional	11,700	5,200	8,000	24,900
Clerical	3,000			6,000
Expenses - travel within state, etc.	4,500	1,500	3,000	9,000
Mimeo, printing, supplies	3,500	500	2,500	6,500
Phone	500	200	500	1,200
Legal*				1,500
Publication				2,500
General Overhead (15%) bookkeeping, auditing, public information, etc.				9,550
TOTAL				73,350

*Defense against minor harrassment such as arrests for speeding, etc. It is assumed that the Justice Department will bear expenses of suits against registration boards if they are needed.

Voter's Registration For May 9-12

Number of Persons Contacted	*Number of Persons Registered
499	198

Number of Persons Not Registered	Number of Persons Will Register
283	187

*Note: These persons were already registered voters.

Voter Registration

March 8, 1962

Mr. Peter Stoner
Tougaloo College
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Stoner:

CORE has been watching with interest the campaign of Mr. Robert L.T. Smith. We are convinced that this can be a most meaningful kind of program to assist in the voter registration drive and in a general civil rights movement.

CORE has concerned itself consistently with the problems of voter registration and with efforts to get legislation to congress. Of course our main program is in the field of non-violent direct action. We do not have the staff nor abilities to do a great deal of lobbying. However, you can be assured that the Congress of Racial Equality is doing all it can to push for civil rights legislation now. Unfortunately, the mood of the country and of congress in particular makes it appear quite doubtful that we will actually get any meaningful legislation this year.

Best wishes to you as senior student at Tougaloo.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Program Director

GRC/ss

6-18-62

SAMPLE

State of South Carolina

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

Date at .....,S. C., ...day of.....,19....

I .....

hereby apply for registration as an elector and certify under oath that:

1. I am a female, a member of the .....race, born at male

....., on .....

I reside at ..... Street in the town or city of

..... or

on .....Road in .....

Township or Parish in .....County. My nearest voting place is ..... My weight is .....lbs., my height is ..... ft. ..... in., the color of my eyes ..... the color of my hair .....

( ) 2. I (a) will have resided in South Carolina for at least two years, in this County for at least one year and in my voting precient for at least four months prior to any election at which I will be entitled to vote if a registration ceatificate is issued to me upon this application, or

( ) (b) am a minister or spouce of a minister in charge of an organized church in this State, or

( ) (c) am a teacher of public school or spouse of a teacher and will have resided in South Carolina for a period of six months prior to any such election,

( ) 3. I am not an idiot, or insane, a pauper supported at public expense or confined in any public prison.

4. I will demonstrate to the Registration Board that

( ) *(a)* I can both read and write a section of the constitution of South Carolina; or

( ) *(b)* I own and have paid all taxes due last year on property in this State assessed at $300.00 or more.

( ) 5. I *(a)* have never been convicted of any of the following crimes: Burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, fogery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wifebeating, housebreaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fradulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assult with intent ravish, miscegenation, larceny, or crimes aginst the election laws; or

( ) *(b)* Have been legally pardoned for such conviction.

Sworn to and subscribed before me

this ..... day of .....

.....19.... Examined and found *(not)* qualified

....

Member of Registration Board Member of Registration Board

Applicant

VOTEless People Are Hopeless People

Burrelle's
ESTABLISHED 1888
BArclay 7-5371
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
165 Church Street – New York
COLUMBIA, S.C.
RECORD
D. 30,311
APR 17 1962

Negroes Push Registration Drive

As part of his campaign to send "as many as five Negro congressmen" to Washington from the South, the Rev. Martin Luther King last week made a trip into South Carolina, visiting Charleston, Manning and Orangeburg.

On handshaking tours with the aplomb of a professional politico, he is pressing the drive for registration of Negroes throughout the states where segregation legally exists, concentrating on combat areas.

With plenty of financial help to come from the $750,000 the AFL-CIO has allotted its own Committee on Political Education (COPE), King is leading a massive registration drive.

One of the pilot centers, according to Columnist Victor Reisel, is being operated at Sumter, South Carolina.

"There," he said, "the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has set up a voter registration clinic. First, Negroes are picked up at their homes and driven to the official registration centers. If they fail to pass the literacy test they are driven back to the clinic. There they are taught what is necessary for qualification. Registration forms are shown. Small classes are held in the small office which was opened some two months ago.

"All the techniques originally developed by COPE are used. All the way from car pools to baby sitters.

"Sumter is really more than a regional registration training center. It is CORE's Southern center, chosen because it is in the area where the concentrated Negro population outnumbers the whites. Soon the drive will spread through the neighboring counties—Lee and Clarendon. Both are big Negro areas.

"But there also are drives for Negro registration over in Georgia and in Alabama and Louisiana.

"There are more than clinics. There are field secretaries, lawyers —and students. In one community 20 students, picking up the labor technique, rang door bells, distributed leaflets, and contacted 1,380 homes on just one Sunday.

"There is no doubt in many Southern circles that changes are coming—the doubt is how to meet them."

THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE

INTERESTED.

LWDunbar

JUN 7 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Arkansas Gazette
June 3, 1962

Wiley Branton Heads Campaign For Negro Voters

By Roy Reed
Of the Gazette Staff

WILEY BRANTON, a Negro lawyer known for his school integration lawsuits, has moved into a new line of work. He now is trying to get more Negroes registered to vote in the South. He is running a big new consolidated registration movement called the "Voter Education Program," an activity that could have as much long term significance as the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision.

Branton has been on the job since early this spring. In a few days he will move his wife and six children from Pine Bluff—the scene of his family roots for several generations—to Atlanta where he has his new office. Up to now he does not even have a complete office staff. But already the Voter Education Program can see results from its work. A handful of "crash" registration programs backed by VEP money are showing Negro registration increases that Branton calls "terrific" and long range projects are getting under way all across the South.

Branton talked about his new job last week end at Pine Bluff. He had returned to attend to business, which included a look at the Little Rock desegregation suit in which he represents the Negro parents and students. (He threatened to take the School Board back to court if it didn't desegregate faster.)

At The Capitol

The Voter Education Program was the subject of the lead article in the May issue of Harper's Magazine by Louis E. Lomax, a writer on Negro problems. Lomax sees increased registration of Negro voters as part of a two-pronged civil rights attack by President Kennedy and his brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The other part is official government policy, pushing legal action against vote disfranchisement through the Justice Department.

The private part, voter registration education and promotion, is being pushed and financed by private foundations with money and by several established Negro action groups including the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, the Congress on Racial Equality, Rev. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee. The administrator of the program is the Southern Regional Council, an interracial group that promotes racial harmony.

The VEP is under the jurisdiction of the Southern Regional Council.

WITHOUT saying how he knows, Lomax claims that the voter registration movement is tied to the Kennedy administration just as effectively as the Justice Department's drive to abolish poll discrimination.

He wrote, "Although the public is scarcely aware of it, the Kennedy administration is now deeply involved in an unprecedented campaign to get hundreds of thousands of Southern Negroes to vote for the first time in their lives.

"If successful, this plan will also advance those very

civil rights which some of the President's critics accuse him of neglecting—in such fields as schools, housing, and jobs. And, not least important, it will help rivet the Negroes' loyalty to the Democratic Party for a long while to come."

Branton takes issue with Lomax. So far as Branton knows there is no connection between the Kennedy administration and the Voter Education Program, he said. He pointed out that the national chairmen of both the Democratic and Republican parties had endorsed the program.

In fact, the president has disappointed many liberals with his civil rights performance, Branton said. He cited Mr. Kennedy's bill to take the sting out of state literacy tests. Congress refused to pass it this spring. Mr. Kennedy declined to use the weight of his office to pass the bill and that killed it, Branton said.

The Kennedy administration is "very definitely" an improvement over the Eisenhower administration in civil rights but it has not come up to expectations, Branton said.

★ ★ ★

ASIDE FROM that, Branton could appreciate Lomax's estimate of the importance of the voter movement. This movement could change the face of the South's politics and that in turn could make big differences in Congress and its legislation. That could mean more liberal laws, including civil rights laws, Lomax says.

Lomax summed up the possibilities in a little piece of theatrical whimsy that went like this: In the first act he had 5,000 Negroes singing and praying and marching on the voter registration office at Jackson, Miss. White officials peep from the courthouse windows, horrified. Act II had Attorney General Kennedy flying to Jackson and persuading the white officials, through argument and legal action, to let the Negroes vote. Act III was a short dialogue between two Southern senators on Capitol Hill:

"First Senator: 'By God, niggers are voting in my state.'

"Second Senator: 'Hell, they are a-voting in mine too; and furthermore, they ain't niggers, they are colored citizens'."

That may be a long time coming but Branton is convinced it is on its way.

★ ★ ★

THE VEP has assisted in efforts in two or three places already. It funneled $5,000 into a Georgia group known as the Atlanta All Citizens Registration Committee and when the registration deadline passed May 5 Atlanta had registered almost 6,000 more Negroes than it registered last year. The VEP has put money into a similar crash program at Durham, N. C., and although Branton had no figures on it he said he understood it had been "very successful." Ninety-day registration drives are on in six states that still are registering for coming elections and reports are showing substantial increases in Negro registrants, he said. Those drives are in Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Long range work will begin in Georgia and Alabama right away, he said.

In these states Negroes still find some resistance to their exercise of the ballot right. Here the VEP and local co-operating organizations will concentrate on (1) teaching Negroes the importance of voting and (2) instructing them in how to pass the literacy tests and how to surmount other obstacles placed in their way by white voting officials.

In other Southern areas—Arkansas, East Texas and Florida—Negroes find few obstacles but they need to be stimulated to get out and vote, Branton said.

The VEP probably will start a poll tax drive in Arkansas late this year or next year, he said.

Branton has no complaint about voting rights in Arkansas. He knows of no recent cases of Negroes' being kept from voting or paying poll taxes. There remains a problem of Negro indifference, however, and that's what the VEP hopes to overcome.

Voter Regis

March 28, 1962

Mr. Marvin Rapp, Chairman
College Park CORE
Mens Residence Office
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland

Dear Marvin:

We have learned that the Northern Student Movement Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights in cooperation with the Baltimore Civic Interest Group is planning a summer program of voter registration with complementary work on youth programs and adult education.

CORE is interested in voter registration, and we know that some work is being done by College Park CORE in this area. If voter registration can be a meaningful and effective part of your program, we suggest that you contact the Baltimore Civic Interest Group to explore the possibility of a joint effort.

Sincerelpy.

Norman Hill
Assistant to the Director
Program Department

NH/ss

Voter Regis

March 28, 1962

Mr. Walter Carter, Chairman
Baltimore, Maryland CORE
3322 Brighton Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Walter:

We have learned that the Northern Student Movement Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights in cooperation with the Baltimore Civic Interest Group is planning a summer program of voter registration with complementary work on youth programs and adult education.

CORE is interested in voter registration, and we know that some work is being done by College Park CORE in this area. If voter registration can be a meaningful and effective part of your program, we suggest that you contact the Baltimore Civic Interest Group to explore the possibility of a joint effort.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill
Assistant to the Director
Program Department

NH/ss

fwld

1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 10, 1962

To: Messrs. Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, Wyatt Walker, James Forman, James Farmer, John Brooks, Clarence Coleman

From: Wiley Branton

Enclosed is a chart showing the areas assigned to various participating agencies for a 90-day program during May, June and July of 1962. We are requesting that agencies get together as soon as possible to plan programs in areas where there is joint responsibility. No decision has yet been definitely reached regarding the operations in New Orleans.

Enclosure

WAB/mr

South - Wide Voter Registration Campaign
Points For 17
Registration Campaign 19

A COODINATED PROGRAM FOR 26
VOTER REGISTRATION 18
Co-ordinated

Step 1, 3 Call a group of interested persons together to discuss registration in your community.

Step 2. 4 Plan a larger meeting, inviting interested persons from churches, Fraternities, Sororities, Clubs, Wards, Precincts, Neighborhoods, etc., to form a temporary organization for registration.

Step 3, 5 Call a mass meeting and explain to the people what is attempting to be done. Have a speaker who can arouse the people to the urgency of registration and voting.

Step 4. 6 At this mass meeting organize a coordinating group with temporary officers. Also, elect temporary chairman of all committees.

Step 5. 7 Divide those present into precinct groups. Example those living in precinct 1 sit together, precinct 2 sit together, etc. Have precinct boundaries available beforehand. Let each precinct, select a temporary chairman and secretary.

Step 6. 8 Set a date, place and time for your precinct meeting, inviting all registered voters in your neighborhood to this meeting. At this meeting attempt to get a permanent organization with chairman and secretary. Have regular precinct meetings.

Step 7. 9 Select block workers who will go from door to door seeking out those who are not registered, lending whatever assistance is necessary in helping them to secure a registration certificate.

Step 8. 10 Have block workers make periodical check ups with his or her precinct chairman on the progress he is making or the trouble he is having in convincing those who are contacted on the importance of registering to voting.

Step 9. 11 Put into the hands of the block workers and information sheet, whereby he can record the names, addresses and the time of those who would like to get a registration certificate.

Step 10. 12 The block workers should turn this information over to the Precinct chairman and secretaries, which should be held a few days before the registration books are open. By doing this, transportation or any other assistance that the precinct could not handle, can be taken care of at this meeting.

Step 11. 13 Be sure to see to it that those who want to register have the opportunity to do so.

Step 12. 14 The job of voter registration is never complete. Workers should take specail note of persons in their precincts who are nearing their 21st birthdate. As soon as 21 is reached be sure that he gets a registration certificate.

~~Step/1///A/voter/registration/campaign~~

Step 1. A successful voter registration campaign depends largely upon ~~this~~ those who are directing it.

Step 2. At this planning meeting be sure that the program is outlined for the mass meeting so that lost motion will be reduced to a minimum.

Step. 7. Be sure that the block workers know the registration requirements and are able to explain them to person contacted. Also any other information that is pertinent to registration such as, when the books are open, the attitude of the registration officials etc.

Step 15. Use high school and college students when possible to serve as block workers, this will not only give them training in citizenship education but will serve as an incentive to registred themselve when they are eligible.

Step 14. Place in every business registration posters and other information that deals with registration. Leave with the manager such information as, the date or dates of registration, who can be contacted when help is needed for those who need assistance, where transportation can be secured, etc.

Step 14. Give a dance getting a big name orchestra and publicising that those who get a registration certificates on certain dates will be admitted to the dance at a reduced price. This should be an appeal to the younger people.

Step 10. The phone numbers and names of those who will provide transportation should be placed in the hands of all workers.

Step 13. Have neighborhood parties and invite only those in the immediate neighborhood to these. These can serve as get acquainted parties for registration

Step 16. Offer inducements to those who are seeking registration for the first time, especially those who have reached the voting age, by having dances and other forms of entertainments which appeal to them, by admitting the to these entertainments at a reduced price with a new registration certificate.

Step 19. Get each CORE member to be responsible for two new persons each month who have not registered, get their registration certificate. After you have help two persons get their registrationcertificates, ask them to get two persons also. In this way in a very short time, all registered voters will be helping with voter registration.

Step 20. Get teen-agers to serve as instructors to help those who need assistance in getting a registration certificate by holding institutes regularly in their neighborhood.

Step 21. Get a map of the city and county so that all workers will know exactly where those whom are contacted live. Namely, the precinct, ward, etc.

Step 7. Get Street Club Leaders to work with block workers in calling meetins and checking to increase voter-registration on his street

Step 9. Each Minister should set up a registration committee in his church. This committee will see to it that each organization in the church start with its own members in having them registered and then branch out from there. Members in his church who belong to organizations outside the church, should be encourage to register also

Step Recheck your area to see that all persons have had the opportunity to register.

Step A registration campaign should follow immediately behind any direct action program that may accur in the community

BE WISE . . . . BE SMART . . . .

REGISTER TO VOTE—NOW!

TIME: EACH WEEK MONDAY THRU FRIDAY
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.

PLACE: 116 WEST FLAGLER

You Have the Right to Register and You Can

If you are twenty-one (21) years of age or older . . . .
If you have lived in Florida one (1) year, in Dade County six (6) months.

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN TO REGISTER AND VOTE

It is easy to register—You can register in less than three (3) minutes

Your City, County, State, and Country Need Your Vote

If You Don't Vote . . . . . Don't Squawk!

REGISTER NOW

Crusade For Votes

McCain

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 16, 1962

To: Roy Wilkins
Whitney M. Young
Martin Luther King, Jr.
James Forman
James Farmer
John Brooks
Clarence Coleman

From: Wiley Branton

Pursuant to a request from SCLC the State of Georgia, excluding Atlanta, has been added to the assigned area for voter registration activities during the period of May, June, and July, 1962, despite the fact that May 5 was the deadline for registration for the summer primary. VEP has given approval for SCLC to continue their registration efforts in Georgia with a portion of the original grant made to them on May 4, 1962.

The assignment of Georgia to SCLC is for a 90-day period only, and should not be construed by other agencies as any long range exclusive assignment.

WAB/mr

hold

MAY 1 4 1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 10, 1962

To: Messrs. Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, Wyatt Walker, James Forman, James Farmer, John Brooks, Clarence Coleman

From: Wiley Branton

Enclosed is a chart showing the areas assigned to various participating agencies for a 90-day program during May, June and July of 1962. We are requesting that agencies get together as soon as possible to plan programs in areas where there is joint responsibility. No decision has yet been definitely reached regarding the operations in New Orleans.

Enclosure

WAB/mr

VEP

	CORE	EXACT	
GA.			
LA.	Baton Rouge ← →	Shreveport ← Baton Rouge Lake Charles Monroe	
MISS.	Jackson ← →	Jackson ←	
N.C.		High Point Fayetteville Charlotte Rocky Mount Wilmington Winston ←	Winst Salem
S.C.	6th Cong. Clarendon Co. Sumter Co. York Co.	Beaufort Columbia Greenville Charleston ←	
TENN.		Memphis Fayette Co. Haywood Co. Knoxville ← Chattanooga ← Clarksville	
VA.			Richm

[illegible]	SCLC	SNCC	LOCAL
			Atlanta
	→ Shreveport		
	→ Caddo Parish		New Orleans
	→	→ Jackson Marshall Co. 3rd Cong. 4th Cong. Hattiesburg	
	→ Chowan Co. Eliz. City		Durham
[illegible]-Salem			
	→ Charleston	Orangeburg Co.	
	→ Knoxville		
	→ Chattanooga		
Richmond	4th Cong.		

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Charles R. Oldham
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Henry Hodge
2nd vice chairman
Anna Holden
secretary
A. D. Moore
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

Oretha Castle
Daniel Garrison
Julius Hobson
Wester Sweet
regional representatives

DEPARTMENT
OF ORGANIZATION
James T. McCain
director
Fredricka Teer
assistant to the director

B. Elton Cox
David Dennis
Thomas Gaither
Mary Hamilton
Genevieve Hughes
Marvin Robinson
Frank Robinson
Jerome Smith
Henry Thomas
Eugene Tournour
Don Wendell
field secretaries

Thursday, July 5, 1962

Rev. R. C. Toatley
927 Crawford Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Rev. Toatley:

We are looking forward to your meeting of Sunday, July 15, 1962 in Rock Hill, with our National Director, Mr. James Farmer as your speaker to kick off your registration campaign. You shall be informed of the time and place of Mr. Farmer's arrival.

Please let me know the exact time of the meeting. Hoping that your meeting will be a tremendous success.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain

JUL 1 8 1962

Voter Education Project - AC 404 - 525-0595

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

July 12, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All Interested Parties

FROM: Wiley A. Branton, Director
Voter Education Project, SRC

RE: VEP Staff Additions

VEP has recently added two staff members--Jack Minnis, Director of Research, and John Walker, Temporary Assistant to the Project Director.

Jack Minnis is a Ph. D. candidate in Political Science at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. An ABD (All But Dissertation), his quasi-finished dissertation, "Official Constituent Relationships in Orleans Politics," is a study of the empirical factors which constitute the process of representation in local politics. As Director of Research, he will be available to consult and work with participating agencies in the planning and research aspects of proposals, field studies, etc., which are submitted to and/or approved by VEP.

John Walker is a second year law student at Yale Law School. Prior to law school, from 1958 to 1960, he worked as Associate Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations in Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1961 he received the M. A. degree from the Human Relations Center of New York University. As Assistant to the Project Director until September 1, he will perform those functions delegated him by the Project Director, i.e., examining and evaluating proposals for VEP grants, working with voter registration personnel in the field when problems arise, etc.

Please feel free to utilize VEP staff resources in your voter registration programs whenever such a need arises.

AUG 1 0 1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 10, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M Report #2-62

TO: NAACP - Mr. Roy Wilkins, Mr. John Brooks
SCLC - Mr. Wyatt Walker, Mr. J. H. O'Dell
National Urban League - Mr. Whitney Young, Mr. Clarence Coleman
CORE - Mr. James Farmer, Mr. Marvin Rich
SNCC - Mr. James Forman, Mr. Robert Moses

FROM: John Walker, Assistant to the Project Director

By August 17, 1962, please provide us with data about the "crash" program which you conducted between May 1, 1962, and July 31, 1962, including a city-by-city, or county-by-county breakdown of these areas in which you worked.

The reports we seek from you should be comprehensive providing us with certain data covering the 90-day period which we previously sought in our memo, Report #1-62, of May 31, 1962. The appended specimen sheet is suggestive of the form we hope the various reports to take.

If you have any questions in regard to these reports please let us know.

(NOTE: It is necessary that we have the information sought in the appendage by August 17; requests 1,2,3, and 8 of our May 31 memo need not be emphasized or included in that report.)

JW:jl
attach.

Specimen Information Sheet

Date of Report _____

City _____ _____ County _____ State _____

1. List the wards and precincts in which you worked during the 90-day period _____ _____

2. How much VEP money did you spend on the above area? _____

   a. Itemize the expenditures below, if possible.

   _____

3. Statistical Information:

a.	May 1, 1962	August 1, 1962
Total VAP*	_____	_____
Negro VAP	_____	_____
Total Registration	_____	_____
Negro Registration	_____	_____

   b. 1. Total number of Negroes making application for registration, as a result of your program during period _____

      2. Total number of Negroes denied registration during period _____

      3. Total number of Negroes instructed re registration during period _____

      4. Total number of Negroes receiving instruction who were denied registration during period _____

      5. Total number of Negroes who refused to participate in the project _____

      6. Describe briefly the techniques you used to study and secure voter registration in the area listed above _____

      _____

*Voting Age Population of specific area worked

Memo from

FREDRICKA TEER MAY 10.

Jim:

Thought there might be people there who'd like to go. It's free but they have to get in applications right away. They should go directly to Paul Potter.

Take good care of yourself.

I

1. David J. Dennis - In Charge voter Education
2. Thomas Peete - Field Director
3. Weldon J. Rougeau -
4. Shirley Brown -
5. Roger Lee Banks
6. Willie Bradford Jr. - TRANSPORTION FOR Registrant
7. Joe Louis Smith
8. Jimmy Lee B Bennett
9. Florence Johnson
10. Java Mae Thompson - office secretary
11. Charles Siler - poster maker
12. RONNIE MOORE - Public Relation

Sumter Folks Agree With State Voters

Sumter County voters gave U.S. Senator Olin D. Johnston and Gubernatorial candidate Donald A. Russell convincing majorities in yesterday's Democratic Party primary.

Johnston polled 2,756 votes compared to Gov. Ernest F. Hollings' 1,815. Russell received 3,518 votes with Lt. Gov. Burnet Maybank getting 1,121, A. W. "Red" Bethea 247, Dero Cook 48 and Milton J. Dukes 9.

Johnston was given the edge in 26 of the county's 30 precincts while Russell carried all but three wards.

In other state races Bob McNair, who won the race, trailed Marshall Parker in the county by a vote of 2,356 to 2,607. This was the only state contest County voters lost as all other winners came out on top. Atty. Gen. Daniel McLeod was the winner over J. Ralph Gasque by the whopping vote of 4,193 to 736. Adj. Gen. Frank D. Pinckney defeated Charles B. Culbertson by 2,877 to 2,043. Compt. Gen. E. C. Rhodes got 2,892 votes to 1,965 for Henry Mills,(although this race is still in doubt) and State Supt. of Education Jesse T. Anderson swamped Thomas W. Eatmon 3,388 to 1,174.

Johnston will now take on Columbia newsman William D. Workman Jr., the Republican candidate, in the November general election. The Republicans are offering no opposition in other races and these nominations therefore are tantamount to election.

Sumter Daily Item 6-13-62

Clarendon Upset First Woman As

Sumter Daily

MANNING — Clarendon County voters turned out in record numbers yesterday to change their representation in the state senate and defeat the county's first woman candidate for the house of representatives.

Incumbent Sen. John William Green will turn over the senate seat he has occupied for four years to Rep. James M. Morris. Green was defeated by Morris 1,563 to 1,754 in unofficial tabulations. Morris is an eight - year veteran of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Thomasine Mason was defeated by incumbent Rep. J. O. Rogers Jr. in her bid to become the county's first woman representative. Rogers was reelected 1,921 to 1,389.

Manning magistrate Sprott fell before the his opponent, Mario Sprott lost his bid fo 700 to 851.

Auditor Raymond E renominated, defeati er J. B. McCord 1,97

The Turbeville, Sum Paxville magistrates ed without opposition.

The U. S. Senate r one-sided vote for S Johnston of Spartanb opponent, Gov. Fritz Charleston. The vote 1,194.

Ballot totals for th race were Donald S. 039; Burnet R. Mayb W. "Red" Bethea, 230 24; and the Rev. Milt 7.

sets Incumbents;
Aspirant Beaten

News & Courier 6-13-62

nagistrate James M. before the voting for nt, Marion Wallace. his bid for reelection

aymond E. Wells was , defeating challeng- Cord 1,979 to 1,228.

eville, Summerton and gistrates were reelect opposition.

. Senate race drew a ote for Sen. Olin D. Spartanburg over his Gov. Fritz Hollings of The vote was 1,925 to

tals for the governor's Donald S. Russell, 2,- t R. Maybank, 887; A. Bethea, 230; Dero Cook, e Rev. Milton J. Dukes,

Robert McNair was favored by Clarendon voters to be the next lieutenant governor. McNair drew 2,151 votes while his opponent, Marshall Parker, attracted 1,117.

Successful in Clarendon for their bids to return to state office were Adj. Gen. Frank Pinckney, Atty. Gen. Daniel R. McLeod, and Supt. of Education Jesse T. Anderson .

Pinckney had 1,791 votes, his opponent Capt. Charles B. Culbertson, 1,475. McLeod polled 2, 692 votes, opponent Ralph Gasque 557. Anderson drew 2,252 votes against 758 for Thomas Woodrow Eatmon.

Controller general E. C. Rhodes, although re-elected in the statewide election, found no favor in Clarendon. Clarendon voters favored his opponent Henry Mills, 1,741 to 1,509.

State 6-13-62

Former USC Leader Outdraws All Four

By AL LANIER

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—South Carolina voters made Donald Russell their governor-nominate Tuesday in a runaway Democratic primary that stunned Lt. Gov. Burnet R. Maybank and political pundits throughout the state.

Russell, 53, wealthy Spartanburg attorney and former president of the University of South Carolina, polled 162,801 votes in unofficial returns from 1,482 of the state's 1,604 precincts.

The combined total of his four opponents was 106,868, with runnerup Maybank getting 85,514 of them. State Rep. A. W. (Red) Bethea of Dillon had 15,132; Dero Cook, a Conway businessman who advocated liberalized liquor and gambling laws, polled 4,109; and the Rev. Milton Dukes of Charleston, a preacher - prohibitionist, had 2,113.

No Republican opposition will be offered for governor in the November general election, so Russell is assured of embarking on a four-year term next January as South Carolina's chief executive.

The concensus of observers was that the gubernatorial battle would be a neck-and-neck race between Maybank and Russell, with many giving Maybank a slight edge to lead the first primary. A runoff between the two on June 26 was considered a certainty.

But Russell, making his second bid for the governorship after an unsuccessful effort in 1958, gained strength fast as the long campaign progressed-despite the political magic of the Maybank name in South Carolina.

Maybank, 38, is the son and namesake of the late U.S. Senator and governor, Burnet R. Maybank.

A potent vote-getter heretofore in his own right, young Maybank served three terms in the State House of Representatives from Greenville County before winning the lieutenant governor's race in 1958 without a runoff.

The incomplete returns gave Maybank margins in six of the smaller counties — Abbeville, Allendale, Barnwell, Chesterfield, Jasper and McCormick. He lost decisively in Charleston County, where he was born, and in Greenville County, where he now resides.

Russell's landslide margin made it obvious he was the general favorite throughout the state, drawing broad support from management and labor, whites and Negroes.

Negro wards in Charleston and Columbia, considered bellwethers of Negro voting in the state, favored Russell by strong margins. There had been pre-primary news stories that he was endorsed by labor, but Russell said he not been notified of it.

Russell was once the law partner of former Gov. James F. Byrnes. He joined Byrnes in Washington in the early days of World War II. and served as deputy director of defense mobilization and in other high government posts while Byrnes was the "assistant president" to President Roosevelt and later secretary of state under President Truman.

MORE ELECTION DATA ON PAGE 2-A

OLIN RICHBOURG

BARBARA JOHNSON

August 13, 1962

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
Room 206, Five Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

Your memorandum of August 10th requesting certain specific information has been received. I am enclosing copies of your form as completely filled-in as available data will allow. Since we now have your forms to go by, the information for the next eight months will be much more inclusive. The financial figures for each area do not include the money spent in the month of August. May we hear from you concerning the matter of finances and area of work immediately?

Should you require any further information kindly feel free to call on us.

Cordially,

James Farmer
National Director

JMc/jk

File VEP

Friday
August 17, 1962

Mr. A. D. Moore
Central Life Insurance Company
178 N. W. 14th Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Moore:

This is a follow-up of our conversation on the telephone concerning our voter registration project for the city of Miami and Dade County. As I attempted to explain to you by telephone, the Voter Education Project, the organization which give us the funds to do voterregistration, only gave us a certain amount for Miami. The amount cannot pay a full time worker for 8 months and also take care of other expenses as room and board. Therefore, we are asking that you do all you can to help in this matter, by finding a reasonable place for the worker to stay and help him raise finance in the community to help supplement what we got from the Voter Education Project.

We are expecting to have the worker in Miami by the first of September so that he may get started at once leading up to the general election in November. I shall try to get in Miami by the 10th of September to help get him started. If you will, you can contacts others who are interested in registration letting them know our plans and when the worker will get in the community. Our worker is Weldon Rougeau, 601 Julia Street or P.O. Box 4926, Louise Street Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Telephone 344-4900. I will have Rougeau get in touch with you before leaving Baton Rouge to come to Miami. I shall also keep you inform of our plans here as they relate to Miami and voter registration. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me.

We only received $ 2,800.00 for the eight months period in Miami, which will not cover the worker's salary and leave enough for other expenses as room and board. Give my warmest regards to Mrs. Moore and others in your family. Keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Jim

James T. McCain

September 20

Mr. Wiley Branton
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

We have written letters to all those involved in Voter Registration and are still waiting for them to send in their forms.

I will forward them to you as fast as I receive them. We are very sorry for the delay.

Sincerely,

Shirley Sacks(for
James McCain)
Secretary
PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

Wrote before I received letter.

9--21--62

To: Norman Hill or Shirley Sax

Have you got the forms filled out by the Baton Rouge people and Frank Robinson in South Carolina?

James Farmer.....

Please return this correspondence to Jean.

Marsha checking with Jim McCain re. this

SEP 14 1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

Norman or Shirley 1 2 or 6 Baton Rouge & Frank Robinson in S.C

September 12, 1962

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Re VEP 2-13

The first monthly report from CORE on the subject program was supposed to have been in our office on or before September 10, and we have not yet received this report.

Please rush us your August report and we earnestly solicit your full cooperation in seeing to it that monthly reports reach our office on or before the 10th day of the month following the month for which the report is made.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

From The State

Columbia, S.C. Sept 22, 1962

...ainst Sen. Thurmond

...Labor Group Eyes Russell

By The State's Washington Correspondent

...ASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized labor is already ...ng South Carolina's Governor-Nominate Donald ...ell as its likely candidate against Sen. Strom Thur... in 1966.

..., even with that election still four years way, it is ...g notice of intention to try to unseat the conserva... Aiken lawmaker.

... points are spelled out in a report by James L. ...vitt, national director of the AFL-CIO's committee ...litical education—COPE—to that organization's ad...trative committee.

... report, presented in August in Chicago, summa... results of COPE political activities in Southern pri... this year and outlines hopes for this fall and fu... elections.

The section devoted to South Carolina says, in ...

"In the governor's primary, COPE-endorsed D... Russell, former President of the University of S... Carolina, won easily over Lt. Governor Burnet Mayb...

"COPE's role in his election was publicly acknowl... by Russell when he announced with gratitude over ... vision he could not have won without labor support.

"If he performs well in the State House, Russell ... well be a strong candidate to pit against right-wing ... ator Strom Thurmond in 1966. Dislodging Thurm... would be a substantial contribution to the public welf...

When called Friday night, Mr. Russell was away f... his Spartanburg home and could not be reached for c... ment. During the primary campaign he said that he ... interested only in being governor of South Carolina ... had no further political aspirations.

From - The State

Columbia, S.C.

Sept 26

The People's Part

There probably aren't 10 people in South Carolina who find everything to their liking on the political scene. Yet there are a few hundred thousand citizens of this state who will not take the first step toward righting the things they think are wrong.

They will not even register to vote.

South Carolinians have been told that only about half those eligible to vote have bothered to register. Some of them may be the loudest critics of what is wrong with South Carolina and the United States.

At least two "pressure groups" have had their representatives in South Carolina conducting registration drives.

No one has really, up to now, urged people to register for the fall elections just because they are citizens and ought to accept that as a part of their duty as a good citizen.

Some won't register because they are afraid they'll get jury duty. But new jury lists would ordinarily not be drawn up again until the next re-registration year—the year that all the 10-year registration certificates must be renewed.

Registration books will be open in every county for a few days in

register in time to vote in the vember general election.

Never before in our history there been a more urgent need citizens to get out and vote.

The reason?

Never before have there more challenges to the citi right to govern themselves; n before have pressure groups more active.

Good government results good, responsible people deman You, and you and you are the that can make that demand an force it. You can start by regi ing the next day the books are You can finish your part of the at least for 1962, by making you go to the polls on Novemb

At the polls, you can per vote, in a sense, for or against our government is doing and doing in Berlin, Laos, and C You can vote for the men you lieve most qualified and ag those you feel would misuse th fices they seek.

Government of the people, the people and by the people last only so long as citizens i ested in such government accep responsibilities of citizenship will go down the drain very qu unless the people make known

olute against such grabbing of er. Your vote is your voice in l state, and national affairs.

SEP 8 7 1962

McCain

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 25, 1962

Mr. William E. Brown
Mr. Frank Robins
25½ East Liberty Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Gentlemen:

We have received this date VEP-2 forms reporting your activities in Sumter and Lee Counties and in Marlboro and Sumter Counties. We should appreciate it if in future reports you could use a separate VEP-2 form for each county in which you are working so that for our records we may accumulate information about each separate county.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

Copy to Mr. James Farmer

JM/mr

November 1, 1962

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

The following summary report shows our figures for the period from August 15 through October 6, 1962. A more detailed report will be sent to you on the appropriate Voter Education Project forms as soon as it is prepared. However, we wanted to get this to you quickly.

	No. Registered	Money Spent
Miami and Dade County	2,340	$1,030.00
Louisiana	75	1,628.06
South Carolina	581	2,308.18
Administration		960.00
	2,996	$5,926.24

The administration total of $960.00 includes a bill for voter registration buttons which were used both in the previous three month campaigns as well as in the four month campaign now going on.

These figures indicate that we have run of out money on our grant. At the same time, it is necessary that our workers continue to set up clinics and meet with people throughout the areas while the books are closed this month.

We would be interested in taking on Houston, Texas in the spring of the year if it is available.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Organization Director

JTM/jb

November 7, 1962

Wiley A. Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

We received your letter of the 5th. What we had wanted was not and advance, but an extra grantto tide us over until the beginning of our next payment. If you cannot give us this, we will carry on with CORE money, andil the next payment of our VEP money is due.

Enclosed is the financial report that was requested.

Sincerely,

Jim McCain
Director of Organization

msm

NOV 6 1962

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

November 5, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Organization Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim:

Re VEP 2-13

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 1, in which you show the geographic distribution of the VEP grant. Before we can take any action on your request to have the payment date of the second half of your grant advanced we will need a detailed financial report, including your vouchers. We would appreciate receiving this information at once even if it means a delay in your actual progress report, both of which are due, however, in our office on or before November 10 under normal reporting circumstances.

With reference to your interest in Houston, Texas, we have taken the position that this should not be included in our limited East Texas program and we, therefore, would not want to conduct a program in Houston.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl

November 13, 1962

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Minnis:

The enclosed memorandum is from Weldon Rougeau who is located in Miami, Florida.

Sincerely,

James McCain
Director of Organization

JM/ss
Enc.

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

November 8, 1962

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

We are unable to identify the location to which the enclosed has reference. Can you?

My compliments on the idea of mimeographing a form in connection with this aspect of the reporting. We are going to follow your lead and provide such forms for all projects in the future.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis jl
Director of Research

JM:jl
enc.

December 4, 1962

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Department
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Enclosed please find the voter registration complaints, which we are filing with your department. Also enclosed find list, by Parish, and by date, of the enclosed complaints.

We are looking forward to meeting with you soon.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Gordon R. Carey
Director of Programming

msm
encs.

10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
December 10, 1962

Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. Jim Mc Cain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Sir:

The Congress of Racial Equality has organized and coordinated a permanent registration clinic program at the Plymouth Rock B. C., 910 Court Street, Plaquemine, Louisiana. Rev. J. H. Davis, Pastor. The local merchants have formulated a financial pool under the direction of CORE to pay two young men($12.00 a week subsistent fee) to carry on a permanent instructional clinic program on voters' education daily in Iberville parish under the guidance and assistance of CORE's staff member in the Louisiana Sixth Congressional District.

In light of the above development, I shall move to the other parishes in the subsequent order: (1) December 10, 1962 to December 24, 1962 in East Feliciana Parish; (2) December 26, 1962 to January 10, 1963 in West Feliciana Parish; (3) January 11, 1963 to January 28, 1963 in Pointe Coupee Parish; (4) February 1, 1963 to February 28, 1963 in Tangipahoa Parish; and (5) March 1, 1963 to March 31, 1963 in Washington Parish. During the remaining period, I shall make periodic checks on Iberville parish and from now on I shall submit each month an extra field report on the permanent drive in Iberville parish.

As to our problems at present and a head, I shall elaborate briefly by parish. First, in East Feliciana parish which include towns like Clinton and Jackson, Louisiana, the only Negroes registered are those Negroes of professional status who the registrar invited down to his office to register. Only 82 Negroes are registered and all other persons refuse to attempt to register because of their fear of violence and economic reprisals due to the fact that they work and rent from the same Caucasian. This parish was the major victim of the 1958 voters' purge in Louisiana next to St. Helena parish of which you already have two complaints. Second, in West Feliciana parish which include the towns of St. Francisville and the Louisiana state prison spot, Angola. No Negroes are registered. There are only 9 Negro farmers economically independent. Although Negroes outnumber the Whites in population and voting potential, they do not vote because they live on plantations as sharecroppers,a modern form of slavery. If I am to help the Negro residents of West Feliciana parish, I shall have to go on land owned by Caucasians and it is impossible that I could easily be shot in back with no questions asked for trespassing. Negroes there fear economic and very probably physical reprisals if they attempt to register. Thirdly, you can anticipate more and continuous complaints from Iberville parish. I shall send you some more under separate cover.

→ suit to be instituted

Fourthly, in Tangipahoa parish which include Kentwood, Amite, and Hammond, Louisiana, conditions are very hostile. The parish is run by a clique of White families and if you would like the statistical chart of voting potentials on file etc., you will be able to see why the White upper social class in this parish and others must see that Negroes don't vote. Washington parish is the same.

From the above paragraph, you can see our struggle against mass resistance to Negro suffrage. Ask the officials of the Justice Department, What can I do on the field to overturn Louisiana's literacy test system? Besides fear, apathy, and restricted literacy, we must teach potential voters how to read and write the preamble to the U. S. Constitution, instruct them on the 43 constitutional questions on the test which I have sent you, and finally teach them how to fill out the registration form which you should have on file.

Do your best to force some immediate federal action those complaints from St. Helena and Iberville parishes. Within the next few days, Ishall forward some more complaints from Iberville.

Take good care. Because of hostile conditions in East Feliciana and West Feliciana parishes, it will not be wise for me to stay over night in any of the two for the reason of physical safety. Therefore, from today until January 11, 1963, I shall be traveling daily from Baton Rouge to various places in East and West Feliciana parishes. No place will be over 78 miles from BR. Pray for me.

Yours truly,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore

P. S. Could you secure a volunteer from the Task Force to assist me here?
or a substitute like Roger Banks at a subsistent fee?

Voter Regis

December 11, 1962

Dr. George Simkins
215 N. Dudley Street
Greensboro, N. C.

Dear George:

I spoke with Jim McCain about the possibility of voter registration work in Greensboro. As you know, the voter educationproject is a joint project between CORE, the NAACP, the Southern Christian Leadership Confesence, SNCC and the Urban League. Each organization has been given funds to work in particular specified areas.

CORE has not been allotted any funds for use in North Carolina. However, McCain says that the NAACP has. He suggests that you write to Johnny Brooks in the Richmond office. Brooks is their voter registration man and is supposedly the one who makes recommendations to Wilkins on areas in which they should work.

I hope this is helpful to you. I'm sorry that CORE can't do something ourselfes.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Director
PROGRAM & TRAINING DEPT.

GRC/ss

JAN 2 3 1963

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Dear Ronnie:

Jim McCain sent us a news clipping the other day which specifically credited your work in an Iberville parish, with such an increase in Negro registration as to shiver the foundations of white supremacy.

Congratulations on the success of your efforts. Let's keep them shivering!

Best regards,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js

CC: Mr. James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

January 30, 1963

Mr. Wiley A. Branton
Project Director
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Branton:

I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum prepared by Mrs. Farmer in support of Check #135 payable to James McCain, drawn on the CORE Voter Education Project Account. This is in response to a request made by Miss Jean Levine in her letter of January 18, 1963. I hope that this explanation is sufficient for your records.

I realize that this type of advance should not have been made from the Project account as has been pointed out to me by our bookkeeping staff. This was a period when CORE was practically without funds, and a salary advance could not have been made from our account.

Mr. McCain required funds in order to pay his daughter's tuition. In view of his long service to CORE and to our fight, it would have been unthinkable to refuse to grant his request for salary advance.

I trust that you will understand the circumstances of this irregularity.

Sincerelyyours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF/lr
cc: J. McCAIN

FEB 15

General

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

February 14, 1963

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

We have a limited supply of the attached schedule available in this office. We will supply you with any reasonable number of requests for your distribution to those you think should receive it.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis

Jack Minnis
Research Director

JM:js

MEMORANDUM TO ALL PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Following is a list of the states and municipalities (over 10,000 population) in the South in which elections will be held during 1963. The list is abstracted from a complete compilation of 1963 elections put together by the Research Department of the Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO.

The list of southern elections is being disseminated among all organizations with whom VEP works in registration programs in the hope that such information will prove of some benefit in focusing local registration efforts.

State and County Elections

LOUISIANA

Governor, Lt. Governor, Sec. of State, Atty. General, Treasurer, Comptroller, Supt. of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, Registrar of State Land Office, Insurance Commissioner, Custodian of Voting Machines, All State Legislature, Police Jurors, Sheriffs, Tax Assessors, etc.

Final Filing	9-14-63
(County offices may differ)	
1st Primary	12-7-63
2nd Primary	1-11-64
Gen'l Elections	3-3-64

MISSISSIPPI

Governor, Lt. Governor, Sec. of State, Atty. General, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Supt. of Public Education, Comm. of Agriculture and Commerce, Comm. of Insurance, State Tax Collector, State Land Commissioner, Supreme Court Clerk, Highway Commissioners (3), Public Service Commissioners (3), and all District Attorneys, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Chancery Clerk, Circuit Clerk, County Supt. of Education, Tax Assessor, State Senators (49), Members of House of Representatives (140), all County Supervisors (5 per county), Justices of the Peace, Constables, and in some counties, a County Attorney, Coroner and Surveyor.

Poll Tax	2-1-63
Final Filing	6-7-63
1st Primary	8-6-63
2nd Primary	8-27-63
Gen'l Election	11-5-63

VIRGINIA

All State Senate (40)
All House of Delegates (100)
Commonwealth Attorneys, Comm. of Revenue, Sheriffs, Treasurers, Justices of Peace, and Members of the Boards of Supervisors in all counties.

Poll Tax	5-4-63
Final Filing	4-10-63
State Senate and Delegates	5-10-63
All other offices	
Primary	7-9-63
General Election	11-5-63

Municipal Elections Being Held in 1963 in Cities Over 10,000

ALABAMA	Offices	Final Filing	Primary Date	General Election	Partisan or Non-Partisan
Florence	City Commissioner	6-9-63		8-21-63	N
Montgomery	3 City Commissioners	to be set	1-21-63	5-20-63	P
Opelika	City Commissioner	6-18-63	None	8-20-63	N
Phenix City	Mayor's Term expires 10-63	6-18-63	None	8-20-63	N
Sheffield	Mayor	6-18-63	None	8-20-63	N
Talladega	Mayor-Pres. of City Com. Street Com., Finance Com.	8-26-63	None	9-16-63	N

Municipal Elections Being Held in 1963 In Cities Over 10,000

ARKANSAS

	Offices	Final Filing	Primary Date	General Election	Partisan or Non-Partisan
Benton	Mayor's Term Expires	1-64			
El Dorado	Mayor Treasurer 4 Aldermen	5-1-63	7-30-63* 8-13-63**	11-5-63	?
Fayetteville	Mayor Treasurer 4 Aldermen	5-1-63	7-30-63* 8-13-63**	11-5-63	P
Forrest City	Mayor Treasurer 3 Aldermen	8-7-63	None	11-5-63	N
Jacksonville	Mayor 3 Aldermen	9-21-63	None	11-5-63	N
Jonesboro	Mayor Treasurer 6 Aldermen	9-21-63	None	11-5-63	N
Magnolia	Mayor Treasurer Municipal Judge 4 Aldermen	?	7-30-63	11-5-63	P
Pine Bluff	Mayor Treasurer Municipal Judge 4 Aldermen	5-8-63	8-6-63	11-5-63	P
Springdale	Mayor Treasurer Aldermen	9-21-63	None	11-5-63	N
West Memphis	Mayor's Term Expires 12-63				

* First Primary
** Second Primary

Municipal Elections Being Held in 1963 In Cities Over 10,000

FLORIDA

	Offices	Final Filing	Primary Date	General Election	Partisan or Non-Partisan
Bradenton	Mayor 2 Councilmen	11-20-63	None	12-10-63	?
Coral Gables	Mayor 2 Councilmen	3-12-63	None	4-9-63	?
Daytona Beach	5 Commissioners	9-5-63	10-1-63	10-15-63	N
Delray Beach	3 Councilmen	10-29-63	11-19-63	12-3-63	N
Fort Lauderdale	5 Commissioners	3-11-63	4-9-63	4-23-63	N
Gainesville	2 Commissioners	2-26-63	None	3-19-63	N
Hallandale	2 Commissioners	4-13-63	5-14-63	5-28-63	N
Hialeah	Mayor's Term Expires 11-63				
Hollywood	Mayor 2 Commissioners	3-9-63	4-9-63	4-16-63	?
Jacksonville	Mayor's Term Expires	6-63			
Lake Worth	Mayor 2 Commissioners	?	None	4-2-63 4-16-63 run-off if necessary	N
Miami	Mayor 2 Commissioners	10-5-63	11-19-63	11-26-63	N
North Miami	City Clerk & Treasurer Tax Collector & Assessor 3 Councilmen	8-14-63		9-3-63	N
Ocala	2 Councilmen	10-5-63	None	11-4-63	N
Palatka	Mayor 2 Commissioners	10-12-63	10-22-63	12-3-63	P
Panama City	Mayor's Term Expires 3-63				
Pensacola	Mayor's Term Expures 6-63				
Pompano Beach	2 Commissioners	1-21-63	2-5-63	2-19-63	N

FLORIDA (Cont.)	Offices	Final Filing	Primary Date	General Election	Partisan or Non-Partisan
Riviera Beach	Mayor 3 Councilmen	3-1-63	4-2-63	4-16-63	N
St. Augustine	3 Commissioners	4-6-63	5-7-63	5-28-63	N
St. Petersburg	Mayor 3 Councilmen	2-1-63	3-5-63	3-19-63	N
Sanford	2 Commissioners	10-16-63	None	11-5-63	N
Tallahassee	1 Commissioner	2-4-63	2-19-63	2-26-63	N
Tampa	Mayor 3 City Judges 7 Councilmen City Clerk 5 Election Board Members	8-10-63	9-10-63	9-24-63	N
Winter Park	Mayor-Commissioner	10-1-63	11-5-63	12-3-63	N
GEORGIA					
Albany	Mayor 2 Commissioners	To be set	To be set	12-2-63	N
Athens	Mayor 5 Councilmen 2 Civil Services Commissioners	To be set	To be set	12-4-63	?
Augusta	Mayor	9-24-63	one	10-9-63	N
Bainbridge	4 Aldermen	To be set	To be set	To be set	?
Brunswick	Mayor's Term Expires 6-63				
Dalton	Mayor 2 Aldermen City Recorder 2 School Board Members	11-26-63	None	12-11-63	N
Dublin	Mayor 4 Aldermen	11-16-63	To be set	12-2-63	N
Forest Park	4 Councilmen	11-3-63	None	12-1-63	N
LaGrange	Mayor 3 Councilmen	To be set	To be set	12-4-63	N
Macon	Mayor's Term Expires 11-63				
Marietta	Mayor 7 Councilmen	To be set	To be set	12-11-63	N

GEORGIA (Cont.)

	Offices	Final Filing	Primary Date	General Election	Partisan or Non-Partisan
Newnan	2 Councilmen 2 Members Board of Education	11-17-63	11-24-63	12-1-63	P
Smyrna	Mayor 7 Councilmen	9-20-63	11-4-63	11-4-63	N
Thomasville	3 Commissioners 4 Members Board of Education	To be set	None	12-17-63	N
Waycross	Mayor's Term Expires 6-63				

FEB 12 1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

BM:FMD:ach
72-32-70
12,209

file VEP

FEB 11 1963

Mr. James T. McCain
Director of Organization of CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McCain:

This refers to your recent letters by which you forwarded statements of citizens of Iberville Parish, Louisiana to the effect that they have been denied registration by the Registrar of Voters of that Parish. Attorneys from this Division who were in Baton Rouge, Louisiana during the week of January 28 contacted your field secretary, Mr. Ronnie M. Moore, concerning this matter and interviewed several of the persons whose applications for registration were rejected by the Registrar of Voters of Iberville Parish. We plan to look further into this matter and if it should develop that a violation of Federal law is involved appropriate action will be taken.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By: Frank M. Dunbaugh
FRANK M. DUNBAUGH
Attorney

March 8, 1963

Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project, Director
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Wiley:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter from Frank Robinson, detailing the treatment Negro registrants are meeting with ih Kingstree, S.C. (Williamsburg,County).

Do you have any suggestions as to what action might be taken to alleviate the situation? Please let us hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm
encs.

Report from Kingstree 4-2-63

APR 4 1963

Dear Mr. McCain:

When we arrived in Kingstree, There were 170 persons in line, at 9.05 A.M. from 9 to 1. We counted 218 persons in line waiting to register. The first person took 48 min. The second took 45 min. others 18 to 35 min. each. person was interviewed as they came out. They explained they were left alone sitting there while register held a conference in other room. most of them were tax payers. Some were told they still had to fill out registration blanks. Other techniques were used ect. out of 218 persons waiting to register. 11 entered 9 registered 2 failed. one failed held receipts of $790 in value of real estate. intimidation by police officers driving close to persons waiting in line, a few other cars did likewise, No side walk to stand on.

Respectfully

Frank D. Robinson

Apr. 4 1963

$5000.00 rec.

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0995

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

April 3, 1963

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Re VEP 3-5

This will confirm our telephone conversation of April 1, in which I informed you that the pressures and demands on our time have prevented us from making VEP assignments for the current fiscal year.

We have decided to conduct two separate six-month programs during the fiscal year April 1, 1963, to March 31, 1964. We have not yet decided exactly how much of a grant will be made for any of the programs but we know that at the present time we should continue to operate in the same areas and in much the same manner as we have in the past. Accordingly, we have decided to make a preliminary grant to CORE in the amount of $5000 which will be charged against the final grant in order that you may continue to operate your present program without interruption pending certain decisions in our office.

You are expected to continue your current programs for the time being with the exception of the program in Miami. You will hear from us again within the next few days regarding definite assignments.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:Jl
enc. ($5000 check)

APR 4 1963

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

April 3, 1963

Mr. James McCain
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

We received a call yesterday from Frank Robinson telling of the difficulties encountered by persons seeking to register in Williamsburg County on April 1st. The difficulties appeared to be identical to those met with on March 4th in Williamsburg. When Mr. Robinson reported to this office on the March 4th difficulties, we informed the Justice Department of the details, as we assume CORE did. As of this date, we have received no comment from the Justice Department on the situation in Williamsburg County. Mr. Branton was on the telephone to the Justice Department yesterday and brought the matter up. However, both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Doar were unavailable, and Mr. Owen, to whom Mr. Branton talked, was unable to enlighten us on any action which the Justice Department might have taken, or any contemplated.

As I think you know, the primary responsibility is on participating agencies to establish strategy and tactics in connection with the registration programs which they conduct. We do feel, however, that it is the responsibility of VEP to pass on to participating agencies, information which is relevant to the difficulties they encounter in conducting registration programs.

From the information received in this office relating to the program in Williamsburg County, we conclude that the difficulty centers around inadequacies of time and space in connection with the operation of the registration office. We understand that the registration office is open only on the first Monday of each month, and that only one applicant at a time is permitted inside the registration office. Furthermore, we understand that there is sufficient space on the premises in the registration office for handling considerably more than one applicant at a time.

Presumably it is wihin the descretion of the Board of Registrars of Williamsburg County to permit more than one applicant at a time to be

processed.

Title 23, Section 23-65.1 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina provides that "Boards of Registration shall remain open as now provided by law / Section 23-63, the first Monday of each month/, and in addition thereto, shall remain open and available for registration on any additional days and during such hours as the boards may determine." VEP, of course, is not in the position of offering legal opinions or legal advice. However, the impact of the above-quoted statute seems clear on its face. That is, it appears to be within the discretion of the Board of Registrars of Williamsburg County to open the registration office more than one day a month.

Article 1, Section 4 of the South Carolina Constitution provides that "The General Assembly shall make no law...abridging....the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government or any department thereof for a redress of grievances." Again, VEP is not in a position to offer either legal opinions or legal advice. However, a layman's reading of Article 1, Section 4, seems to indicate that persons who feel that their rights are being denied by the discretionary conduct of a county registrar's office in South Carolina would be within their rights, and within the constitution and laws of South Carolina if they assembled peaceably, and sought redress of their grievances from such a county board of registrars.

Again, let me stress, Jim, that we are not suggesting any particular course of action for CORE in Williamsburg County. We do think it is worth your attention that the preliminary injunction being sought by the Justice Department in the Greenwood case asks that local officials be restrained from intimidating or harassing persons who are peaceably demonstrating for redress of grievances.

I hope this information will be of some use to you, and we trust that you will keep us fully informed of any action you propose to take in Williamsburg County.

Very truly yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:js
cc: Frank Robinson

April 8,1963

Mr. Jack Minnis
Director of Research
Voter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Jack:

Here is an additional report from Lee County that was received in the office this morning.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

file in "Right to Vote" file

April 26, 1963

Clyde Baker, Librarian
University of California
Institute of Governmental Affairs Library
Davis, California

Dear Mr, Baker:

We have sent under separate cover a copy of our pamphlet "The Right to Vote." This is free of charge; we are glad to have you avail yourself of it.

If you have any other inquiries about CORE, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

msm

starts July 14
Vote Rep
St

MAY 2 0 1963

Dear Jim,

Because the Summer Project is very near it is essential to travel into all parishes where we are going to work reaffirming contact arrangements for a smooth project operation. I know that from personal observations you can understand why.

Kindly send me another expense advance and add my deficit to it. Like $13.94 plus the advance. This essential To Keep me working the regular space.

Take good care,

Yours Truly,

Bonnie

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

JUN 19 1962

June 18, 1963

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

I will be in New York this coming Friday and hope to be able to talk with you in your office on Friday afternoon.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Minnis
Director of Research

JM:jl

10185 Avenue "B"
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
July 5, 1963

CORE
Jim McCain, Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

Did you send Wiley a copy of my VEP plans for Louisiana for the summer and the rest of this period, and a copy of the clinic program?

I am enclosing the narrative repor t requested by you and Wiley along wit h the June Field reports.

On the possibility of extending CORE's voters program in Louisiana, I am preparing a detailed parish analysis of all parishes worked by CORE with consideration for concentration in only the liberal areas.

By the way, when you get my expense report with receipts for VEP ending July 6, 1963, kindly send me an expense advance if you have not done so already.

Your s very truly,

Ronnie Moore

RONNIE MOORE
CORE Field Secretary

RM:rl

IBERVILLE INDUSTRIAL VOTERS LEAGUE INC.

1900 HAASE STREET

JUNE 16, 1963

A direct appeal to all registered voters. Who have had the name of their street change and also their address.

Dear First Class Citizens:

This is to inform you that due to the change of the name of your street and address your voting rights will be taken away if you do not take steps in getting the following information to the registrar of voters today.

1. Name
2. Address (Your New Address)

The re gistrar of voters office is in the court house building, third floor Plaquemine, La. The office hours are as follow:

Monday-Thur.

8 A. M. - 4:30 P. M.

Publications courtsey of your

IBERVILLE IDUSTRIAL VOTERS LEAGUE INC.

"Join The 1963 Membership Today"

* YOUR NAME AND NEW ADDRESS MUST BE TAKEN TO THE REGISTRAR OF VOTERS IN PERSON.

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

September 18, 1963

MEMORANDUM

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Wiley A. Branton

Re: New Staff Member

On September 9, Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., joined the staff of the Voter Education Project as Acting Assistant Director.

Mr. Jordan received his A.B. Degree from DePauw University in 1957, and his L.L.B. Degree from the School of Law, Howard University, in 1960.

His experience includes work with the American Law Student Association (Eleventh Circuit Vice-President), and he also served on the National Board of Directors of this organization. He has served as Law Clerk to Donald L. Hollowell, noted civil rights attorney, and his role in the legal fight to desegregate the University of Georgia was an active one. He served as Georgia Field Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1961-1963), and had an active role in the desegregation campaigns throughout the state of Georgia.

Along with this new assignment, Mr. Jordan is also serving as Assistant to the Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council.

We know that you will all extend to Mr. Jordan the same courtesy and cooperation you have given to all the members of our staff.

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl:js

Iberville
173 applied
51 registered

Miami
5,567 (2 weeks Sep)
5,593 — month of

Berkeley

OCT 1 1963

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

Miami reg
40,000 - N } - 80,000 eligible
~~365,000~~ - W } 425,000 -

30,200 aug 30, 1962

September 28, 1963

Mr. James McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Jim:

Re Clarendon County,
South Carolina

As a result of findings which our field staff has made we are of the opinion that CORE should be relieved of any responsibility for the registration program in Clarendon County, South Carolina and that this program should be assigned to NAACP.

We, therefore, request that CORE expend no further efforts in Clarendon County, South Carolina, under the VEP registration program as we are about to launch a new program in that county which we are assigning to NAACP and which will involve the local NAACP leadership on a more active basis.

Sincerely yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. Billie S. Fleming
Dr. John Morsell
Mr. Frank Robinson

17 Robinson ST
Sumter, S.C.
10-21-63

Mr. Jack Minnis:-

Dear Mr. Minnis:-

These are some of the Techniques I have used in some communities, however each community, City and Town is somewhat different, To change Technique is expected. There are some communities That you can not be definite some people are willing To work and not be seen and There are some Churches you can not speak out on voter registration Some Pastor's are willing To let you use his church, but he will not Take An part, and The members are sceptical about This. Some workers, will not give you Their names To write To Them or call them. Some will not participate unless There are a certain number There, This is all so True in door To door drive. So This iswhere you change your Technique, by Taking under consideration They refused To participate each person had To be Tol-

Something different, where he or she will understand. Now we are faced with another project by getting people in each community to take an interest and help, we get the most influential citizens in each city and county. To accept total leadership, they are willing to accept the responsibility by giving their name, address & phone number so others can contact them, each community the Captain's are to contact leaders on how many persons in their community are willing to register, or vice-versa. We give them booklets with blanks sample registration in them giving them information and qualification as how to become a registered voter, these include, Beauty Shops Barber shops, Cafés, Taxicabs, Pool rooms, Body shops, Drugstore, and Farm Agents office Masonic organization ect.

A new project as of now, Church Turn out, to do a door to door canvas, Talking to citizens this project has registered more than 100 Negro's for the first time, I am trying to get all communities to use this plan with all churches in a community participating.

Respectfully,
F. B. Robinson

Voter Education Project — General

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

October 29, 1963

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Gentlemen:

In the October issue of COMMUNITY, under the book reviews, we have found a publication written by your Director of Organization, James T. McCain entitled, "The Right to Vote." We would like very much to receive this booklet, and would appreciate your sending it to us.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Randolph T. Blackwell

Randolph T. Blackwell
Field Director

RTB:js

Sent 10-31-63

File VEP general

November 26, 1963

Mr. Wiley Branton
Voter Education Project
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Wiley:

In line with our conversation a few weeks ago I'm sending you our recommendations for New Orleans. It is my understanding that you were dissatisfied with the current pace of registration in New Orleans.

We in CORE believe that voter registration in this important community can be increased substantially. To this end, if given responsibility, we would divide the city into four sections and work each one seperately. We would, of course, have overall coordination and cooperation.

In order to conduct the campaign adequately we would budget some $10,600.00 for a full year. This would be spent as follows:

Four Section Captains $1,300.00 each	$5,200.00
One General Coordinator	3,900.00
Supplies and material	1,500.00
TOTAL	$10,600.00

As Jim McCain and I indicated CORE would provide 50% of the year's budget. We have already raised some of this from the New Orleans community. In any case, we will guarantee the balance of the 50%.

I have also enclosed a chart showing the registration so far this calendar year. We are quite pleased that the chart shows a constantly increasing number registered.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR/jj
Enc.

JAN 8 1964

4519 N.W. 15 Avenue
Miami, Florida 33142
January 6, 1964

Marcia McKenna
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marcia:

Happy New Year! I hope you have a very happy and prespereus one.

Apparently you never received my letter or it slipped your memory, but I need some expense and VEP monthly pregress report forms. Will you be nice and send them air-mail special in order that I may get my report in on the 10th? Thanks.

I am writing to Miss Bairden in Deland, Florida and will keep in touch with the office on what transpires. Deland is another St. Augustine. I'll try to start a chapter if possible.

Marcia, please see that I get a telephone credit card this year if the boss intends to give me one. Also let me know what is happening with the union you wrote about.

Thanks and my regards to Jim and Joe.

Faithfully,

Welden J. Rougeau

File VEP general

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAN 30 1964

January 28, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Marvin:

In my letter to you of January 20, I made note of the fact that CORE planned to start a registration program in the Shreveport area, and I told you in that letter that NAACP had requested an assignment in Shreveport but that VEP had declined to make them a grant.

Since writing you then I have learned that NAACP is currently conducting a registration program in Shreveport, using their own funds, which will terminate the 31st of March. I, therefore, would deem it inadvisable for CORE to start a program in Shreveport at this time and I request that you refrain from any voter registration activity in Caddo Parish until the NAACP program has terminated. I suggest that you re-check with us before starting any program in Shreveport.

Very truly yours,

Wiley A. Branton

WAB:jl
cc: Mr. James McCain
Mr. W. C. Patton

(Times Photo)

Audience at NAACP Meeting Applaud Remarks by Speakers

CORE Mix-o Again

By ROBERT B. SEAR
Times Staff Writer

An out-of-town Congress Racial Equality (CORE) cial Friday night threatene lead demonstrations a g a i Roanoke Memorial Hospit it is not integarted before ter.

The threat was made a meeting of the Roanoke Bra of the National Association the Advancement of Col People (NAACP) at Eben AME Church by the Rev. jamin E. Cox of High P N.C., a field secretary of CO who has been arrested 16 t in civil rights incidents.

Cox said: "Now if that pital (Roanoke Memorial) is integrated between now Easter, I'm going to come to Roanoke, and I'm goin

...essman To Fight...

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RE Leader Makes
-or-March Threat
ainst City Hospital

B. SEARS
Writer

Congress of
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ask every Negro to come down dressed in black, and I'm going to get a coffin . . . and we're going to march around that hospital until the walls coming tumbling down."

Cox's remarks were greeted with boisterous applause and shouting.

Earlier the Rev. R. R. Wilkinson, president of the local NAACP, had remarked:

"We are not going to stop until we have the freedom of choice as to what hospital we go to here in Roanoke."

Wilkinson had prefaced that remark by saying:

"We have made some great strides here in Roanoke by way of integration, but . . . we have a few more mountains to climb, a few more rivers to cross before we reach our goal."

Wilkinson said he could "point out any number of areas here in Roanoke" where integration goals of the NAACP had not been attained.

Cox said there is a problem in America "commonly called racial segregation."

"The struggle that is going on," he said, "is not a struggle between black and white—it is struggle between justice and injustice."

"It is a struggle between racial segregation and justice."

The speaker said many people had offered solutions for the problem, "but the only solution I know is the Golden Rule."

The Golden Rule, he said is "proclaimed by most of us, but seldom followed by most of us."

Cox said he was taught early in his youth that "this was the land of the free and the home of the brave."

But he said he could not stop at a motel on Rt. 12 in Michigan, or get a hot dog in Hattiesburg, Miss.

The speaker scored Gov. George Wallace of Alabama and Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, who took oaths to support the U.S. Constitution, yet fought against efforts of Negroes to enter public educational institutions in their states.

The speaker said that any senator, congressman, councilman, or alderman who says he will uphold the American creed ("a government of the people, by the people, and for the people") and approves segregation is as insincere as a mortician trying to look sad at a $10,000 funeral."

"I have heard many a white segregationist say to me," Cox said, "if I were a Negro, I wouldn't take it—I'd get me a gun."

"But the Negro loves America," Cox said, "and through the non-violent way—we shall overcome."

Cox said that in Louisiana, which he said he preferred to call "Lousy ana," his own bond was progressively raised to $8,000 when he was charged with praying on the courthouse steps, while a white man across the river, who had killed a Negro, got out on $100 bail.

Cox criticized local Negroes because more of them are not registered to vote.

The population of the city is more than 100,000, he said, with 20,000 Negroes of which only 3,000 are registered.

"Now you can sit down and complain about Gov. Harrison and Sen. Byrd and what's that other senator's name . . . .

"Sen. Robertson," the speaker continued, "you can complain about them all you want to, but if you are not registered, it doesn't mean a thing."

Cox said if local Negroes would use the ballot they could have more Negro policemen and "young Negro secretaries" in the municipal building.

The speaker also told his audience to "stop spending your money where you can't be hired."

"Learn to use your ballot . . . if old Sen. Byrd won't do what you want him to do—vote him out."

The speaker also said every time a Negro presses for his rights "they call him a Communist."

"Is there a Negro school teacher in your so-called white schools?" Cox asked, and continued, "No."

"What about your hospital? Does it have Hill-Burton money?"

It was after this remark that the speaker said he wanted Negroes to march around the hospital in black with a coffin, if it were not integrated by Easter.

"I think you need to do something about your local police force," the speaker said, "You need to have some Negro policemen assigned to white neighborhoods, so they can get to see them."

About 100 persons attended the meeting which included singing of freedom songs and installation of new officers of the local NAACP. Wilkinson was re-installed as president and the Rev. David Jackson, pastor of Ebenezer AME Church, was installed as vice president.

Robert Lee was installed president of the youth branch of the NAACP, which has just been reactivated, with Jackson as its adviser.

THE REV. BENJAMIN E. COX
Integrate Before Easter

THE REV. R. R. WILKINSON
Wants Choice of Hospitals

Silence on NAACP Costs Job, Says Woman

A young Roanoke Negro woman was fired from her job because she refused to tell what went on in a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) meeting, the Rev. R. R. Wilkinson, president of the Roanoke NAACP branch said Friday night.

Wilkinson's remarks came near the end of a public NAACP meeting at which the Rev. Benjamin E. Cox of High Point, N.C., a field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was the principal speaker. The meeting was at Ebenezer AME Church.

The young woman stood and faced the audience at Mr. Wilkinson's request.

Wilkinson then asked five or six other Negroes to stand. Wilkinson said they had worked at the same place and had quit their jobs in sympathy with the young woman.

Wilkinson did not identify the place of employment.

The young woman, who stood at Wilkinson's request, later told a reporter that her name was Sandra Gray, and that she had been discharged from Roanoke Memorial Hospital.

Wilkinson declined further comment on the incident when approached by a reporter.

W. H. Flannagan, administrator of Roanoke Memorial Hospital, could not be reached for comment Friday night.

I. B. Heinemann, an assistant administrator at the hospital, declined comment, when told of the incident by the reporter who talked to the young woman.

Man Burned As Fire Hits House in City

Firemen found a man unconscious in a smoke-filled bedroom Friday when they answered a call to a two-story brick apartment house at 501 Mountain Ave., SW.

The man, Barney Lewis Brown, 26, was revived and taken to Roanoke Memorial Hospital with second and third-degree burns of the back, arms and head. He also was treated for smoke inhalation and was listed in fair condition Friday night.

The fire apparently broke out in the living room of the ground-floor apartment and caused about $2,500 damage to the apartment and about $300 to contents.

Firemen said they received the alarm at 6:12 p.m. and the fire had almost "burned itself out" by burning the oxygen in the room when they arrived.

The apartment house is owned by Victoria B. Mustart, firemen said. The cause of the blaze had not been determined.

Salemite Shot, Another Injured

Roanoke C...

Wise Ki...

FEB 18 1964

file VEP General

NEWS RELEASE FOR RELEASE TO ALL PAPERS
Wednesday, February 12, 1964

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 2-8764

A total of 327,588 new voters were added to rolls through registration efforts of organizations cooperating with the Voter Education Project during the first 21 months of its operation.

The new voters were added in eleven southern states between April 1, 1962 and December 31, 1963.

These figures were announced by Wiley A. Branton, director of VEP. They do not represent total voter gains in the eleven states, but only those attributable to VEP sponsored activity.

The VEP seeks to encourage voter registration in the South and to study thereby patterns of Negro voting, and the most effective methods of overcoming the traditional barriers of discrimination and voter indifference. The program is nonpartisan and has the endorsement of both the Republican and Democratic National Committees. The South is the area of lowest registration in the nation.

Under the program, participating agencies carry on the work, under grants from VEP. The participating agencies include the principal civil rights agencies, such as the NAACP, CORE, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the National Urban League, plus many local groups across the South.

The largest number of new voters reported was in Texas--a total of 120,590 as of December 31. The figure is an estimate of new voters paying poll tax for the first time under a state-wide program. It includes Latin Americans, white persons, and Negroes. Approximately 60,000 are Negroes. The Texas program will continue up to the 1964 registration cut off date in that state, as will the program in all other states.

The lowest figure was for Mississippi--3,228.

Figures for other states are Alabama, 13,487; Arkansas, 8,756; Florida, 37,111; Georgia, 46,347; Louisiana, 5,899; North Carolina, 23,323; South Carolina, 20,727; Tennessee, 34,243; Virginia, 13,877.

VEP also released its estimates of total voter registration in the area. For the eleven states, all voters numbered 14,157,058. Of these, 12,405,240 are white, and 1,751,818 are non-white.

This means that 11.8 per cent of the total registration in the eleven southern states is now non-white. Of the non-white voting age population, 35.2 per cent are registered.

The Voter Education Project is a program of the Southern Regional Council, with offices in Atlanta.

Andrzie
Send check
to Frank R.
McCain - 2/26/64 sent

(Check
Application)

FEB 18 1964

2 - 16 - 64
634 S. SUMTER ST.
SUMTER, S. C.

MR. J. T. MC CAIN
38 PARK ROW
MEW YORK 38, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:
MR. FRANK ROBINSON OF CORE PLACED AN ORDER WITH ME FOR 25,000 VOTER REGISTRATION FORMS (SAMPLE), HOWEVER HE REQUESTED THAT I INFORM YOU AND LET YOU KNOW THE COST. THE PRICE WILL BE THE SAME AS IT WAS FOR THE PREVIOUS WORK, THAT IS $190 PLUS $5.70 SALES TAX.

I WOULD LIKE TO GET A DEPOSIT OF $50.00 ON THIS PLEASE. THE REST PAYABLE WHEN THE WORK IS COMPLETE I SHALL BEGIN WORK AS SOON AS I GET THE GO AHEAD SIGNAL FROM YOU.

MAY I THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS.

YOURS TRULY

S. R. BARTON

VEP

MAY 22 1964

May 21, 1964

Voter Education Project
Mrs. Barbara I. Whitaker, Research Assistant
Room 206
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Whitaker:

First of all, I would like to say that monthly narrative and statistical reports are forwarded usually on schedule before the 10th of each month to the National Office of CORE, c/o Mr. James McCain, and from New York reports are sent to your office in Atlanta.

By the questions you raised in your letter of May 10, 1964, I am led to believe that you have not received all of our reports. However, I shall endeavor to answer your questions concerning the parishes you mentioned on a parish-by-parish basis. Before doing that, I would like to make a few general comments about the VEP in Louisiana.

1) We are faced daily with problems of transportation and manpower. We are trying to service 26 parishes in the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts of Louisiana with ten task force workers and three cars.

2) We have two main coordinating centers for voter registration at Plaquemine and Monroe, Louisiana.

3) In each parish we have been to work, we have conducted extensive canvassing, numerous voter registration clinics, held rallies, etc. In areas where there are good leadership figures and voter organizations, we try to work in a coordinated fashion utilizing as much local help as possible. In such areas we just periodically check the voter registration progress and report our findings to your office (when we find something to report). We do not report on every parish assigned every month because in some months we don't have anything to report because local people didn't push voter registration and we couldn't get there to do it for them.

4) We don't get to every parish assigned each month. Matter of fact, we have not been able to get to all the parishes since our commencing of voter registration in March, 1962.

5) For your general information, I would like to throw in that CORE started its VEP activities in March, 1962 when 20 workers stationed in East Baton Rouge Parish were asked to work only in the first ward of that parish. From March to September, 1962 we worked only in East Baton Rouge Parish.

September, 1962 to May, 1963 we were assigned eight parishes of the Sixth Congressional District which I surveyed, canvassed, and promoted voter registration in by myself with only one car and relying only on local people for assistance.

In May, 1963, CORE assigned Spiver Gordon as a task force worker to assist me in voter registration and to lay groundwork for extensive voter registration summer projects which took place in the Sixth Congressional District from July 14 to August 25, 1963 with over 50 participants. A check of our records and of yours will show that the summer project have voter registration in the said district a great push.

After the project ended in August, 1963, from then to this day, 10 task force workers have been assigned to Louisiana to continue voter registration in the Sixth Congressional District and to expand activities into the Fifth Congressional District. With such limited manpower, finances, and transportation it is literally impossible to us to be in every parish every month and when we are not, in some parishes nothing is done. However, we try to work each month in as many parishes as possible.

Now, enough about the general impediments encountered in our voter registration endeavors in Louisiana. I could go on and discuss areas and personalities. However, I shall try to confine my subsequent remarks in reference to three areas of thought: (1) activities in the parishes you mentioned before March, 1962;

(2) parishes we have not been able to work and reasons why cannot and/or could not work them; and (3) what parishes involved in the 21 parish Federal decree we can work and par ishes of the 21 we cannot work with the limited available resources. I shall try to deal with the above on a parish-by-parish basis.

East Baton Rouge: After corresponding with National CORE and VEP it was decided that voter registration could best be conducted in this parish by local people; namely, the Second Ward Voters League (Acie Belton, President) and the local NAACP branch. I refer to the letter of Mr. Wiley Branton of August 15, 1963. Periodically, upon the request of local leaders, we send in workers to assist. I don't think that we should work this parish on a permanent basis because of anti-CORE sentiment and split Negro leadership, as well as numerous unethical political coalitions. Whenever the local leaders want us we go in to help as we did when we last reported on December 15, 1963. Prior to March, 1963, the same problems existed in the Negro community. The registrar, Jodie Smith, has never changed. He is considered by some as a liberal registrar.

East and West Feliciana Parishes: Prior to March, 1963 there were no Negroes registered in West Feliciana Parish and less than 72 Negroes registered in East Feliciana. Of course, from Oct. 17 to Nov. 7, 1963 we managed to get 13 Negroes registered out of 67 applicants. In East Feliciana prior to March, 1963, there was a purge which took over 1,500 Negroes off the registration rolls.

Federal suits are pending against the registrar, Fletcher Harvey, in West Feliciana and Earl Palmer in East Feliciana. As the result of the Federal suits filed individually against the registrars and the 21 parish Federal decree, these registrars have closed their doors to registering anyone. We have sent numerous persons to registration offices in both parishes since Nov. 7, 1963, and the registrars will accept neither white nor black applicants. The Justice Department is trying to force the registrars to accept applicants. When the Justice Department gets the registrars to accept applicants, then registration progress will begin once again in these parishes.

Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes: We have only done scouting in these parishes and cannot work them because of geographic location, staff limitations, and fear of severe economic and physical reprisals by the local people. Mary Hamilton, who is no longer in Louisiana, is responsible for this area.

West Baton Rouge: As in East Baton Rouge, CORE should only periodically work because the same conditions exist.

Ouachita: Due to parish elections, registration books were closed for April and several other months, but reopened on May 18, 1964. In this parish, the registrar, Mrs. Mae Lucky, is very technical. The Justice Department has filed a suit against her and the local Federal judge has given both sides 120 days to file briefs. No relief is forseeable at the present moment here.

Iberville, St. Helena, Pointe Coupee, Tangipahoa, and Ascension: These parishes are ripe for voter registration and we are doing our best to get people registered. However, we have problems of apathy, Uncle Tom leadership, limited community support, etc., but we are making progress.

We are still doing our best to establish community roots in Washington Parish.

In Ouachita Parish we shall continue to use as a base for north Louisiana voter registra tion activities Monroe, expanding (retroactive May 1, 1964) to Jackson, Union, Morehouse, Richland, Madison, and Franklin Parishes. We periodically check on Tensas Parish because local people don't want us to work there on a large scale and definit ely they don't want us there working openly.

We cannot work Avoyelles, Bienville, East Carroll, Rapides, St. Landry, West Carroll, and Webster because of these reasons: (1) geographic location; (2) quality of our contacts; and (3) community attitudes towards CORE, and, most important, because of limited manpower, transportation, and finances.

21 Parish Decision: The pa rishes involved which we'll be able to work are those named on our enclosed parish

parish assignments for the same reasons that we cannot work the other parishes previously discussed.

However, let me point out that although these 21 registrars are not using the old and new constitutional tests, registration is still difficult because they are blocking applicants for technical errors on the application forms. No significant change has been made in voter registration because of this decision.

I am enclosing several scouting reports which may help you understand our position.

According to our records, your office should have reports for:

Ouachita Parish: 2/1/64 - 3/31/64
St. Helena: 2/1/64 - 3/31/64
Tensas: 2/1/64 - 3/31/64
Iberville: 2/1/64 - 3/31/64

April reports have been sent to you for Pointe Coupee, Iberville, Ascension, and St. Helena. Our April field reports have already been mailed to you by way of National CORE in New York. I am enclosing our recent staff assignments and scouting reports recently submitted by staff.

We shall do our best to send you a detailed statistical and narrative report on each parish worked or visited every month. However, as you probably know, writing of reports is a problem for field workers.

I hope that these comments have thrown some light on the questions at hand. For additional information, please write us again. I know you will.

By the way, May should be a fruitful month for voter registration in our area.

Very truly yours,

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary, CORE

cc: Richard Haley
Marvin Rich
James T. McCain

PRESENT STAFF ASSIGNMENTS

Staff	Area	Remarks
Mike Lesser Henry Brown Claudia Edwards Thomas Richardson (volunteer)	Fifth District: Ouachita Jackson Madison Union Morehouse Richland Franklin Tensas (periodic checking)	One car leased by CORE
Howard Messing Mimi Feingold Loria Davis Tom Valentine Spiver Gordon Lawrence Mitchell	Sixth District: Iberville Pointe Coupee East Feliciana West Feliciana St. Tammany St. Helena Ascension Washington Tangipahoa Livingston	One car leased by CORE

July 17, 1964

Miss Jean Levine
Administrative Secretary
Vpter Education Project
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 206
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Levine:

Enclosed herewith the bank statement for the month ending June 30, 1964 and an expense report from Frank Robinson.

Please note tha t reimbursement was made to one worker; the reason being lack of funds. Please also note that the payroll for July 15th of $1,5253.00 has not been met, also because of lack of funds.

As soon as funds has been received, and deposited a complete accounting will be rendered covering all the expenses to the account.

Yours truly,

JENIS L. WILLIAMS, Bkkpr.

Encl,
Bank statement
check duplicates
Expense report

Voter Education Project

A PROGRAM OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

ROOM 206 / 5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. / ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA / TELEPHONE 525-0595

Wiley A. Branton, Project Director

August 17, 1964

Mr. W. E. Brown
325 Bartlet Street
Sumter, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Brown:

I wish to express my appreciation for receiving me in your congressional district with such warm and congenial southern hospitality. My visit with you proved to be both informative and interesting.

The work we are engaged in has rewards. Seemingly, we are all receiving these just rewards. These rewards, regardless of their form or shape, are the products of hard and well directed work which is quite evident throughout your district.

It is comforting to know that we have such people as you, who give their time and energy to such a cause that could very well change the course of our nation's history.

Best of luck in the continuance of your local voter education project. If I may be of service, please feel free to contact me at this office.

Very truly yours,

Joe L. Tucker

Joe L. Tucker
Field Representative

JLT:js

INSTRUCTIONS FOR BLOCK LEADERS

Block leaders are the foundation of progressive neighborhood organizations. They are the life of communication between the organization and the people of the neighborhood. Their duties are:

1. Contact and make friends.
   (a) Visit each neighbor's home and introduce themselves.
   (b) Tell them about the neighborhood organization and its purpose.
   (c) Be sure to explain the importance of every adult in the community becoming a qualified voter and voting.

2. Ask them yo help the organization program by:
   (a) Coming to and taking part in its regular meetings.
   (b) Helping whenever and wherever possible.
   (c) Letting you make a <u>voting survey</u> of every adult in the house. (20 years of age and over.)

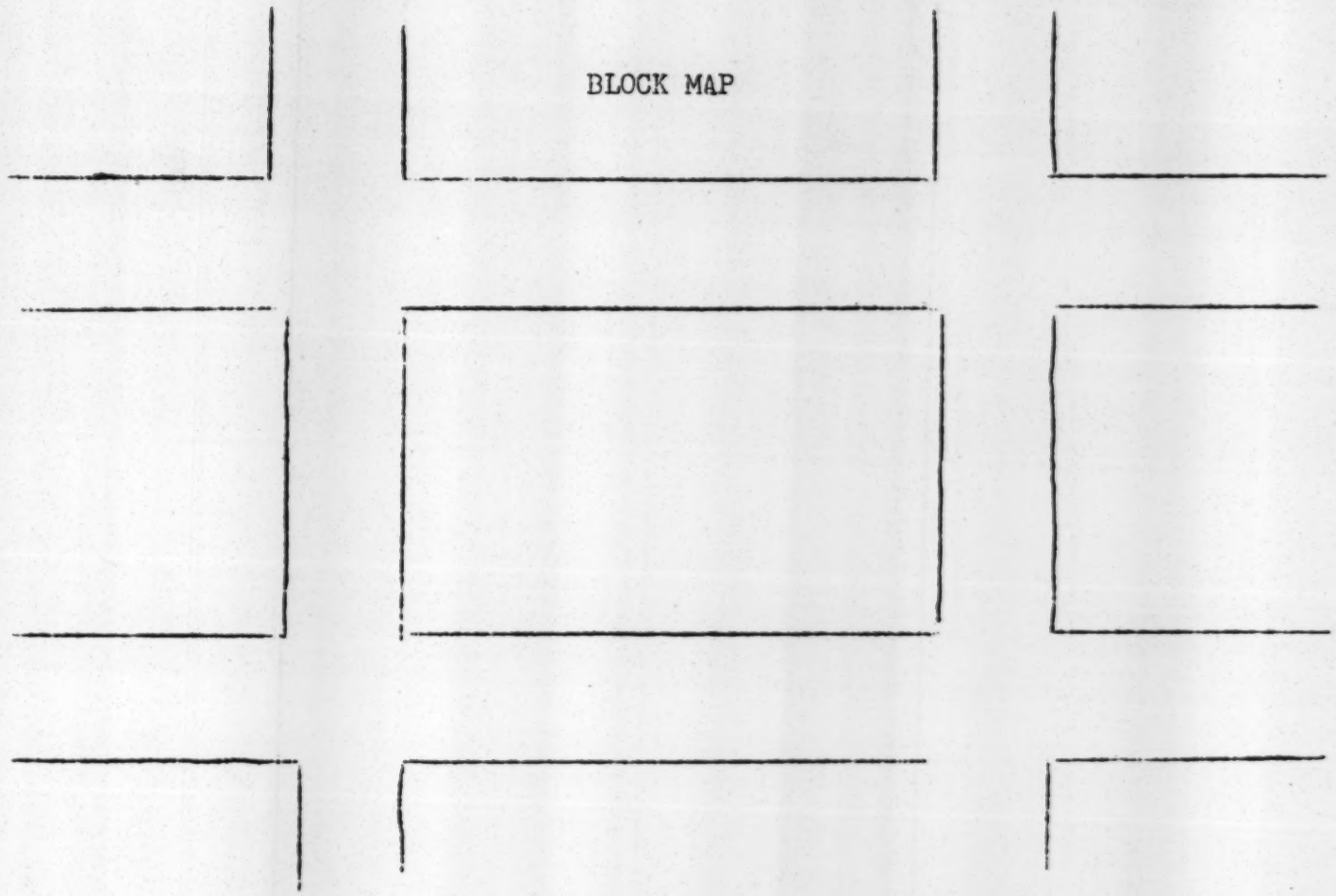
3. Leave with a friendly expression and again remind your host that:
   (a) You are the block's representative for the organization.
   (b) To call you concerning any of their community problems.
   (c) That you will keep constant contact with them about community and organization developments.

FOR BLOCK LEADERS

DO	DON'T
1. Do be friendly.	1. Don't get angry. (Maybe the host's corns hurt).
2. Do explain the how and why of your organization's program.	2. Don't ask to make a voting survey standing at the door.
3. Do let the host talk.	3. Don't do all of the talking.
4. Do begin your survey today.	4. Don't put off until next week.
5. Do keep in constant touch with your neighbors.	5. Don't just visit when you want a favor. Stop by and get their ideas sometimes.
6. Do get them to become qualified voters.	6. Don't forget a follow-up visit when they make a promise.

DO GO BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY TO INCREASE THE VOTING STRENGTH

BLOCK MAP



Number Interviewed _____

No. not interviewed _____

Total _____

_____ Ward _____ Precinct

_____ Number of Block

Canvassers:

_____

_____

Precinct Leader:

_____

(use reverse side for comments)

Register and Vote Campaign
Data Sheet For Block Canvassers

Street _____ Block Number _____

District Number _____ Precinct Number _____

_____ _____
Block Captain Precinct Leader

_____
District Captain

Name of Block Canvasser Address of Block Canvasser

_____ _____

_____ _____

Date _____ Hour Beginning _____ Hour Ending _____

House No., Name of Citizen Canvassed	Regis-tered	Not regis-tered	Will regis. at once	Wish trans-por.	Need to report new add.	Out

Personnel

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS CONCERNING FIELD STAFF EXPENSES AS REPORTED ON EXPENSE REPORTS.

April 30, 1962

The regional representative receives no reimbursement for room and board while in the city of the regional office. He does however, receive reimbursement for food and travel expenses incurred while away from his regional office.

Local phone calls should not be a large expense -- and any out-of-town calls should be noted and these notations attached to expense reports -- from where, to whom, and the cost.

FOOD EXPENSES MUST BE KEPT DOWN TO $3.50 PER DIEM -- this amounts to $24.50/week.

NO personal expenses allowed -- such as aspirin, drugs, etc.

Vacation travel and expenses are <u>not</u> paid for -- only expenses from vacation location to the place directed by the National Office for the next field trip.

Local groups should pay for printing, mailing, and other local publicity expenses.

Refunds from travel --- such as flight being changed from jet to regular propellor plane must be obtained. Also, any refunds from change in type of transportation should be sent back to the national office, or used as expense money, if ticket was not obtained through the national office.

PALMETTO STATE VOTERS ASSOCIATION

Darlington, S. C.
May 15, 1962

Dear Member:

Please be notified that a State meeting of the Palmetto State Voters Association will be held at Cumberland Methodist Church, Florence, S. C., beginning at 11 A.M., on Wednesday June 6. It is hoped that you and a delegation will arrange to attend this meeting as there, we will decide whom to support in the coming Election for Governor and United States Senator from the State of South Carolina.

Hoping to see you at our State meeting I remain,

Yours very truly,

Elliott D. Turnage
Executive Secretary.

Reading

(may have received Dr. Hill's reply - 8/10/62 - Voter Registration

(Hold)

as of 10/4 no reply

June 11, 1962

Mr. Clarence Logan, Chairman
Civic Interest Group
1206 Etting Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Clarence:

On your voter registration project, we would appreciate your outlining the length of time and other requirements for participation so that we could bettter assess our cooperation.

Sincerely,

Norman Hill
Assistant to the Director
PROGRAM DEPARTMENT

NH/ss

THE CIVIC INTEREST GROUP
1206 ETTING STREET
BALTIMORE 17, MARYLAND

June 5, 1962

Dear Friends:

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in 1960 advocated and submitted to the Democratic and Republican Parties a comprehensive plan to bring to fruition equal rights and opportunities for all.

In accordance, the Civic Interest Group is embarking on a second register and vote campaign. An immediate plan of action has to be initiated in view of recent legislative reapportionment in Maryland, the first state to do so.

To the Negro, these recent developments are extremely opportune for the Negro to utilize his ballot power. Maryland's Civic Interest Group is seeking to inform and aid Maryland's Negroes once again in this most necessary endeavor.

As in the past few months, the Civic Interest Group is requesting your cooperation and in the form of commitments to aid us. The program will begin in the first week of July with canvassing the principal activity. Preliminary workshops will orientate the participants in all aspects of the project.

We would appreciate an immediate response specifying commitments or any extent of cooperation you can offer.

Yours for freedom,

Clarence Logan

Clarence Logan, Chairman
Civic Interest Group

CL/cvg

JUN 7 1962

June 6, 1962

Dear Norman:

This note comes to inform you that I have accepted a position in Boston. My wife and I will be leaving Houston in a few weeks. I am going to work and do post-graduate studies in the field of Theology.

I sincerely regret that I will not be able to continue my work with you on the Training Institute to be held this summer. I have been searching for someone to work along with you but as yet I have not had much success. There seems to be a new low in interest as far as CORE is concerned in Houston. I don't know how to account for this fact. So many changes have taken place down here in the past few months until its hard to interpret the trend. The citizens of Houston just paid out about nine thousand dollars in fines for the sit-in students. This should be an incentive but unfortunately it has become a stumbling block.

Your organization did not move into Houston when it had the golden opportunity and as times goes on I become more and more convinced that it is going to be extremely difficult to start a CORE group here. I hope I am mis-judging the situation.

I will continue to search for someone who is interested in CORE. I shall keep you posted.

Take care and I shall write you again soon.

Sincerely,

Preuter

Sun – copies ?
Gordon's mtg.
Student conference.
Leadership ..

June 12
Tues. – 7:00 PM
149 W. 28
Wed. – 12:10 noon.

Electronics Firms Team Up to Bid for Big U. S. Contract

Pooled resources by 15 Miami area electronics firms led to bid proposals for a "very large" government contract, a group of business men was informed Friday.

"There is a potential of 100 million dollars in the proposal, with an increase in employment here of about 2,000 persons," said Alben E. Carpens, administrator for the Miami Industries Council.

HIGH

"We don't want to be overly optimistic, but this illustrates the possibilities for important, big-scale projects of complex scope and nature when small companies pool their skills and facilities."

Carpens, at a luncheon in the Dupont Plaza Hotel, said the 15 companies in the electronics pool have a total of 866 employes. Three other organizations have agreed to join, adding another 1,000 employes to the pool.

Mayor Robert King High was praised for originating the pooling plan, now moving into the active stage.

★ ★ ★

Detective Bill Called Excessive

An accounting of the $15,838 bill Mrs. Genevra McAlister paid a private detective agency for investigation and personal bodyguard services during her tussle with the "Crying Adjmis," has been asked in a Dade Circuit Court suit.

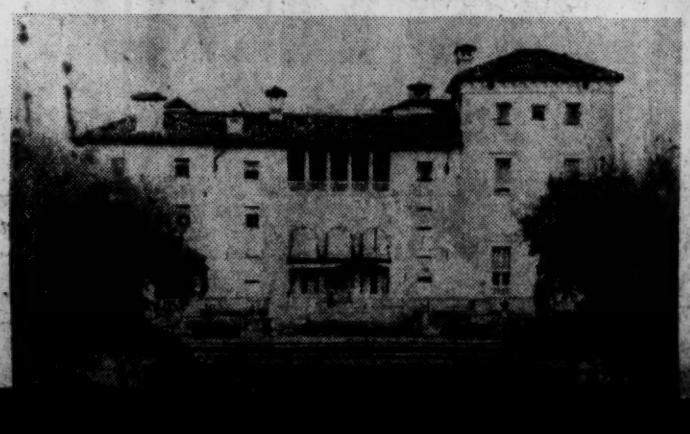
The suit was filed by Thomas P. Monteverde, trustee for Mrs. McAlister, aged widow who was bilked of $1,000,000 by the Adjmis, against Floyd F. Miner as operator of M. F. Smith National Detective Bureau. The suit alleges that the statement of expenses beginning March 16, 1960 was "erroneous and excessive."

★ ★ ★

Costly Vizcaya Shows a Profit

VIZCAYA, Dade's financially strained art museum managed to score a $5,501.55 profit in the first half of fiscal 1961-62, but is still $216,755.93 in the red.

Metro's Internal Auditor W. Wirt Culbertson reported



Integration

Charles Oldham
. . . 'real people'

Miami's "great progress" in civil rights has caused the Congress of Racial Equality to scrap plans to launch its Freedom Highways drive here, CORE's national chairman said Friday.

Charles Oldham, St. Louis attorney who has headed the non-violent integration group for more than five years, said the campaign to integrate chain restaurants and motels along the South's major highways will start in Greensboro, N.C., instead.

At its national convention in Bayfront Park Auditorium, CORE set aside $20,000 to back the campaign, which gets under way July 15.

Oldham said not only Mi-

Beach Debaters Into 2 First Place

Miami Beach High School debaters and orators won two first places in the National Forensic League tournament just completed at Montana State University in Missoula.

In addition, their teacher during the past three years, Mrs. Richard D. Gillen, won the "Coach of the Year" award.

Winner of first place in the nation in the boys' extemporaneous division was Stephen Mackauf, 17, who was graduated from Miami Beach High earlier this month.

The school team of eight members won the sweepstakes championship for scoring the highest number of points in all categories.

Members of the Beach team in addition to Mackauf are Trudy Gertler, who placed second in the nation in dramatic interpretation; Mike Von Borsig, who teamed with Mackauf and placed fifth in debate; Allan Albert, who went to the quarter finals in extemporaneous speaking and won third place in poetry reading; Jay Mechling, Allen Fuller, Alan Paul and David Kaye.

The Beach team is sponsored by the Speech Boosters Club and various civic, service and business organizations. It won the state championship in 1961 and this yar.

Mackauf, son of Attorney and Mrs. Walter S. Mackauf, 4533 Adams Ave., was a 1962 Herald Silver Knight nominee in speech and drama and was runner-up in the finals. Von Borsig won the Silver Knight trophy in English.

Mackauf will enter the Uni-

Medfly-Hit Crops Out --Jamaica

By KARL WICKSTROM
Herald Staff Writer

The U. S. Commerce Department said Friday that Jamaica slapped a complete embargo on all Florida fruits and vegetables because of fruit fly discoveries here.

It was the first foreign nation to close its doors to Florida shipments. since the first fruit fly was found June 6.

The tiny island nation's ban applies to fresh fruits and vegetables passing through Florida, as well as those grown here.

The Commerce Department said it learned of the Jamaican ban through the U. S.

Batista Daughter Seeks Old Name

The 21-year-old daughter of Cuba's ex-dictator Fulgencio Batista filed a Dade Circuit Court petition Friday to change her name back to Elisa Aleida Batista from Elisa Aleida Garcia Cantero.

n Drive in Miami Dropped

Great Progress in Civil Rights Called Reason by CORE Leader

ami but all of Florida "is virtually out of the picture," because chain owners contacted throughout the state have nearly all agreed to serve Negroes and inter-racial groups.

Prime targets now will be North Carolina and Virginia, with some activity in South Carolina and Delaware, he said.

A. D. Moore, CORE's national treasurer and chairman of the Miami chapter, said he was very proud of this area's record in civil rights.

It was achieved, he said, because "we have store and restaurant owners here who are real people."

There are 152 delegates attending the four-day convention, which winds up Sunday.

They traveled here from all parts of the nation, with the largest groups including those from St. Louis, New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit.

At the morning session, James McCain, director of the drive to get Southern Negroes registered to vote, reported progress in the two-month-old campaign in three states.

Current targets are 12 counties in South Carolina, Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La., and Jackson, Miss., where CORE and other organizations are coordinating their efforts.

In Baton Rouge, between May 9 and June 24, McCain said, 107 CORE volunteers contacted 921 unregistered Negroes, and 102 of them tried to register.

Only 71 succeeded.

CORE contends the other 31, with one possible exception, were qualified to become voters. McCain said the organization is now preparing to fight their cases in court.

About 1,200 Negroes have registered successfully in five South Carolina counties in the past two months, he said.

In New Orleans, the local CORE chapter has assisted 156 Negroes in registering "quietly" in the past 30 days, McCain added.

Oldham, national chairman for more than five years, said nearly half of CORE's affiliated chapters are in the South.

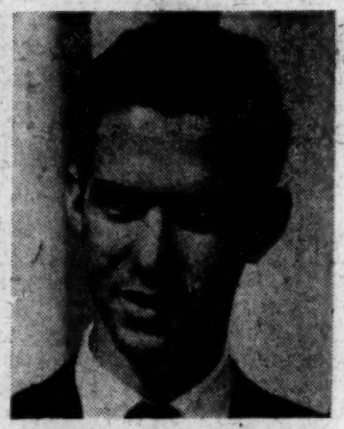
National membership totals 44,000, he said, but only a few thousand are active in the chapters. Most are associate members supplying financial support.

Japan Volcano Erupts, Kills 3

TOKYO — (AP) — A volcanic eruption Friday night killed three men and injured one other on Mt. Tokachi, in Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island.

The Central Meteorological Agency reported the eruption. It said the men were among 11 employes of a sulfur mining company operating near the mouth of the 6,812-foot volcano.

ers Talk Themselves laces at Tournament



Stephen Mackauf
... extemporaneous

versity of Miami this fall on a full four-year debate scholarship. In addition to his debating and oratorical activity, he has photography as his hobby, plays the clarinet and is a ham radio operator.

He won a $1,000 scholarship in 1960 as district champion in the Exchange Club's oratorical contest. When he was only 14 he won the state championship in the Optimist Clubs' oratorical contest and in 1961 he won one of three awards in The Herald's Letter Writing Contest on "What I Can Do for America."

He also has acted in the Coconut Grove Playhouse and in television commercials. When he was eight years old he played the part of "The Boy" in a movie of the General Motors Motorama which was filmed here.

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NO DOWN PAYMENT

GENERAL ELECTRIC AIR CONDITIONING

Friday that paid admissions from Oct. 1 through March 31 totaled 58,292, or 9.722 more than the year before when there was a six-month deficit of $7,220.65.

★ ★ ★

Hialeah Publisher Pleads Innocent

The publisher of a Hialeah newspaper pleaded innocent Friday to charges he failed to pay overtime to 19 of his employes. Jay Morton, of 300 E. First Ave., Hialeah, will be tried Oct. 15. If convicted, he faces a maximum fine of $10,000.

★ ★ ★

Company Wants to Reorganize

Entrepreneur William Cahn sought court permission Friday for one company in his tangled American Bonded Mortgage Co. network to reorganize on its own.

Cahn, who controls both American Bonded and Aspic Investment Corp., petitioned U.S. District Court to separate Aspic from the other firms being reorganized under American Bonded bankruptcy proceedings.

The petition said Aspic has assets of $1,838,000 and liabilities of $1,399,400, but is unable to pay its debts as they come due.

★ ★ ★

Was Museum Charge Dropped?

The City of Miami Friday dropped charges that Luis Marre, 58, operated a "disgusting and indecent" wax museum at 44 W. Flagler St. Municipal Judge John R. Barrett ruled the charge was brought under an invalid city ordinance. City Prosecutor John Thomas said he will bring new charges under a state law.

★ ★ ★

Airline Challenges Suspension

Imperial Airlines of Miami Springs, challenged in Washington the legality of the Federal Aviation Agency's emergency order suspending its operating certificate after a fatal crash at Richmond, Va., last Nov. 8.

Imperial asked the Civil Aeronautics Board to review the FAA suspension order of last Dec. 19 and to grant a full dress hearing in Miami.

Golden Picks Liz As 'Humanitarian'

By KARL WICKSTROM
Herald Staff Writer

Humorist - humanist Harry Golden said Friday his nominee for a brotherhood of the year award would be Elizabeth Taylor.

He pointed out that the screen queen has been married to two Jews, a Catholic and a Protestant.

"You just can't beat that for brotherhood," the North Carolina author and weekly newspaper publisher said. He spoke here at the national convention of the Congress Of Racial Equality.

The rotund little man mixed a minimum of his famous humor into a hard-hitting talk in which he stressed that "human dignity" overshadows all other world issues.

He praised CORE as ". . . in the tradition of Ghandi" and said, "Someday your children will be proud you participated in this movement — this nonviolence."

Like Ghandi's desert walks and fasting, the CORE sit-ins and freedom rides are "fantastic sociological stories" of this century, he said.

Golden said people in the Far East asked him about the "freedom rides" and "Little Rock," never about technological progress or materialistic wealth in the U.S.

The struggle for human dignity among all persons "strikes at the very root of our survival as a civilization," Golden said. "This is the real issue of the world."

More than 200 delegates and visitors, about equally divided Negro and white, gave Golden a standing ovation after his lecture.

the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation.

The federal and state departments of agriculture here were unaware of the Jamaican embargo but officials said it was no surprise.

"We expect to hear from other countries, too," said a spokesman for the state agriculture unit. .

The Jamaica ban itself was expected to have little effect on Florida's agricultural activity. Florida shipments to Jamaica have been light, the USDA said.

No new medfly finds were reported Friday in Dade. A B-25 bomber, converted for spraying, concentrated on the Perrine area, dropping 3,040 gallons of malathion-based poison.

Perrine was the scene of the latest find, on Thursday.

Friday's spraying caused a freak accident in which two men working a balloon guide for the plane were injured, one seriously.

John William Bussey, 18, was in serious condition with two broken leg bones after a car knocked him into a canal alongside Coral Reef Drive, a half mile west of U. S. 1.

The other man, Eric Linden Wanderon, 18, also was hit by the car and thrown some 20 feet across the canal police said. Wanderon, however, was not seriously hurt.

Police said Marvin Franklin Smith, 17, failed to see traffic in front of him slow down while passersby watched the balloon maneuvering. The Smith car swerved onto the shoulder, striking the men. Smith was charged with careless driving and causing an accident.

Smith's car plunged into a canal but he and a companion escaped injury.

The apparent infestation in the Perrine region caught mango shippers in their busiest period and a half-dozen "gas chambers" were hastily set up and operating Friday to meet fumigation requirements as Dade's quarantine area slid southward.

The cost of the fumigation treatment — as much as 50 cents a bushel — cuts deeply into expected profits on the mangoes.

Harold Kendall, president of the South Florida Growers Association, figured about 15,000 bushels of mangoes remain to be sent to northern areas and other spots. He estimated half of the current crop went out before the fumigation order.

Unless more finds are made to the south, most avocado growers will escape special regulation. Shipping of avocadoes will start in about two weeks, reaching a peak in the fall.

ed her husband, Raoul Garcia Cantero, and has a son, born Aug. 1, 1960 as Raoul Garcia Cantero y Batista. Ending a year's visit in Madrid in 1961, she has lived since then at 2733 SW Third Ave., she says. She was born in Havana Feb. 7, 1941.

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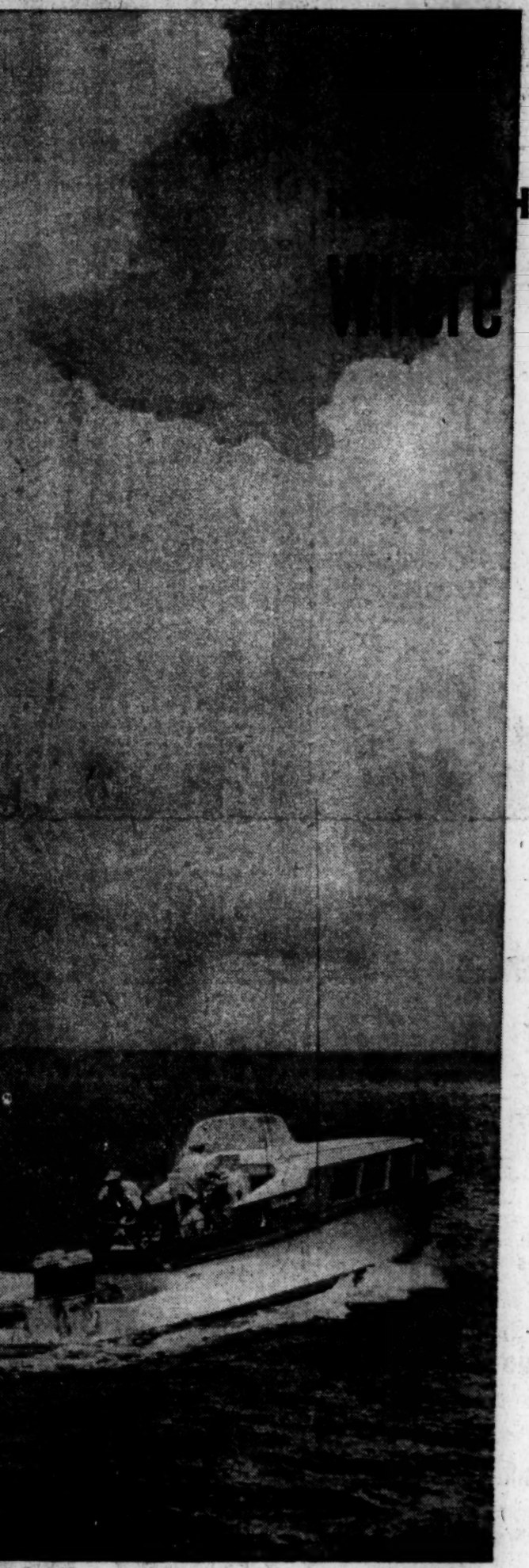


HE HOUR TO GO

the buoys are

As the full swing of summer rounds the corner, more and more South Floridians feel the desire to go down to the sea again. Far from the sound of automobile horns and busy typewriters, the weekend sailor finds the relaxing freedom of sun and salt.

But as traffic increases on the ocean highways, there is increasing need to adhere to the rules of the road and consider newer marine accessories and equipment. July 1, 1962 is the first day of SAFE BOATING WEEK, proclaimed by Governor Farris Bryant.

The time is now for old salts and new to safety check their vessels.

If your boat is not up to par, or lacks essential safety accessories, search now for the latest in craft and nautical equipment.

Today, as every day, the Miami Herald's boating pages in the classified section offer you the largest supermaket of marine accessories and boats available in South Florida.

Shop there now for more fun, more safety afloat.

THE Herald

FR 9-3711

235/63

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich and James Peck

One Hour To Register One Negro

Kingstree, S.C., March 7: The type of terrorism practiced in Mississippi is not the only technique employed in the deep south to discourage Negroes from exercising their right to vote. Here in Kingstree the tactic used is an exasperating slowdown on registration procedures in the cases of Negroes.

"When we arrived at Kingstree at 8:40 A.M. on March 4, 138 Negroes were standing in line waiting to register," reports Frank Robinson, CORE field secretary. Only 14 entered the office during the day of whom 11 succeeded in registering and 3 failed. The remaining 124 faced the choice of returning another day or giving-up.

"The first in line entered the office at 9 and did not come out until 10:10. The other 13 were in the office for periods ranging from 18 to 50 minutes.

"In addition to being required to read sections of the constitution and write a perfectly-punctuated interpretation thereof, the Negroes are asked a number of questions by the registrar. These include: "How long have you been working at your present job?' 'Who sent you here?' 'Why does a person register?' Each Negro has to go through this, simply to register."

CORE plans an immediate protest to Williamsburg county officials and federal authorities. If no change results, further action will be taken.

Protest New Shooting at Registration Workers

Greenwood, Miss., March 7: The second shooting within a week of Negro registration workers in this area drew a strong protest wire to President Kennedy from CORE National Director James Farmer.

Only six days after Jimmy Travis was seriously wounded by bullets fired by whites in an unlicensed car, three Negro registration workers were cut by shattered glass in a similar shooting.

Farmer's wire to the President said:

Continued armed attacks on voter registration workers in Mississippi communities endanger the peace, security and reputation of the United States as well as the lives of these gallant workers. The federal government under your administration has encouraged the widest possible extension of voter registration as an exercise of citizenship responsibilities. CORE demands that you protect those who accept your urgings. The federal government cannot stand by while hoodlums defy our Constitution.

###

The New Citizen

File VEP general

"Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinions in good men is but knowledge in the making." —John Milton

Compilation Of Some Political Material Published In The NEW CITIZEN During 1961-62 (Compiled Nov. 1963)

By Ernest Calloway

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

STANDARD POLITICAL EQUATION AND RACE

Now that Thurgood Marshall has been confirmed by the Senate for the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, there are many political object lessons that can be learned from the long, tedious ordeal and cavalier treatment that surrounded the steps to approval.

One of the important primary lessons here is that the Negro community, despite its dominant position in many key metropolitan areas, is still considered merely a vote-producing colony by the two major political organizations, and not as a source of potential leadership in government.

Compare the treatment of Thurgood Marshall, the Negro to that accorded Arthur Goldberg, the Jew by the very same Judiciary Committee. Both are outstanding Americans of rare ability and passionately devoted to the democratic process. But one was treated as an interloper and the other was treated as a member of the "club."

The fact of the matter is that the Arthur Goldbergs of American politics have finally achieved the status of "club" members, in that, the Jewish community has become an integral part of the practical political equation that dominates American politics. On the other hand, the Negro—far more important as a grass-roots voter—has not been absorbed as a meaningful factor into the Great Equation.

The business of political accommodation is a highly developed science in American political life. Because of the group self-interest nature of things in many of our great American cities and states, political strategists will seek to appeal to the major sections of the community by balancing the party slate with an appropriate number of Catholics, Protestants, Jews, ethnic, geographical and economic groupings. Presidents, Governors and Mayors take these factors into consideration when making high level appointments. Its a well-established part of the game and it sustains the chance of political survival. Even the Supreme Court of the United States and the President's Cabinet must bend to the demands of this political equation.

The dominant factors in the time-honored political equation today are: geography, religion, economic status and nationality. Within the past half century the Jew and eastern and southern European ethnic groups have been fully accepted into the equation.

Race, and especially the Negro, appears to be the last major group outside of this political method. Perhaps a few more Thurgood Marshall's and an insistent new perspective on the part of the Negro political leaders around the country may bring race—with great social impact—into the "club."

THE NEGRO'S Right To Vote In South

•••

THE ANTI-CIVIL RIGHTS FRONT

The Geography Of Bigotry

•••

Anatomy Of Southern Politics And Negro Population

Mississippi - Institutional Poverty, Organic Fear

Alabama - Imported Industrialism, Vacuum Packed

North Carolina - The Fine Arts Of Polarithmetic

Louisiana - Soft Under-Belly Of The Oligarchies

•••

St Louis Summit

Where? From Here

Inside Democratic Party

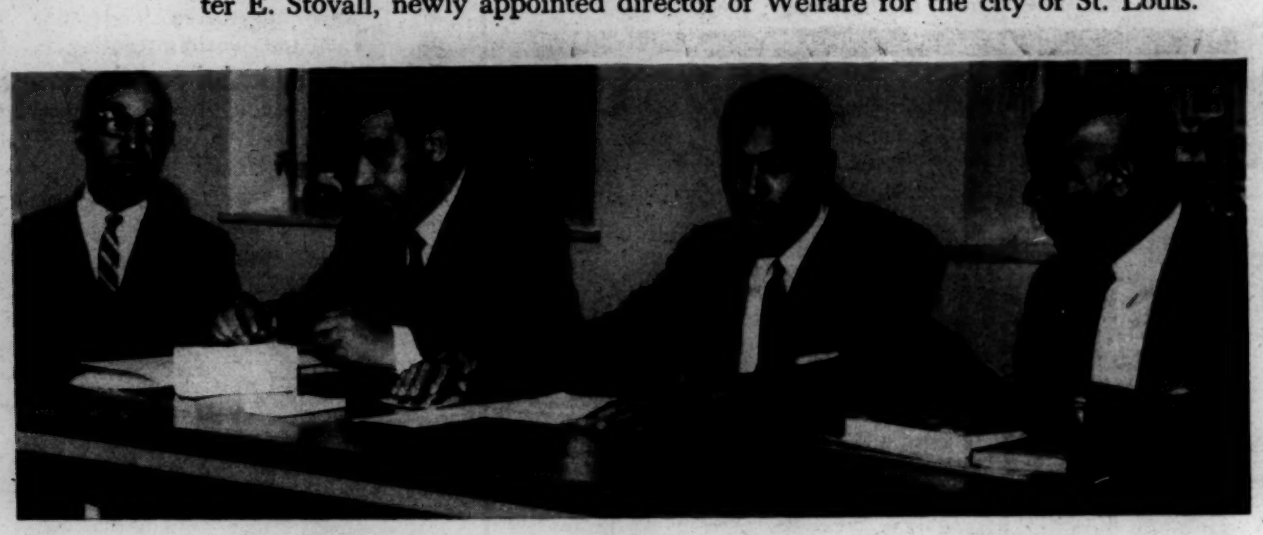
New Negro Political Elite

THE ANTIOCH CONFERENCE

A QUICK LOOK AT THE RECENT 'SUMMIT' MEET

PANEL OF EDUCATION. Reading left to right: Mrs. Leslie Bond, Ex. Bd., NAACP; James E. Hurt, Jr., Member of School Board; Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, NAACP President; and Dr. Ruth M. Harris, a director with the Board of Education.

PANEL ON EMPLOYMENT: M. Leo Bohannon, Ex. Director of the St. Louis Urban League, leads the discussion. Others: Senator T. D. McNeal, Stanley Gates, director of personnel of the St. Louis Public Service Company, and Chester E. Stovall, newly appointed director of Welfare for the city of St. Louis.



PANEL ON POLITICAL LIFE: Reading left to right: ..Dr. Lawrence Nicholson, Harris Teachers College; Ernest Calloway, publisher of the NEW CITIZEN; Alderman William L. Clay and Attorney Robert L. Witherspoon.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND REGISTRATION IN THE NEGRO CORRIDORS OF ST. LOUIS POLITICS

Ward	Total Precincts	Predom. Negro Pcts.	Total Population (1960 Cen.)	NEGRO POPULAION Est. % Negro	NEGRO POPULAION Estimated Population	CURRENT REGISTRA' 4/62 Total	CURRENT REGISTRA' Estimated Negro
The Inner Corridor Wards (Predominantly Negro)							
4th	24	24	29,107	95%	27,600	12,731	12,300
5th	21	15	37,127	70%	26,000	10,250	7,200
6th	6	3	6,170	50%	3,000	2,533	1,300
18th	23	23	26,881	98%	26,500	12,013	11,800
19th	22	22	24,961	98%	24,500	8,628	8,500
20th	20	18	26,598	90%	23,900	12,622	11,500
21st	19	11	22,637	70%	15,820	11,132	7,500
22nd	20	17	31,922	90%	28,800	12,050	11,000
26th	22	20	30,333	85%	25,500	13,007	12,000
	175	153	235,806	83%	202,620	94,966	83,100
The Outer Corridor Wards (Substantially Negro)							
3rd	19	5	25,826	25%	5,200	8,897	2,500
7th	16	4	27,163	25%	5,400	8,136	2,200
16th	18	4	26,502	20%	5,200	9,364	2,200
17th	17	4	22,352	20%	4,400	8,352	2,000
25th	20	3	22,334	15%	3,350	10,533	1,600
27th	22	4	23,083	20%	4,700	13,055	2,300
28th	20	8	25,584	40%	9,000	10,837	4,200
	132	32	172,744	21%	37,250	69,169	17,000
Grand Totals	307	185	308,550	77%	239,870	164,135	100,100

Where Do We Go From The 'Summit' In St Louis

By Ernest Calloway

What apparently began as a public relations and promotion effort on the part of St. Louis' oldest Negro newspaper — the St. Louis Argus — finished as a groping but somewhat successful, first step in the conceptive development of new broad lines of communication within the St. Louis Negro Community.

Ambitiously billed as a "Summit Conference of St. Louis Negro Leadership, the all-day meeting at Antioch Baptist Church on September 30 was physically successful in that more than 200 persons attended to listen to panels composed of local personalities involved in such problem areas as education., employment, housing and politics. Whether such a parade of special pleading and re-hashing of key problems were of any great value remains to be seen. Most of those gathered had heard the recitations over and over.

Perhaps the most unfortunate aspect of the meeting was the selection of a politically partisan dinner speaker, in the case of Louis Martin of the National Democratic Committee. Although Mr. Martin is an effective representative of the Democratic Party, this was not the strategic time and moment to engage in partisan politics.

Nevertheless, it was not the subject matter, nor the organization of the conference, nor the limited dimension of the meeting that was really important. What was important was the dormant conceptual nature of the meeting that added hidden vitality and hope to the gathering at Antioch Baptist Church two Saturdays ago. And for this the community owes a debt of gratitude to the St. Louis Argus.

Traditionally, the large and sprawling Negro community of St. Louis has maintained one major negative personality trait, namely; the lack of substantive moral cohesion and active community-wide social reflexes. It is a community made up of many smaller communities and each completely isolated and unaware of the existence of the other. Each community speaks its own language. Each charts its own limited goals, and each suffocates in its own particular vacuum. It should be a point of concern that the Negro community supports more organizations than any other area of the city — and its the least organized.

Consequently, the larger and more composite Negro community exists as the sum total of the negativeness and ever diminishing horizons of smaller isolated communities. And as a result effective community-wide social action if often check-mated by these weaknesses within rather than by outside forces.

The Antioch Conference, and its representation from several significant sectors, serves as an indication that the Negro of St. Louis has now achieved a measure of social concern and maturity necessary to tackle the primary problem of inter-community communication. Not the problems of housing, schools, employment and political action, but the elementary problems of communication and the arts of accommodation in the pursuit of dynamic solutions to these tedious social issues. This means that posing and stating the problem is not the all-important need. Equally important is the development of the social discipline necessary to pursue an aggressive course of community action to any and all hard-core problems.

This involves the day to day task of improving lines of communication in all sectors of the organized St. Louis Negro community. This would include churches, business groups, fraternal groups, labor unions, social clubs, fraternities, sororities, neighborhood organizations, civil rights organizations, newspapers, cultural groups, political organizations and others.

This does not suggest that a supra organization must be created in the Negro community This would merely compound the lack of communication. Real communication can only develop in stages and levels, and expand from these points.

Perhaps a good starting point could be in the area of political organizations in the Negro community. Here an informal leadership forum could be created to get acquainted and soberly explore the areas of agreement and disagreement. This process of exploration may reveal that many of the differences are minor in nature, and if not, can be resolved by a spirit of accommodation. Here the stakes of good, effective communication are high and it may possibly serve the interest of all political leaders in the community to seek minimum agreements of understanding.

This could be a starting point in the effort to close the communication gaps in a community that sorely needs the opportunity to exercise its social reflexes and to develop a new measure of moral cohesion.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO POPULATION BY COUNTIES IN TEN SOUTHERN STATES

State	Total County Units	COUNTIES 50% OR MORE NEGRO		COUNTIES 34 TO 49% NEGRO		COUNTIES 16 TO 34% NEGRO		COUNTIES 6 TO 15% NEGRO		COUNTIES 5% OR LESS	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Arkansas	75	5	6.6%	17	22.6%	11	14.6%	8	10.6%	34	45.6%
Alabama	67	12	22.3%	17	20.8%	23	34.6%	9	13.4%	6	8.9%
Florida	67	2	3.0%	5	7.4%	39	58.2%	20	29.8%	1	1.5%
Georgia	159	37	20.8%	32	22.6%	39	24.4%	35	22.0%	16	10.2%
Louisiana	64	9	15.6%	23	35.1%	24	38.4%	7	10.9%	0	0.0%
Mississippi ...	82	30	34.1%	24	31.6%	23	28.3%	4	4.8%	1	1.2%
N. Carolina .	100	11	11.0%	31	31.0%	23	23.0%	20	20.0%	15	15.0%
S. Carolina ...	46	15	35.2%	14	30.3%	14	30.3%	2	4.2%	0	0.0%
Tennessee ...	95	2	2.2%	5	5.4%	3	3.1%	36	37.8%	49	51.5%
Virginia	98	15	15.2%	21	21.2%	19	19.7%	17	17.4%	26	26.5%
Totals—	853	138	15.8%	191	22.4%	217	26.5%	158	18.2%	148	17.1%

Negro Population And Southern Politics

A quick, but steady look at the Negro-white population patterns of the south will suddenly reveal many of the base elements of irony and burlesque so often found in the political democracy of the U. S. and occasionally referred to by super-patriots as the "American way of life".

It would appear that there is a very close relationship between Negro population concentration and the liberal-conservative disposition of individual members of Congress and state legislatures. Interestingly enough, this particular population concentration produces results in the North quite different from those obtained in the south. In the North, the areas of Negro population concentration tend to produce out-spoken liberals in our state and national legislative bodies, while in the south it tends to create out-spoken conservatives and hate-mongers. In the south, it would appear that the heavier Negro population concentration the more conservative the legislator.

Today, there are 328 counties out of 853 in 10 southern states where the Negro population constitutes 35 percent or more of the total population. The ten states include: Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

A further break-down of the 1960 census figures reveals that in 138 or 16 percent of these counties, the Negro population is in excess of 50 percent of the total.

In an additional 191 or 22.3 percent of these counties, the Negro population range between 35 and 49 percent.

A state by state survey show:

ARKANSAS: There are 75 counties in Arkansas of which five contain a Negro majority ranging from 56 to 61 percent of the total population. An additional 17 counties maintain a Negro population between 35 and 49 percent. These counties are adjacent to the Mississippi line and southern Arkansas. Most of northern and central Arkansas has a negligible Negro population.

ALABAMA: This state has 67 counties of which contain Negro majorities ranging from 50.7 percent to 83.5 percent of the total population. There are an additional 17 counties with Negro population betwen 35 and 49 percent. This population concentration moves from central Alabama down to the Florida border. Heaviest concentrated counties are: Maton County with 22,312 Negroes and 4,405 whites or 83.5 percent; Greene county with 11,054 Negroes, 2,546 whites or 81.3 percent; Lowndes county with 12,439 Negroes, 2,978 whites or 80.7 percent.

FLORIDA: There are two counties in Florida with a Negro population in excess of 50 percent. This includes Gadsen County with 24, 951 Negroes and 17,038 whites; and Jefferson county with 5,642 Negroes and 3,901 whites. Both counties are in northwest Florida near the Georgia state line. There are five additional counties with Negro population ranging from 35 to 49 percent

GEORGIA: There are 159 counties in Georgia. Of this number 37 or 21 percent have Negro majorities and an additional 32 have a Negro population ranging from 35 to 49 percent. Hancock County leads with a Negro majority of 74.8 percent. It is followed by Stewart County with 70.7 percent and Talbot County with 69.8 percent. Most of these counties cover the center of the state with negilible Negro population in North Georgia and South Georgia.

LOUISIANA: Nine of the 64 parishes of Louisiana have a Negro population in excess of 50 percent and 23 parishes have a Negro population ranging from 35 to 49 percent. Parishes with the heaviest Negro concentration include: West Feliciana with 66.1 percent; Tensas with 65 percent and Madison with 64.9 percent.

MISSISSIPPI: This state maintains the heaviest Negro concentration. Of the 82 counties 30 have a Negro population in excess of 50 percent and 24 have a Negro population ranging from 35 to 49 percent. Thus nearly two-thirds of the Mississippi counties have a Negro population of 35 percent or more. Counties with the heaviest concentration include: Tunica county with 79.2 percent; Clairborne county with 76 percent and Jefterson County with 75.5 percent. Most of the high Negro concentration covers the entire western part of the state and dominates the rich delta region.

NORTH CAROILNA: There are 100 counties in North Carolina and 11 of them have a Negro population in excess of 50 percent. An additional 21 have a Negro population ranging from 35 to 49 percent. Counties with the heaviest concentration include: Warren county with 64.7 percent; Northampton with 63.8 percent and Bertie county with 59.4 percent. All of this heavy population is concentrated along the eastern shore.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Fifteen of the 49 counties of South Carolina have a Negro population in excess of 50 percent of the total, and an additional 14 have a Negro population ranging from 35 to 49 percent. Heaviest concentration is found in Claredon county with 68.3 percent; Calhoun County with 66.9 percent; Williamsburg County with 66.3 percent and Lee County with 65 percent.

VIRGINIA: Virginia is composed of 98 counties of which 15 have a Negro population in excess of 50 percent. An additional 21 counties have a Negro population between 35 and 49 percent. Many of these counties are concentrated in the eastern Tidewater section of the state. Heaviest concentrations are found in Charles City with 83.3 percent; Sussex county with 66.3 percent and Surrey county with 64.7 percent.

TENNESSEE: There are two out of the 95 Tennessee counties with Negro population in excess of 50 percent. Both of these counties have become nationally known because of the efforts of Negro citizens to register and vote. Fayette County has a total population of 24,577 of which 16,931 or 68.9 percent are Negroes. Haywood County has a total population of 23,393 of which 14,338 or 61.3 percent are Negroes.

Projection of Negro-White Population Changes For the Next 160 Years

		White	Negro	Negro % Of Total	Negro-White Ratio
From April, 1960:					
1965	5 years	172,186,000	21,136,000	10.8%	8.1 to 1
1970	10 years	186,664,000	23,672,000	11.2%	7.8 to 1
1980	20 years	219,373,000	29,693,000	11.9%	7.3 to 1
1990	30 years	257,814,000	37,246,000	12.6%	6.9 to 1
2000	40 years	302,990,000	46,720,000	13.3%	6.4 to 1
2040	80 years	577,990,000	115,662,000	15.6%	5.0 to 1
2050	90 years	679,270,000	145,082,000	16.3%	4.6 to 1
2080	120 years	1,102,585,000	286,339,000	20.5%	3.8 to 1

THE NEGRO AND LABOR – THE TWO MOST DYNAMIC LIBERAL FORCES

The two most dynamic and cohesive liberal forces in the country are the labor movement and the Negro freedom movement . Together we can be architects of democracy in a south now rapidly industrializing. Together we can retool the political structure of the South, sending to Congress steadfast liberals who, joining with those from Northern industrial states, will extend the frontiers of democracy for the whole Nation... Together we can bring about the day when there will be no separate identification of Negroes and labor. There is no intrinsic difference as I have tried to demonstrate. Differences have been contrived by outsiders who seek to impose disunity by dividing brothers because the color of their skin has a different shade. I look forward confidently to the day when all who work for a living will be one with no thought to their separateness as Negroes, Jews, Italians or any other distinctions.

This will be the day when we shall bring into full realization the American dream — a dream yet unfilled,

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Before the AFL-CIO Convention
December 11, 1961

NEGRO VOTERS: WHERE THEY ARE A BIG FACTOR

■ **IN THE 5 LARGEST STATES OUTSIDE THE SOUTH:**

Negroes of Voting Age

New York	761,000
Illinois	567,000
Pennsylvania	499,000
California	465,000
Ohio	432,000

■ **IN THE 11 STATES OF THE SOUTH:**

Negroes of Voting Age

Texas	624,000
Georgia	613,000
North Carolina	547,000
Louisiana	518,000
Alabama	506,000
Florida	477,000
Virginia	439,000
Mississippi	423,000
South Carolina	379,000
Tennessee	298,000
Arkansas	197,000

By Ernest Calloway

CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE OLIGARCHIES

1962 could very well be the year for the beginning of a real massive dramatic assault by the civil rights forces upon the heretofore impregnable fortress of southern reaction - the ballot box.

For here lies the great key in determining the future rate and level of social and legislative progress that will be made in the United States during the critical and dangerous years ahead.

For all practical purposes, the dramatic pincer movements of the past several years - the supreme Court decisions, the Montgomery bus boycott, the student sit-ins, the mass prayer and protest demonstrations and the Freedom Rides of last year - have merely served as dress rehearsals and preparatory operations for the primary frontal attack that must be made against the durable super-structure of "fences" and walls that have been built around the ballot box in the South since the Reconstruction period.

These dramatic short-term movements have had the exilarating effect of unifying the many communities, eliminating old terrors and fears, building new self confidence, creating new aggressive leadership and focusing world attention on the soft under-belly of the American democracy. Now, we must gird for the real battle to free the soul of America.

With the new strange legislative vacuum being created by the Kennedy Administration in the area of civil rights, the great challenge of 1962 facing the civil rights forces is obtained at the primary source of this vacuum. In this case, it is the dominant political coalition of Northern Republican economic conservatism and southern oligarchic political power. This coalition, which had its genesis in the conspiracy to end the Reconstruction Period, has dominated the U. S. Congress for the past 80 years. And the real power key in this coalition are the southern political oligarchies that have successfully resisted any and all democratic advances.

It is self-evident that the power core of these oligarchies revolves around the super-structure of "fences" guarding the ballot boxes of the south. Consequently, most of the real opposition to school de-segregation and up-rooting of jim-crow practices in the south emerges from the fear that advances in these areas will tend to weaken the "fences" around the ballot box. This happens to be a more important factor than the mere question of social contact, racial equality and the hogwash of racial purity and superiority. These are merely mass conditional reflex instruments designed to guarantee the permanancy of the oligarchies.

We have new reached the point of no return. The mass co-ordinated assault upon the fences around the ballot box must be made. A meaningful victory here will not only serve the best interests of the Negro citizen, but it will serve the best interests of America groping for moral leadership throughout the world.

The Mississippi Story

Negro Population And Anatomy Of Southern Politics

Throughout the world the State of Mississippi has become synonymous with bigotry, white supremacy, violent racial hatred, economic and social backwardness. In terms of per capital income, it maintains the lowest in the country. Its educational standards are the lowest, its disease rate is the highest, its illegtimacy rate is the highest and its hatred of the "outside" world is perhaps the most intense.

Mississippi also maintains the highest percentage and greatest concentration in the country. Its Negro population of 900,000 or more constitutes over 42 per cent of the state's total population. Most of this Negro population is concentrated in the agriculturally-rich Delta region or those counties adjacent to the Mississippi River.

The state is sub-divided into 82 counties. Of this number, there are 29 counties with a Negro population in excess of 50 per cent according to the 1960 census. Eight of these counties have a Negro population in excess of 70 per cent. Six of the counties maintains a Negro population betwen 65 and 69 per cent, five have a Negro population between 60 and 64 per cent, and ten of the counties have a Negro population ranging from 50 to 59 per cent. The Mississippi counties with Negro majorities constitute 34 per cent of the total counties of the state.

In addition, there are 24 counties in Mississippi with Negro population ranging from 34 to 49 per cent. There are also 24 counties with Negro population ranging from 16 to 34 per cent. Only five counties in Mississippi have a Negro population less than 15 per cent of the total.

In reviewing the voting age population of Mississsippi, there appears to be a wide gap between the ratio of white voting age population to total white population and Negro voting age population to total Negro population. The census figures for Mississippi indicate that within the white population of the State, the voting age population constitutes 58.3 per cent of the total white, while in the Negro population, the voting age population only constitutes 45.9 per cent of the total. The only logical explanation for this is that Negroes below 21 are greater than white below 21 years of age. This gap is reflected in the fact that although the Negro constitute 42 per cent of the total population, he is reduced to 36 per cent of the total voting age population.

With all things being equal politically in Mississippi, Negroes could elect three Negro congressmen out of the six from the state. In the Third Congressional District, now represented by Cong. Smith, Negroes constitute 65.4 per cent of the total population and 55.4 per cent of the voting age population. However, in this District there are only 6,125 registered Negro voters or 5.6 per cent of the Negro voting age population.

Another District where possibly a Negro could be elected is the Fourth Congressional District of Congressman Williams. Here the Negro constitutes 46.3 per cent of the total population and 40 per cent of the voting age population. There are currently 9,277 registered Negro voters in the District or 9.1 per cent of the total Negro voting age population.

In the Second Congressional District of Congressman Whitten, Negroes constitute 47.5 per cent of the total population and approximately 40 per cent of the voting age population. However, there are only 558 registered Negroes in the District or 1.1 er cent of the Negro voting age population.

Congressman Colmer's district, the 6th has the fewest number of Negroes (21.4 per cent) but the largest number of registered Negro voters. In this district there are 6,349 registered Negro voters constituting 12.3 per cent of the Negro voting age population.

Another interesting aspect of the Negro-white population of Mississippi is seen in the combined figures of the 29 counties where Negroes are in a majority. These combined figures for the 29 counties show that the Negro constitute 63.5 per cent of the population. Here in these 29 counties is found over half of the Negro population in the State, yet they only account for one-third of the total Negro registration in the state.

Of the 458,000 Negroes in the 29 counties, there are only 7,366 registered Negro voters. In six of these counties there are no Negro registered voters.

In 19 counties there are less than 100 registered Negro voters. There are only four of the black-belt counties where there are more than 500 registered Negro voters. This would include Washington County with 2,563 Negro voters; Coahoma County with 1,960 Negro voters! Bolivar county with 612 Negro voters and Madison county with 607 Negro voters.

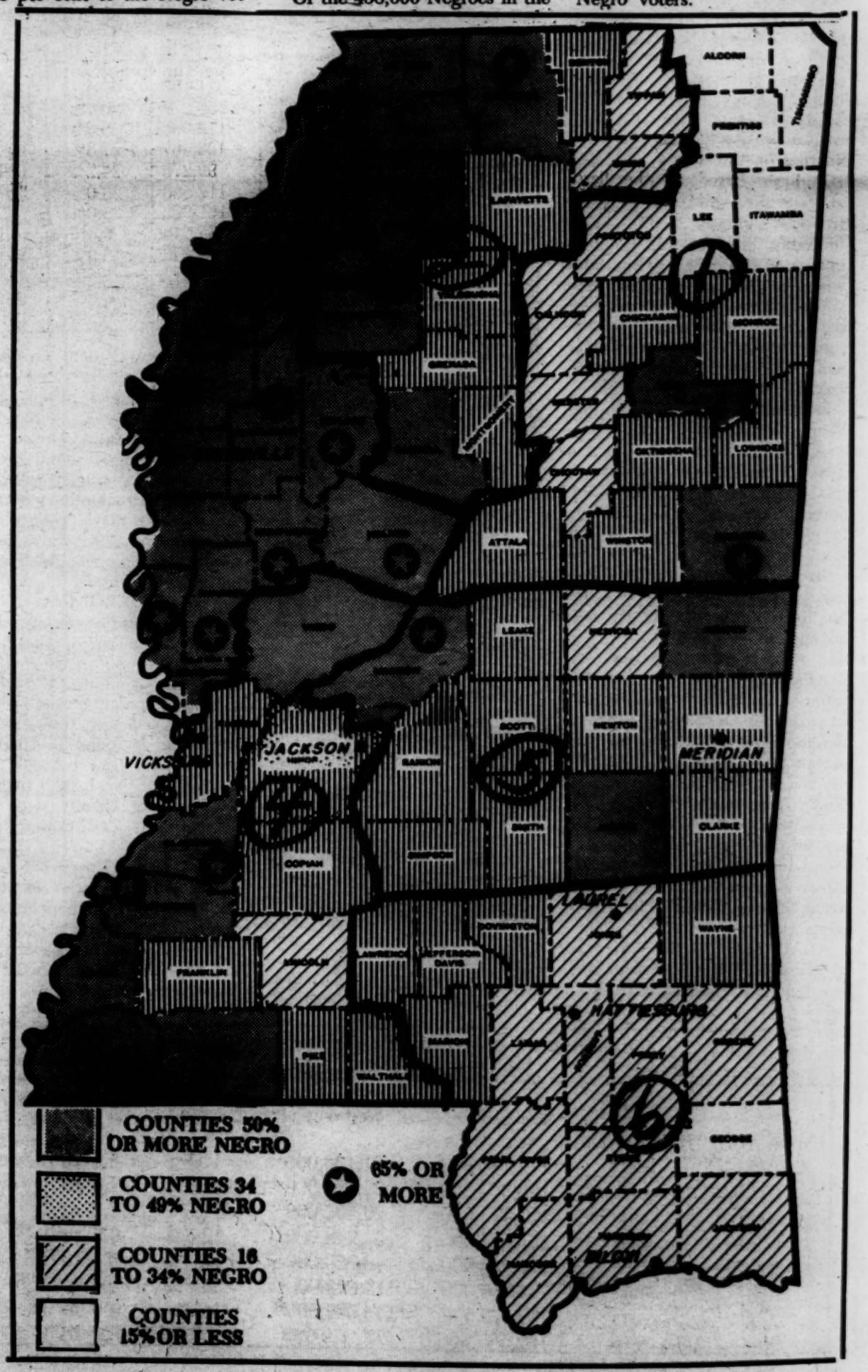
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, VOTING AGE POPULATION AND NEGRO REGISTRATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN MISSISSIPPI(*)

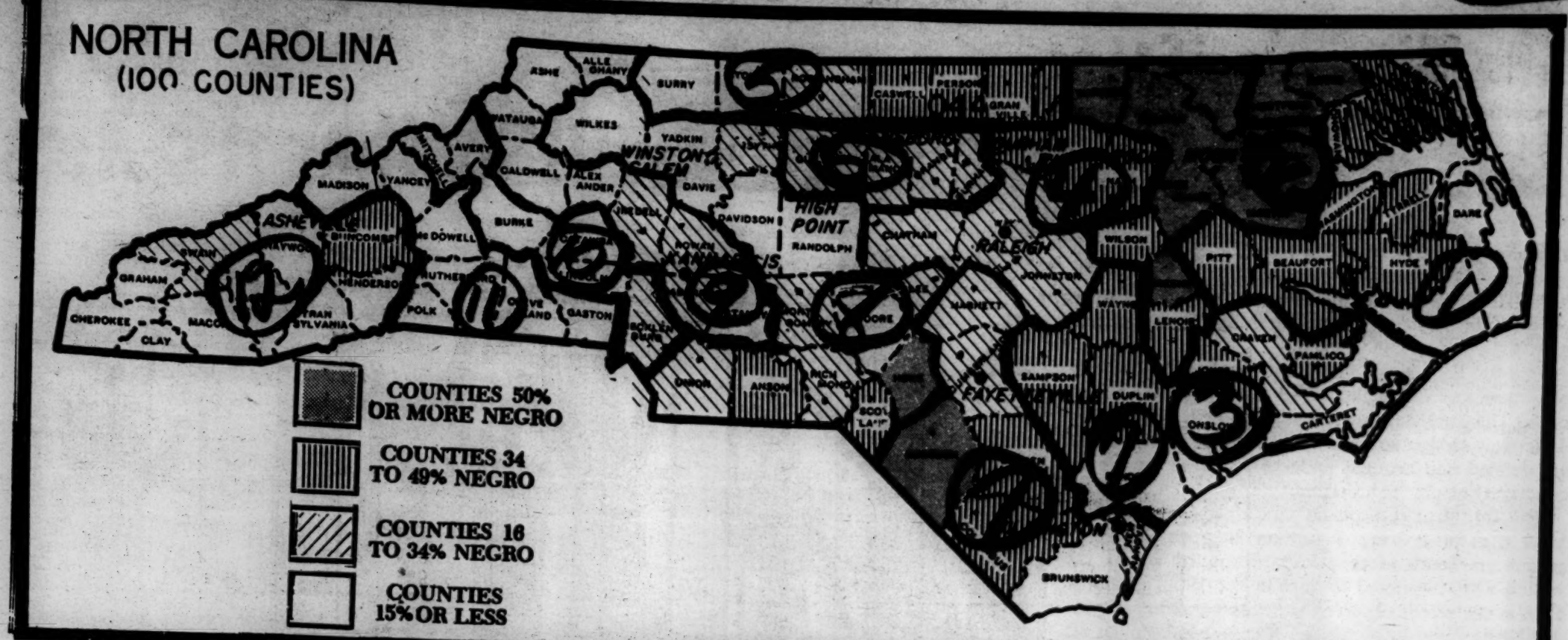
Miss. Cong Dist.	Present Congressman	Total Population of District	POPULATION			VOTING AGE POPULATION			NEGRO REGISTRATION	
			White Population	Negro Population	Negro % of Total	White	Negro	Negro % of Total	Regis. Negro Voters	% of Negroes Of Vot. Age
1st	Abernathy	370,230	247,350	122,880	32.8%	150,425	56,114	27.1%	865	1.5%
2nd	Whitten	242,625	126,765	115,887	47.5%	76,789	50,196	39.4%	558	1.1%
3rd	Smith	370,554	127,815	242,739	65.4%	74,461	108,304	55.4%	6,125	5.6%
4th	Williams	460,106	246,527	213,579	46.3%	149,322	101,703	40.0%	9,277	9.1%
5th	Winstead	295,070	173,530	121,540	41.0%	107,509	56,329	34.3%	2,882	5.0%
6th	Colmer	452,565	345,526	107,039	21.4%	193,925	50,985	20.9%	6,349	12.3%
		2,178,141	1,257,546	920.595	42.3%	748,266	422,256	36.1%	25,921	6.1%

(*) Source: Bureau of Census, 1960; 1961 Commission on Civil Rights Report
Congressional Directory, 1959.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND REGISTRATION IN THE 29 MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES WITH NEGRO MAJORITIES

County	Total 1960 Population	White	Negro	Negro % Of Total	Negroes Registered
Amite	15,573	7,130	8,443	54.2%	1
Bolivar	54,464	17,521	36,943	67.8%	612
Carroll	11,177	4,677	6,500	58.2%	6
Clairborne	10,845	2,600	8,245	76.0%	138
Clay	18,933	9,214	9,719	51.3%	10
Coahoma	46,212	14,630	31,582	68.3%	1,960
Copiah	27,051	12,992	14,059	52.0%	20
DeSoto	24,599	9,249	14,643	61.3%	3
Holmes	27,096	7,595	19,501	72.0%	41
Humphreys	19,093	5,758	13,335	69.8%	2
Issaquena	3,576	1,176	2,400	67.1%	0
Jasper	16,909	8,402	8,507	50.3%	6
Jefferson	10,142	2,489	7,653	75.5%	0
Jeff Davis	13,540	6,126	7,414	54.8%	96
Kemper	12,277	4,828	7,499	60.7%	20
LeFlore	47,142	16,699	30,443	64.6%	472
Quitman	21,019	7,715	13,304	63.3%	316
Madison	32,904	9,267	23,637	71.8%	607
Marshall	24,503	7,264	17,239	70.4%	17
Noxubee	16,826	4,724	12,102	71.9%	0
Panola	28,791	12,565	16,226	56.4%	10
Sharkey	10,738	3,247	7,491	69.8%	3
Sunflower	45,750	14,730	31,020	67.8%	161
Tallahatchie	24,081	8,580	15,501	64.4%	0
Tate	18,138	7,696	10,442	57.6%	0
Tunica	16,826	3,505	13,231	79.2%	22
Washington	78,638	35,239	43,399	55.2%	2,563
Wilkinson	13,235	3,807	9,428	71.2%	110
Yazoo	31,635	12,862	18,791	59.4%	179
Total	721,712	262,896	458,817	63.5%	7,366





North Carolina: The Fine Arts Of Polarithmetic

Negro Population And Anatomy Of Southern Politics

(4th in a Series)

Like the man who came to dinner, when a white voter is registered and counted in the "liberal" southern state of North Carolina, he-for the most part-is registered and counted in perpetuity. This means that he stays counted and neither rain nor snow, nor death, nor prison, nor flight to other sections of the country can erase his name from the registration rolls of the county. Here it is more difficult to take his name off than to get Negroes on the rolls.

And so, based on the hard practical nature of county politics today, the voting of the dead, the infirm, the insane, the convicts and the many who have left the county has become an engaging art and science in North Carolina county courthouse politics in efforts to hold back the potential power of the State's huge Negro population.

North Carolina, with 1,156,870 Negroes, has the third largest Negro population among the 50 states. Its Negro population is only exceeded by New York, Texas and Georgia. The Negro population of the state constitutes 25.4 percent of the total.

This, in addition to the usual "educational gimmicks" and economic pressures employed by all southern states to keep Negroes off the registration rolls, the North Carolina system is re-inforced by its method of manufacturing and permanently nourishing white voters as insurance against any possible insurgent political movement on the part of Negroes in the state.

Because of this, North Carolina maintains the highest percentage of "registered" voters among white population of voting age then any other state. While other states averages about 60 percent registration among white voters, the North Carolina figure soars to 92.8 percent.

The excesses of this system is revealed in the registration figures of many North Carolina counties. Approximately 54 of the 100 counties of the state show that there are more registered white voters than there are eligible white persons to register. Some examples: According to the 1960 Census, Henderson County has a voting age population of 21,052 but a white registration of 33,833. This means that 160 percent of the eligible white persons are registered. Polk County has a white voting age population of 6,104 to be matched with a white registration of 10,103 persons. Here the Census shows that there are only 9,972 white adults, children and teen-agers in the County.

Johnson County has 28,000 white persons of voting age, but 44,000 white registered voters.

Scotland County's 7,800 white persons of voting age are converted into 12,000 registered voters.

McDowell County is able to convert its 14,000 white persons of voting age into 20,000 voters. Burke County converts 29,000 persons into 38,000 registered voters.

Robeson County, N. C. lends itself to an example of the strange political arithmetic in the South. This county has a total white population of 36,552 and a Negro population of 52,550 — approximately 16,000 more Negroes than whites. However, when this population is "refined" to determine voting age population, there emerges 20,851 whites and 21,424 Negroes. The gap has now been reduced to 573 Negroes. When these figures are pushed through the registration machinery, the 20,000 whites of voting age become 25,000 registered voters and the 21,000 Negroes of voting age become 11,000 registered voters. Consequently, a white population minority of 41 percent is converted into a white political majority of 70 percent.

In terms of the ratio of total population, North Carolina follows the same general pattern of other states. Here 61 percent of total white population is of voting age as compared with 45 percent of total Negro population. This tremendous gap is reflected in the fact that although Negroes of North Carolina constitute 25.4 percent of the total population they are reduced to 21.5 percent of the voting age population.

The 210,450 registered Negro voters of the state — the highest of any southern state — represents 10.2 percent of the official total registration. Figures also show that Negroes of North Carolina maintain the highest percentage of Negro registration in the south with 38.2 percent of all eligibles registered.

A survey of the 12 congressional districts of North Carolina shows that in the 2nd District of Congressman Fountain, the Negro constitutes 50.4 percent of the population, but there are only 11,902 Negro voters out of a potential 75,000. In the 1st District of Cong. Bonner, the Negro represents 43 percent of the population but only 12,000 are registered. The highest number of Negro voters are found in the 7th District of Cong. Lennon with 31,000. In this district Negro population is 35 percent of the total and there are approximately 75,000 Negroes of voting age.

In the 3rd, 5th, 6th and 8th districts, Negro population ranges from 21 to 30 percent, and in the 10th, 11th and 12th districts located in the western part of the state, Negro population ranges from 13 to 17 percent of the total.

There are eleven counties in North Carolina with a Negro population in excess of 50 percent. And here we get some interesting political arithmetic.

The combined population of the eleven "black-belt" counties is 365,303 of which 207,213 or 56.6 percent is Negro and 158,092 or 45.4 percent is white.

The total number of persons of voting age in the eleven counties show that 94,789 are white and 87,719 are Negroes. Here the percentages shift to 51.7 percent white and 48.3 percent Negro.

Combined white "registered" voters in the eleven "black-belt" counties of North Carolina is listed as 97,685 (3000) more than there are eligible persons and approximately 40,000 more than the norm) and the number of Negro registered voters is 23,539 or 20.9 percent of the total.

And so the "black-belt counties" are whittled down to political size through the strange arts of arithmetic and the arbitrary power to make 2 plus 2 equals to three.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, VOTING AGE POPULATION AND NEGRO REGISTRATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Cong Dist.	Present Congressman	POPULATION			VOTING AGE POP			REGISTRATION			% of Negroes Of Vot. Age
		White Population	Negro Population	Negro % of Total	White	Negro	Negro % of Total	White	Negro	Negro % of Total	
1st	Bonner	142,515	111,196	43.4%	85,500	50,325	37.0%	88,317*	12,544	12.1%	25.0%
2nd	Fountain	155,351	158,377	50.4%	93,403	73,382	43.8%	79,341	11,902	12.2%	16.4%
3rd	Henderson	269,052	113,066	29.6%	146,804	54,036	27.0%	112,229	16,538	12.5%	29.6%
4th	Cooley	319,191	123,467	27.8%	192,373	58,345	24.1%	181,996	22,769	10.8%	37.8%
5th	Scott	309,716	99,276	24.2%	186,843	50,150	21.1%	158,685	26,398	14.1%	52.0%
6th	Kornegay	374,569	112,580	23.0%	225,986	59,174	20.7%	189,622	29,808	13.3%	51.0%
7th	Lennon	293,638	161,992	35.0%	165,437	72,631	30.2%	126,700	31,090	19.8%	43.0%
8th	Kitchin	317,664	88,618	21.4%	178,791	40,860	13.7%	179,389*	14,450	7.2%	35.0%
9th	Alexander	318,905	45,646	13.3%	190,574	22,869	10.3%	193,447*	12,080	5.8%	54.5%
10th	Jonas (R)	371,515	81,317	17.3%	221,202	41,366	15.4%	207,088	20,468	8.8%	49.2%
11th	Whitener	227,691	39,884	14.6%	156,557	19,086	10.7%	177,743*	9,537	4.7%	47.3%
12th	Taylor	299,472	22,213	6.6%	162,269	12,750	6,8%	160,409	7,810	4.1%	58.2%
	Total—	3,399,285	1,156,870	25.4%	2,005,955	550,929	21.5%	1,861430	210450	10.2%	38.2%

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND REGISTRATION IN THE 11 NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES WITH NEGRO MAJORITIES

County	Total 1960 Population	White	Negro	Negro % Of Total	Negroes Registered
Bertie	24,350	9,897	14,453	59.4%	713
Edgecombe	54,226	26.092	28,134	51.9%	1,787
Gates	9,254	4,232	5,022	52.6%	351
Greene	16,741	8,317	8,424	50.3%	385
Halifax	58,956	26,492	34,464	56.6%	1,954
Hertford	22,718	9,318	13,400	60.0%	537
Hoke	16,356	6,962	9,394	60.6%	2,484
Martin	27,139	13,579	13,560	50.0%	1,253
Northh'mpt'n	26,811	8,712	17,099	64.2%	1,300
Robeson	89,102	36,552	52,550	57.3%	11,994
Warren	19,652	6,939	12,713	64.7%	881
Total—	365,305	158,092	207,213	56.6%	23,539

The Southern Negro's Right To Vote

If the American creed of equality has been an inspiration to peoples elsewhere, at home it has been a goal toward which millions still struggle. The right to vote is a key element in the struggle. This right — the hallmark of a free man — is now within the reach of millions of southern Negroes. This article reviews the long history and the current picture.

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The right to vote has been found by generations of immigrant Americans to be a key to achieving equality. It is a right which may have to be organized to get results, but it represents both latent and actual power.

The southern Negro represents the largest segment of Americans still without this basic right of a free man. The final step toward winning this right is now under way as the facts are established, as the obstacles are defined and brought under fire and as the Negro continues to fight for his rights.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights reported in 1959 that there were 5 million Negroes of voting age in the South at the 1950 census, of whom 1.2 million were registered to vote in the 1956 elections. This, as the report observed, constituted about 25 percent Negro registration, while white registration was 60 percent of the white voting age population.

Outside the South, a Gallup poll survey in another context indicated that 53 percent of the Negro voting age population (including many recent emigrants from the South) was registered to vote.

In its 1961 report the Commission made further attempts to assess the Negro voting problem:

- In 129 counties in 10 southern states where Negroes compose at least 5 percent of the voting age population, less than 10 percent of this ostensibly eligible group is registered.
- In 23 counties in five of these states, no Negroes are registered though there are large Negro registrations in other counties with similar population structure in each of these states.
- In 100 counties in eight states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee), there is reason to believe Negro citizens are prevented by outright discrimination—or by fear of physical violence or economic reprisal—from exercising the right to vote.
- In a specific study of "Black Belt" counties the commission found in the 21 counties it examined there existed "substantial deprivations of civil rights."
- In 17 of these counties, where Negroes constitute a majority of the population, they either "do not vote at all or do so only in small numbers."

There is apparently no uniform practice among local power structures on Negro voting rights. The 1961 report tends to stress the variations which range as widely as 49 percent registration in Dade County (Miami), Florida, to the rural counties where no members of the majority Negro population register.

However, the Commission does notice some broad socio-economic tendencies: urban registration and voting among Negroes tends to be higher than rural; in the rural areas there tends to be an inverse relationship between Negro population and Negro registration.

The degree of economic control by whites plays an important role in determining the extent of civil rights granted the Negro. In cash-crop, share and tenant-farm areas experiencing contraction of their economies and having a high percentage of Negroes, the Negro is in an especially weak position and his human and civil rights are held to very low levels. With greater agricultural and industrial diversification, less centralized white economic control and smaller Negro populations, conditions in such areas tend to be somewhat better for the Negro.

But variations in patterns of discrimination in the South should not be overdrawn. The Commission's observations admittedly are of relative conditions. Its criteria for discrimination tend to be those which would lend themselves or would lead to successful legal action. Sworn complaints of deprivations and private-party litigation to secure voting rights are two of the four criteria used. Actions by the Attorney General, and the circumstantial evidence of no or very low registration in areas with high Negro populations, are the other two. The absence of such overt symptoms is scarcely proof of the absence of discrimination.

Regarding voting rights, however, there is a general disparity between Negro and white participation in southern political life. By comparing the percentages of white and non-white in voting age population with their percentages, where available, in total registration in 11 southern states, it becomes evident that non-whites usually account for a substantially smaller percentage of total registration than they do of voting age popul· ·on in these states.

Measurement of the deprivation of voting rights is very difficult. Obviously, registrars practicing discrimination are reluctant to give information. Until recently, only five states gave official registration figures by race; in some of the five this practice has already been discontinued. The Bureau of the Census reports do not give separate registration figures. There is therefore an understandable gap in the 1961 Commission report.

At least 275 counties (about 25 percent of the 1,090 counties in 11 southern states) supplied no registration figures. By subtracting the total non-white voting age population in the counties actually given from the estimated overall non-white voting age population, it would appear the missing counties contain a non-white voting age population of almost 820,000 persons about whose voting status we have no knowledge. Even a very wide overestimation due to shifts in population in the intervening years would still leave a great many people uncounted and possibly disfranchised.

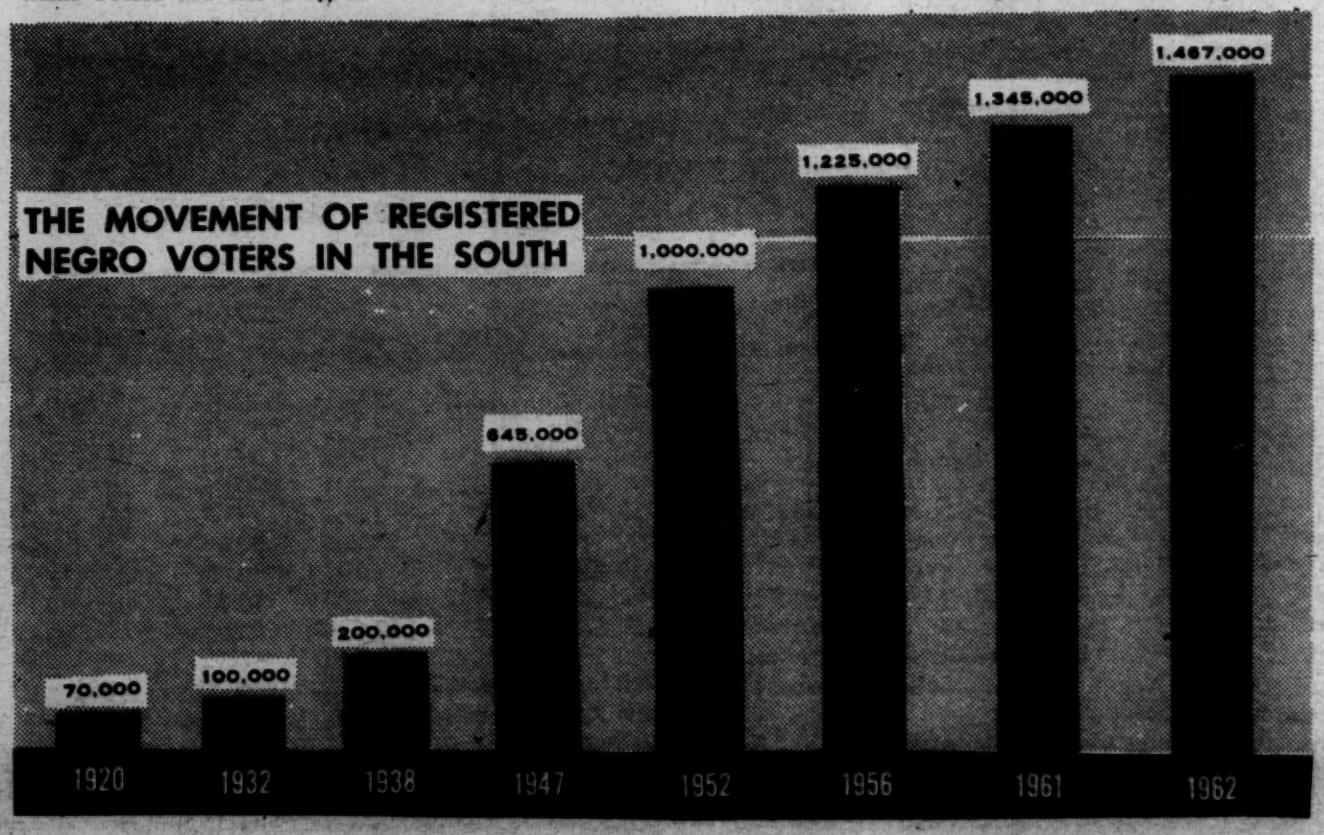
The figure of 25 percent non-white political participation in the 11 southern states cited in the 1959 report still held in 1961.

Another dimension of the general problem of disfranchisement is the way voting rights are diluted throughout the country by unequal districting and malapportionment of voting districts. These practices take on special meaning where discrimination is the rule. The inordinate political weight given rural areas everywhere is especially onerous in the South because it permits continued nourishment of the structure of disfranchisement in the rural South.

Yet in the words of the Commission report, "There are many counties in the South where a substantial Negro population not only has no voice in government but suffers extensive deprivation—legal, economic, educational and social."

How did this modern form of re-enslavement of the southern Negro come about?

The end of the Civil War found the southern economy in virtually total collapse. The end of the slave system appeared to prohibit rebuilding the plantation economy based on cash crops: tobacco, rice, indigo, cane and cotton, dependent on the export trade as



Congressman George H. White NORTH CAROLINA 1897-1901 | Congressman Henry P. Cheatham NORTH CAROLINA 1889-93 | Senator Blanche K. Bruce MISSISSIPPI 1875-81 | Congressman Robert Smalls SOUTH CAROLINA, 1871-1881 | Congressman John M. Langston VIRGINIA 1890-91

Some Negro Congressmen Who Served In The U. S. Congress Prior to 1900. Congressman White of North Carolina Was The Last To Serve

much as on American markets and which, in the absence of labor-saving machinery, was unprofitable except under conditions of slave or slave-like labor.

A southern aristocracy, determined to salvage its old way of life, evolved the economic institutions of sharecropping and farm tenancy whose success depended upon retention of some form of human bondage. But how was the newly liberated Negro bent on freedom beaten down?

First, economic circumstances operated against him. In an agricultural setting there was no labor market into which he might be absorbed. As a farmer with "forty acres and a mule," it was almost impossible to make a living without capital in a land of often vast plantation holdings producing cash crops and requiring large acreages for profit. Processing, distributing and sophisticated marketing facilities and outlets as well as machinery, seed and staples were in the hands, first of the plantation owners, then of the rapidly developing storekeeper-banker class and later in the hands of absentee owners.

Credit was the economic beartrap into which the Negro had no choice but to step. Credit provided the economic basis for almost a hundred additional years of Negro peonage in the rural South.

Still the Negro struggled for freedom by political participation in the Reconstruction governments and by attempting to maintain economic independence as long as he could.

The second circumstance forcing the resubjugation of the Negro was the extension of white supremacy by the southern owning classes and their supporting structure of functionaries.

The postwar imposition of the so-called "Black Codes" in several of the southern state legislatures, which again reduced the Negro to near-slave social and economic conditions caused the dispatch of federal troops at the insistence of an incensed "Radical Republican" Congress, a number of civil rights acts and eventually the three well-known amendments to the Constitution. The Thirteenth, adopted in 1865, eliminated slavery; the Fourteenth, adopted in 1868, gave citizenship to the Negro and insisted that no state could deny equal protection of the law to any person within its jurisdiction; and the Fifteenth, adopted in 1870, guaranteed the right to vote could not be denied anyone by the United States or by any state, "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Congress was empowered to create laws which would enforce the provisions of these three amendments.

Recalling this post-Civil War rash of "radicalism," many prominent historians of Reconstruction describe a chaotic era in which northern carpetbagger and southern scalawag made unholy gain out of the ravished body of a defeated South under the protection of federal troops.

FIRST COLORED CONGRESSMEN — The 41st Congress (1869-1871) was the first to include Negroes. Above, the first seven Negro congressmen elected in the 41st and 42nd Congress are (left-right) Sen. Hiram K. Revels, Miss.; Rep. Benjamin Turner, Ala.; Rep. Robert DeLarge, S. C.; Rep. Josiah Walls, Fla.; Rep. Jefferson Long, Ga.; Rep. James Rainey, S. C.; Rep. Robert Elliott, S. C. Between 1869 and 1901, 22 Negroes in all served in Congress. All represented the Southern states. Two of these, Hiram K. Revels and Blanche K. Bruce, were Senators representing Mississippi.

In reality, during the 13 odd years of Reconstruction, the state governments, with their well-documented liabilities, existed in an atmosphere of veritable revolution. Determined to regain economic and political control over the Negro, the ex-slaveholders and their supporting apparatus worked to destroy the Reconstruction governments by sabotage, intimidation and violence, by any means at their disposal or that could be devised

In discussing the illegal activities of the Ku Klux Klan and the dozen or so other vigilante organizations that sprang up during the Reconstruction, Guy B. Johnson pointed out: "The number of Negroes killed during reconstruction will never be known. Five thousand would probably be a conservative estimate . . ."

Less than 12 years after the Civil War, national political compromise between North and South was effected in the course of the Hayes-Tilden election of 1876-77. With the breakup of the Reconstruction governments and the eventual removal of the federal troops, southern white owners quickly regained control of state and local governments and moved to re-establish the old order by disfranchisement of the Negro.

K. H. Porter, in describing the post-Reconstruction period, said: "The activities of the Ku Klux Klan have been immortalized in book and play. Less dramatic were the practices of brute violence and intimidation, clever manipulation of ballots and ballot-boxes, false counting of votes, repeating, the use of 'tissue' ballots, illegal arrests the day before election and sudden removal of the polls."

However, C. Vann Woodward has pointed out in "The Strange Career of Jim Crow" that while segregation was a fact of life in the post-Civil War economic, social and political life of the South, segregation and disfranchisement by statute did not appear until the agrarian revolt of the 1870s and 1880s caused the emergence of a third party element.

The Negro's vote was sought in protest coalitions of Republicans, Populists and Farmers' Alliance people against the power of the Democratic Party. Southern white political factions then united to disfranchise the Negro and neutralize the opposition. Between 1889 and 1908, Woodward says, the 11 southern states provided, by statute or change in state constitution, the now well-known barriers to Negro voting: the poll tax, the literacy test, the "grandfather clause" (providing a "legal" alternative to the literacy test available to those or [illegible] use in some cases who had voted in [illegible] to the establishment of Negro voting, [illegible] permitting illiterate white to sidestep the literacy test) and the white primary.

It is in this historical matrix of enforced southern Negro disfranchisement that its modern setting is embedded and against which its dimensions must be measured. For the violence, actual and threatened, has befouled the southern rural atmosphere since the Civil War. It is only in the last few years that there has been no record of a lynching somewhere in the South.

Slow, painful progress has been made in the South in returning to the Negro his right to vote. The "grandfather clause" was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1915. The poll tax as a discriminatory device in the South remains only in Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

In the Supreme Court the legal battle of the Negro people against the white primary ran from 1927 to 1953, when the court finally struck down the last dodge of the state of Texas to maintain a white, pre-primary election.

The existence of a one-party system does not by itself define a lack of political freedom. However, its existence reflects and reenforces a monolithic power structure. And yet the Democratic Party in the South is certainly not monolithic in the usual sense. V. O. Key's "Southern Politics" has described the amazing variety in southern political life. The region is marked by power struggles and countervailing forces tending to intra-party rather than the inter-party political contests of other regions having effective two-party systems.

The power and ability of the one-party system in the South to maintain itself and to control its constituency on the issue of civil rights is not measurable only by the number of federal elective offices it delivers on the national political scene. It is common coin to mention the number of years since a Republican has been sent to Congress or elected to the governorship of one of the 11 states.

There still could be an effective minority party able to elect a substantial membership to state legislatures and local offices and thus exert wholesome influence though unable to capture important positions. In the South this is simply not so.

In the lower houses of the 11 states there are 1,292 Democrats and 48 Republicans, with largest concentrations being 19 in Tennessee (against 80 Democrats) and 15 in North Carolina (against 105 Democrats); in the upper houses there are 438 Democrats and 12 Republicans. Thus in the state legislatures in the South there are 60 Republicans against 1,730 Democrats. In keeping with the facts of political life, without offering cooperation to the overwhelming Democratic majorities the 60 Republicans couldn't get the right time of day for their constituents.

The passage of remedial federal civil rights legislation flowing from the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments is one solution. The other way out of the legal

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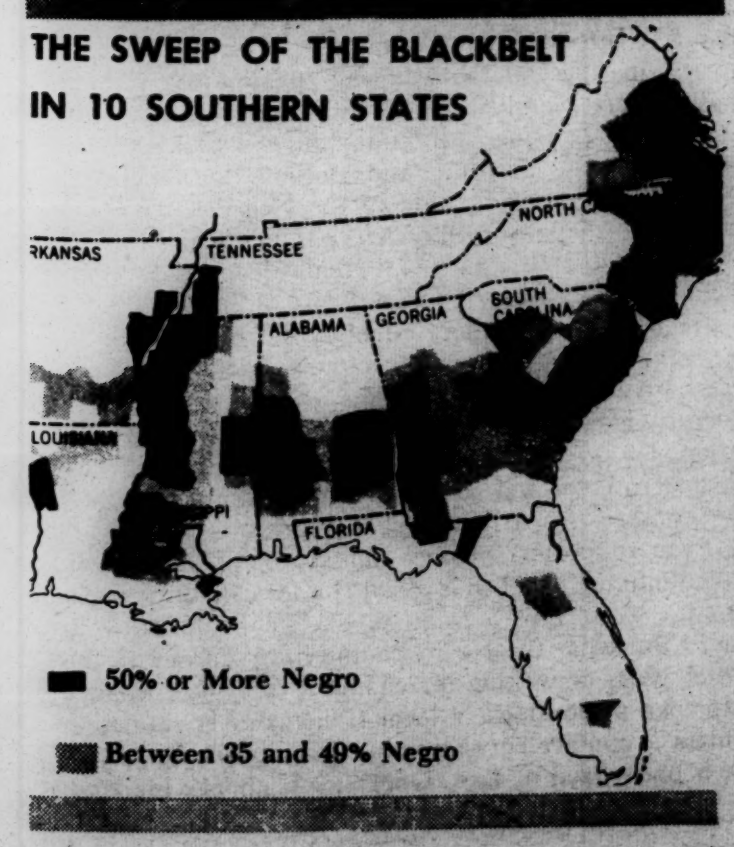
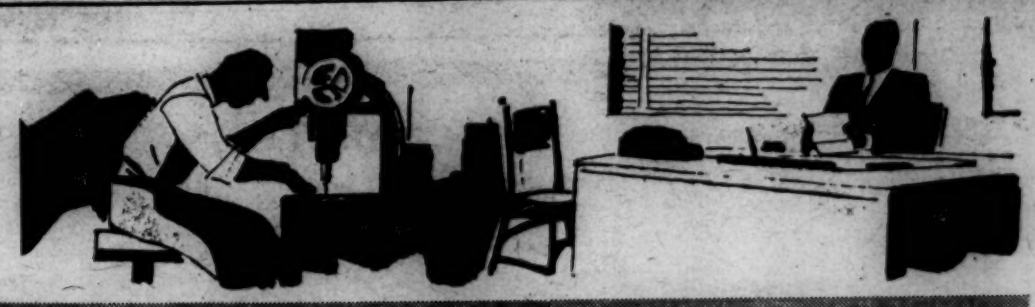


The Southern Negro's Right to Vote



bind has been to attack repressive state laws in the courts in the hope they eventually would be reviewed by the Supreme Court.

Litigating a constitutional problem in the Supreme Court is long, complicated and expensive. But more difficult for the Negro people to sustain is the knowledge that even if the courts invalidate an offensive law the southern state may then devise another law or method to disfranchise the Negro in still another way and then this law too must go through the same ordeal of litigation in the courts. Meanwhile the years go by and the discriminatory practices go on relatively undisturbed because there is no special injunctive procedure that in actual practice stops the action until the case is decided.

The court remedy has been in process for over 68 years. Over all these years and against enormous odds the Negro has never given up the struggle to invalidate in the courts the discriminatory practices sanctioned by state laws. The 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the schools is a clear example of the marvelous tenacity and sense of rightness with which the Negro leadership struggled for nearly 60 years to eliminate the "separate but equal" doctrine and with it segregation in the schools.

The violence in response to the 1954 and subsequent school desegregation orders is only a surface manifestation of a far deeper sickness; school boards and district members, mayors, city councils and governors of states have openly defied the Supreme Court in speech, in practice, in spite of the growing doubts of decent, moderate persons in the South who cherish their school systems.

Therefore, the real hope—the long hope of the Negro people—has been that they would one day have sufficient political influence to bring about passage of strong federal legislation containing a clear executive mandate to guarantee the spirit and letter of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

Through the years this hope appeared like an unrealizable dream. The civil rights act passed in 1875 was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1883. Seventy-four years elapsed before another civil rights act was passed.

The major problem with the Civil Rights Act of 1957 is that its machinery does not provide the most effective enforcement process. It is unlikely in the present atmosphere of the South that many Negroes would seek to recover damages in a federal district court. In general, the protection of Negro voting rights has been thrown back into the regional climate of white supremacy.

The Civil Rights Act of 1957 appeared to choose a long way around accepted practices for enforcement of ordinary constitutional rights.

Even the Commission was intended as a temporary body, dependent upon renewal by the legislature every two years. Renewal has become a lever in the hands of southern legislators. The two hair-breadth renewals since 1957 have been by riders on other legislation. Unlike civil rights commissions created by some state statutes, its powers are limited to investigation and recommendation. From its inception, the commission did not meet the need for an agency with administrative and regulatory powers flowing directly from a federal statute designed to implement the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

The results of the 1957 Act were a disappointment. Instead of the flood of relief actions it was hoped would be filed by the Department of Justice on behalf of Negroes denied the right to vote, only three cases had been initiated by the close of the biennium following the passage of the act. By the passage of the 1960 act, the total became four.

In reply to criticism, Civil Rights Division spokesmen pointed out the difficulties inherent in such actions and explained it would be poor strategy to bring suit in any but the strongest cases since the new legislation was as yet untested and would surely be challenged.

Nevertheless, it must be pointed out that in the same interim period the Civil Rights Commission, created by the same law, had gathered a mass of astonishing, unshakable evidence of southern disfranchisement of the Negro: only one Negro in every four of voting age was registered to vote. In 65 counties where Negroes predominate in the voting age population, few, and in many counties none, were registered to vote. An unmistakable pattern of virtual elimination of Negro suffrage in many parts of the South was clearly demonstrated in the 1959 report of the Civil Rights Commission.

REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE SOUTH IN 1867

State	Total	White	Negro	Negro % Of Total
Virginia	225,933	120,101	105,823	47.0%
North Carolina	179,653	106,721	72,932	40.0%
South Carolina	127,432	46,882	80,550	62.0%
Georgia	191,501	96,333	95,168	49.0%
Alabama	165,813	61,295	104,518	63.0%
Florida	28,003	11,914	16,089	57.0%
Mississippi	139,690	62,362	77,328	55.0%
Arkansas	66,831	49,722	17,109	25.0%
Louisiana	109,130	59,633	49,479	44.0%
Totals	1,363,640	660,181	703,459	51.0%

REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE SOUTH IN 1962

Virginia	1,044,000	933,000	111,000	11.0%
North Carolina	2,073,000	1,862,000	211,000	10.0%
South Carolina	780,000	700,000	80,000	10.0%
Georgia	1,329,000	1,153,000	176,000	13.0%
Alabama	952,000	884,000	68,000	7.0%
Florida	1,971,000	1,788,000	183,000	9.0%
Mississippi	440,000	414,000	26,000	6.0%
Arkansas	591,000	518,000	73,000	12.0%
Louisiana	1,085,000	934,000	151,000	14.0%
Tennessee	1,650,000	1,465,000	185,000	11.0%
Texas	2,650,000	2,420,000	230,000	9.0%
Totals	14,589,000	13,096,000	1,493,000	10.0%

The Commission itself had this to say about the effectiveness of the 1957 Act in its first two-year report: "Against the prejudice of registrars and jurors, the U.S. government appears, under present law, to be helpless to make good the guarantees of the U.S. Constitution."

Meanwhile, bitter resistance to school integration orders and the inability of the Civil Rights Division to provide relief for potential Negro voters in the South were the focal points for legislators who sought to extend the provisions of the 1957 Act.

The main points of the 1960 Act are its provisions further aiding enfranchisement of the Negro in the South. It provides that federal election records shall be preserved by the responsible election officials for 22 months and made available, with reproduction permitted, to the Attorney General's representatives upon written request. Destruction or alteration of records is forbidden. Punishment of election officials for breach of this title and power to force compliance once again rests with the U. S. District court having jurisdiction and therefore the ultimate potency of this title depends on the attitude of the court.

The new Act gives the Attorney General a second weapon by permitting him to attack patterns of voting rights denials as well as individual complaints and provides in the successful determination of such patterns for the appointment of voting referees by the court to facilitate and expedite court proceedings seeking to restore voting rights to Negroes.

These provisions extend opportunities for the Civil Rights Division to act forcefully beyond the case-at-a-time actions prescribed by the 1957 Act. But for the Negro in the South the path to the ballot box is still strewn with difficulties that appear in perspective almost like a series of barriers.

The problem of raising the political participation of the southern Negro even to the 53 percent voting level of northern Negroes is massive. The percentage of Negro participation has not even budged from its 25 percent level in the five years since the passage of the first Act, although since 1960 the Attorney General has brought suits in 15 counties in five states as of August 1961, three cases of which have been successful. He has demanded to inspect registration records in 26 counties in six states and was further successful in one Louisiana parish in returning an entire Negro roll of 1,377 registrants that had been purged to the registration lists.

Here is the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights' appraisal of the effectiveness of the 1960 law:

"Although the provisions of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts are useful, however, they are necessarily limited means for removing racial discrimination from the franchise. Suits must proceed a single county at a time and they are time consuming, expensive and difficult. Broader measures are required if denials of constitutional rights in this area are to be quickly eliminated."

The two Administration-backed civil rights proposals before the present Congress were the Holland anti-poll tax bill and the Mansfield-Dirksen bill on literacy tests. The Holland bill has passed the Senate and is awaiting action by the House. The literacy test bill is dead for this session.

In five southern states the poll tax still deprives Negroes of the vote. While the poll tax has a deterrent effect on all low-income groups, its impact is especially strong on the Negro who is unwelcome at the registration desk. There are records of registrars having refused poll tax payments from Negroes.

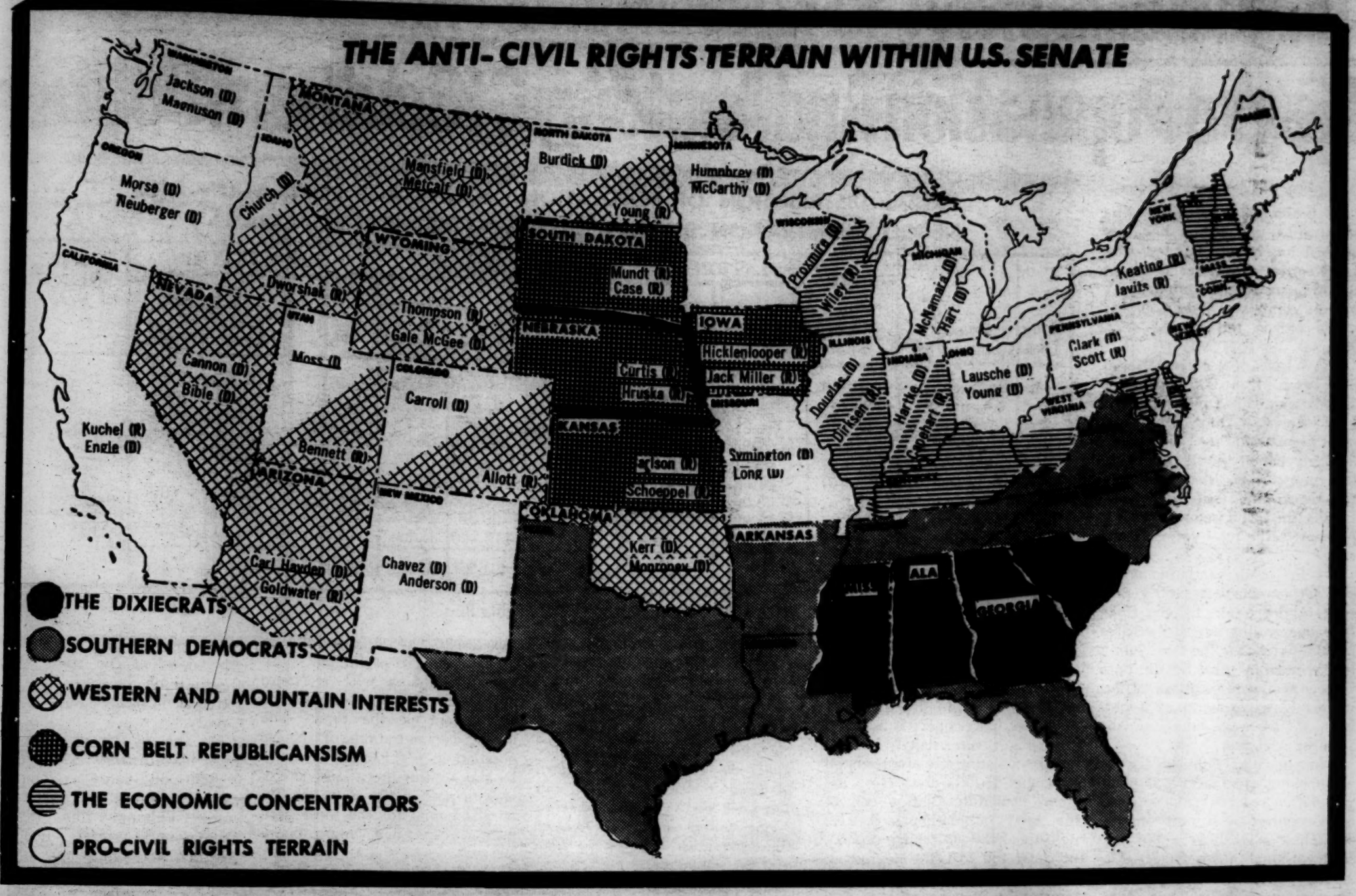
And the elimination of the literacy test for those having completed six grades of public school would be an especially powerful tool in enfranchising many more people. Designed at least in part with a view to eliminating the English qualification for literate Spanish-speaking Puerto Rican citizens, the bill could help eliminate one of the widely used southern disfranchisement techniques, that of literacy and other educational voting requirements under state laws.

Both these bills would be most helpful, but what is really needed has already been inferred in the critique of the 1957 and 1960 Acts. First, the Attorney General's budget and staff should be substantially increased and the increase earmarked for the Civil Rights Division and its activities. Second, the civil rights statutes need a basic revision that would raise the penalty sufficiently to constitute a real deterrent and also to empower the Attorney General to exercise police power in allegations of violations of a citizen's voting rights. Third, a massive educational program on the right to vote is needed, launched by appropriate federal agencies and perhaps working with Negro organizations and beamed directly at the individual.

The life interests of the millions of potential Negro voters in the South—working men and women, mainly—are clearly aligned with those of the labor and liberal elements. In conjunction with a growing moderate-white electorate and continued urban growth in the South, emancipation of the Negro voter could help to re-shape and liberalize our political structure and make possible a new and greater level of development for the entire nation.

At the very least, there might be a denting of southern seniority and committee control wielded in Congress by legislators elected time after time by a fragmentary electorate in their districts, in good part because of deprivation of Negro voting rights. Enfranchise the Negro voter and there is a real chance of breaking the conservative grip on the Congress.

Even supporters of civil rights programs are often lulled into the belief that social change cannot be legislated. You can't legislate a change of heart, they say. But what the Negro people have learned in the bitter years of waiting for change is that little change can take place unless a legal framework is created—unless a conflict between what is and what ought to be is underlined by law. Only then is change initiated, a yardstick created and progress measured.



The Geography Of Unified, Predatory Bigotry In U.S Anti-Civil Rights Front Operates In 5 Sectors

If one was asked to locate and identify the civil rights front from the vantage point of the present United States Senate, it could be stated that it is bounded on the west by the three states on the shores of the Pacific Ocean; on the north by four states touching the Great Lakes; on the south by Missouri, and on the Atlantic seaboard to the east by Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

All in between and around this vast territory is political and social terrain which the anti-civil rights forces have penetrated and established political beach-heads. This is seen in the fact that in the last session of the U. S. Congress, only 12 of the fifty states emerged with both U. S. Senators from the state supporting the two major civil rights proposals coming before the body.

One issue was the Senate Resolution dealing with the change or modification of Senate Rule 22, and the other dealt with Senator' Clark's amendment designed to broaden the powers of the Civil Rights Commission and make it a permanent body. The The motion to table Clark's amendment was successful by a vote of 56 to 36. In this case 33 Democrats voted for the tabling motion and 28 voted against. Likewise 23 Republicans voted to table the amendment and 8 Republicans stood up against the tide.

The Big Five of the Civil Right Front (Clark of Pennsylvania, Douglas of Illinois, Javits of New York, Humphrey of Minnesota and Morse of Oregon can only depend upon both senators from New York, California, Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Pennslyvania, Rhode Island and Washington and one each from 11 additional states. Consequently the bed-rock strength of the civil-rights elements in the present U. S. Senate would appear to be 35 votes. There are 100 votes in the Senate. Depending upon the issue, and the extent of mutual agreements, a few votes may shift to the civil rights forces from among those elements in the Senate who do not have hard-core commitments with the southerners or their allies.

It would appear from all practical political purposes that the Civil Rights Front in the present Senate is a shifting fluid legislative mechanism that falls short of becoming a dominant political thrust

On the other hand — from the point of view of geography and political terrain, the anti- civil rights coalition is a well organized dominant political thrust and includes both senators from 18 states and one each from thirteen additional states. It covers the country from Wyoming to Florida, and from New Hampshire to Arizona.

It is the coalition that is built upon a series of political and legislative agreements in many areas other than civil rights. Each interest is adequately served within the coalition — whether it is oil, water corn, wheat, natural gas, mining, private electric power, taxation, protective tariffs, roads and highways and a few pork-barrel appropiations for the folks back home.

Along with the powerful lobbyist groups, this is the real Senate of the United States. This is what is meant by "the most exclusive club" in the world today. This club controls the most powerful committees within the Senate such as the Banking and Currency Committee headed by Sen. A. Willis Robertson of Virginia; the Finance Committee headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia; the Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi; the Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas; the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, headed by Lister Hill of Alabama. It is the control over these powerful Senate committees that serves as the magnet and tightens the coalition into a powerful instrument. Regardless of the political party in power, members of the "club" in the "opposition" party takes over control of the committees.

The coalition or "the club" can be divided into five general, but inter-dependent sectors. Each of these sectors have strong regional interests that are compatible with many of their national interests. While less than half maintain a primary concern over the political impact of civil rights legislation in their areas (11 states have very few Negroes), the others are concerned for the durability and hegemony of the coalition.

The five general sectors would include:

(1) THE HARD CORE DIXIECRATS:

Civil rights to this group means the breaking up of political power in their particular states. This includes Eastland and Stennis of Mississippi; Thurmond and Johnson of South Carolina; Talmage of Georgia and Ellender of Louisiana.

(2) THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS

They maintain the same political fears of the Dixiecrats, but in some instances are less violent. They, however, are firm in the conviction, that the best society is that which is governed by the best people in the community. In several instances they are representative of the old southern aristocracy. This group includes: Byrd and Robertson of Virginia; Hill and Sparkman of Alabama; Erwin and Jordan of North Carolina; Smathers and Holland of Florida; Fulbright and McClellan of Arkansas; Russell of Georgia; Yarborough and Tower of Texas, Long of Louisiana, Gore of Tennessee and Byrd of West Virginia.

(Cont'd on PAGE 12

A BREAK DOWN OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LINE-UP

Full Senate Line-Up	
For Civil Rights	35.0%
Against Civil Rights	49.0%
No Hard-Core Committments	16.0%
Democratic Line-Up	
For Civil Rights	43.0%
Against Civil Rights	41.5%
No Hard-Core Committments	15.5%
Republican Line-Up	
For Civil Rights	20.0%
Against Civil Rights	62.6%
No Hard-Core Committments	17.4%

HOW THE PRESENT SENATE WILL VOTE ON MAJOR CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

THE CIVIL RIGHTS FRONT
35 VOTES
28 Dem. – 7 Rep.

Engle, Calif. (D)
Kuckel, Calif. (R)
Carroll, Colo. (D)
Dodd, Conn. (D)
Bush, Conn. (R)
Fong, Hawaii (R)
Church, Idaho (D)
Douglas, Ill. (D)
Hartke, Ind. (D)
Muskie, Me. (D)
Smith, Mass. (D)
Hart, Mich (D)
McNamara, Mich. (D)
Humphrey, Minn. (D)
McCarthy, Minn. (D)
Long, Missouri (D)
Symington, Mo. (D)
Case, N.J. (R)
Williams, N.J. (D)
Anderson, N.M. (D)
Javits, N.Y. (R)
Keating, N.Y. (R)
Burdick, N.D. (D)
Lausche, Ohio (D)
Young, Ohio (D)
Morse, Oregon (D)
Neuberger, Oregon (D)
Clark, Penn. (D)
Scott, Penn. (R)
Pastore, R.I. (D)
Pell, R.I. (D)
Jackson, Wash. (D)
Magnuson, Wash. (D)
Randolph, W.Va. (D)
Proxmire, Wisc. (D)

THE TWILIGHT ZONE
(Those Without Hard-Core Commitments
16 VOTES
10 Dem. – 6 Rep.

Bartlett, Alaska (D)
Gruening, Alaska (D)
Cooper, Ky. (R)
Morton, Ky. (R)
Smith, Maine (R)
Metcalf, Montana (D)
Cannon, Nevada (D)
Chavez, N.M. (D)
Moss, Utah (D)
Aiken, Vermont (R)
Prouty, Vermont (R)
Long, Hawaii (D)
Mansfield, Montana (D)
Monroney, Okla. (D)
Beall, Md. (R)
Kefauver, Tenn. (D)

THE ANTI-CIVIL RIGHTS COALITION
49 VOTES
26 Dem. – 23 Rep.

Hill, Ala. (D)
Sparkman, Ala. (D)
Hayden, Ariz. (D)
Goldwater, Ariz. (R)
McClellan, Ark. (D)
Fulbright, Ark. (D)
Allott, Colo. (R)
Williams, Del. (R)

Boggs, Del. (D)
Holland, Fla. (D)
Smathers, Fla. (D)
Russell, Ga. (D)
Talmadge, Ga. (D
Capehart, Ind. (R)
Dworshak, Idaho (R)
Dirksen, Ill. (R)
Hickenlooper, Iowa (R)
Miller, Iowa (R)
Schoeppel, Kan. (R)
Carlson, Kan. (R)
Ellender, La. (D)
Long, La. (D)
Butler, Md. (R)
Saltonstall, Mass. (R
Eastland, Miss. (D)
Stennis, Miss. (D)
Hruska, Nebr. (R)
Curtis, Neb. (R)
Bible, Nevada (D)
Cotton, N.H. (R)
*Bridges, N.H. (R)
Erwin, N.C. (D)
Jordan, N.C. (D)
Young, N.D. (R)
Kerr, Okla. (D)
McGee, Wyoming (D)
Hickey, Wyoming (D)
Wiley, Wisc. (R)
Byrd, Va. (D)
Robertson, Va. (D)
Byrd, W.Va. (D)
Johnston, S.C. (D)
Thurmond, S.C. (D)
Mundt, S.D. (R)
Case, S.D. (R)
Gore, Tenn. (D)
Yarborough, Tex. (D)
Tower, Tex. (R)
Bennett, Utah (R)

The Alabama Story

Negro Population And Anatomy Of Southern Politics

A preliminary survey of the registration and voting behavior in Alabama would suggest that for Negroes the closer they get to the ballot box, the opportunity to vote diminishes, while for the white citizen the process is in reverse.

In Alabama, the current Negro population of 980,000 constitutes approximately 30.1 percent of the total. However, the Negro voting age population is reduced to 26.2 percent of the total, and by the time this population reaches the registration office, it is further refined and reduced to 7.1 percent of the total voters of the state.

On the other hand, the white population constitutes 69.9 percent of the total. By the time, it reaches voting age, it increases to 73.8 percent of the total voting age population, and by the time it gets to the registration office, it further expands to 92.9 percent of the total voters of the state of Alabama.

This peculiar political law of diminishing expectations as black population reaches a major point of concentration is best seen in a population analysis of the nine Congressional districts of Alabama. For example: In the 3rd Congressional District of Congressman Andrews, the Negro constitutes 37.3 percent of the population, 34.1 percent of the voting age population, but only 9.8 percent of the Negro voting age population is registered to vote. The same picture is obtained in the Second District of Congressman Grant. This District is 38.1 percent Negro and contains 33 percent of the voting age population. However, only 10 percent of this Negro population is registered.

On the other hand, the Seventh District of Congressman Elliott maintains a Negro population of 14.3 percent with 10 percent of the voting age population. Here 25 percent of the eligible Negroes are registered. The same pattern of low Negro population following higher percentage of registered Negroes are found in the 5th District of Cong. Rains and the 8th District of Cong. Jones.

Birmingham and Bessemer, the two great industrial centers of Alabama is located in Jefferson County. In this county is found a Negro population of 219,829 or more than 22 percent of the total Negro population of the state. This county constitutes the 9th Congressional District which is currently represented by Cong. Huddleston. Here the Negro constitutes 34.6 percent of the total population and 31.2 percent of the voting age population. Of the 116,000 Negroes of voting age only 11,900 or 10.2 percent are registered.

Mobile County, the second largest center in Alabama has a Negro population of 101,428 or 32.3 percent of the total. With a Negro voting age population of 50,000 only 9,488 are eligible to vote. With 18.7 percent of its Negro voting age population registered, Mobile however leads the field among major centers in Alabama.

Montgomery County Negro population constitutes 38.3 percent of the total with 33,056 Negroes of voting age. In this county where the city of Montgomery is located, only 2,995 Negroes have been permitted to register.

There are 67 counties in Alabama. Of this number, 12 counties have a Negro population in excess of 50 percent. Three of these 12 with a Negro population in excess of 80 percent. This would include Greene, Macon and Lowndes counties. There are four additional counties with a Negro population between 70 and 79 percent.

The 12 counties with Negro majorities have a combined population of 275,506 of which 66.8 percent is Negro. Of the 184,000 Negroes in these 12 counties only 2,905 are registered voters. Two of these counties — Wilcox and Lowndes — have no registered Negro voters and only two of these counties have more than 400 Negro voters.

There are 16 additional counties in Alabama with a Negro population ranging from 34 to 49 percent of the total. The heavy concentration of Negro population in this state is found in the southwestern and southeastern part of the state. Northern Alabama, for the most part, has a very small Negro population.

Of the 66,000 registered Negro voters of the state, nearly one-third of them are found in Jefferson County and Mobile County.

On the whole, Alabama congressional districts averages 95,000 white voters as compared with an average of 7,200 Negro voters although the districts maintain an average of 53,000 Negroes of voting age in the state.

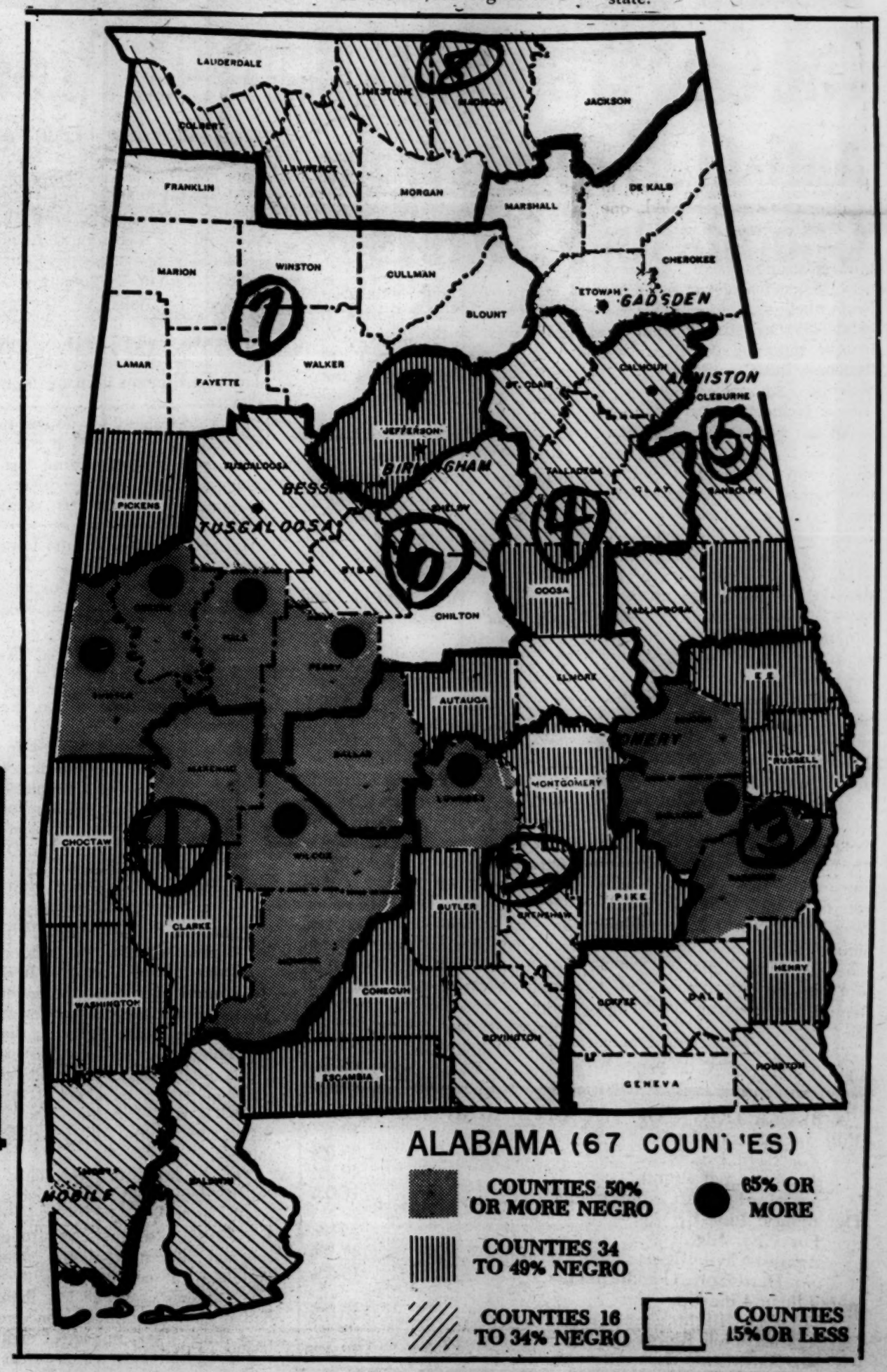
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, VOTING AGE POPULATION AND NEGRO REGISTRATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN ALABAMA

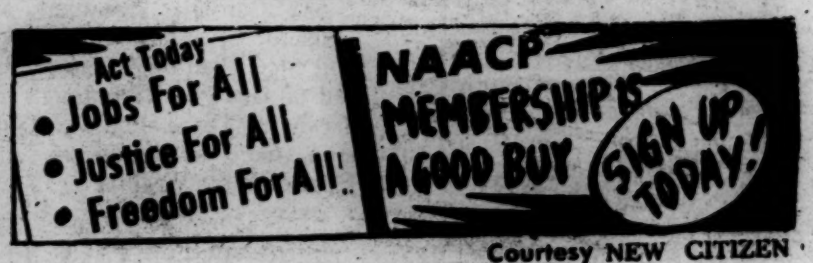
Cong Dist.	Present Congressman	POPULATION			VOTING AGE POP			REGISTRATION			% of Negroes Of Vot. Age
		White Population	Negro Population	Negro % of Total	White	Negro	Negro % of Total	White	Negro	Negro % of Total	
1st	Boykin	270,376	171,117	36.5%	148,711	80.675	34.5%	89,321	10,977	12.3%	13.7%
2nd	Grant	208.152	128,335	38.1%	125,762	62,660	32.8%	83,912	6,654	6.6%	10.6%
3rd	Andrews	188,636	112,311	37.3%	111,520	58,968	34.1%	72,102	5,882	7.9%	9.8%
4th	Roberts	218,677	99,240	31.2%	126,552	46,698	26.0%	85,089	6,727	6.5%	13.0%
5th	Rains	256,645	47,819	12.1%	143,720	23,786	13.7%	118,370	5,115	4.0%	21.5%
6th	Selden	154,479	97,464	38.6%	92,260	45.174	32.5%	61,078	7,331	10.2%	15.5%
7th	Elliott	256,979	43,021	14.3%	163,994	16,838	10.2%	119,166	4,569	3.0%	25.0%
8th	Jones	322,329	61,296	15.8%	184,220	30,361	14.0%	106,775	6,854	5.3%	22.2%
9th	Huddlest'n	415,035	219,829	34.6%	256,319	116,160	31.2%	124,260	11,900	8.0%	10.2%
	Total	2,286,308	980,432	30.1%	1,353,058	481,320	26.2%	860,073	66,009	7.1%	13.7%

(*) Source: Bureau of Census, 1960; 1961 Commission on Civil Rights Report
Congressional Directory, 1959.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND REGISTRATION IN THE ALABAMA COUNTIES WITH NEGRO MAJORITIES

County	Total 1960 Population	White	Negro	Negro % Of Total	Negroes Registered
Barbour	24,700	11,850	12,850	52.0%	400
Bullock	13,662	3,781	9,681	71.9%	5
Dallas	56,667	23,952	32,715	57.5%	130
Greene	13,600	2,546	11,054	81.3%	166
Hale	19,537	5,726	13,811	70.7%	150
Lowndes	15,147	2,978	12,439	80.7%	-----
Macon	26,717	10,030	16,834	62.1%	1,000
Marengo	26,864	10,030	16,834	62.1%	139
Monroe	22,372	11,030	11,342	50.7%	200
Perry	17,388	5,943	11,445	65.8%	265
Sumter	20,041	4,743	15,298	76.3%	450
Wilcox	18,739	4,141	14,598	77.9%	0
Total—	275,506	91,157	184,349	66.8%	2,905





Courtesy NEW CITIZEN

LOUISIANA-THE SOFT UNDER-BELLY OF THE OLIGARCHIES

Negro Population And Anatomy Of Southern Politics

(5th Article In A Series On Negro Registration In South)

With approximately 31 percent of the 500,000 Negroes of voting age registered, Louisiana has been the focal point of a concerted drive to eliminate Negroes from the registration rolls. The Negro population of the State is in excess of 1 million and constitutes more than 32 percent of the total. The only other southern states with more than a million Negroes are North Carolina, Georgia and Texas.

Compared with its neighboring states of Mississippi and Alabama—which has kept Negro potential registration to 6.2 percent and 13.7 percent respectively,—Louisiana segregationist leaders view their Negro voter registration situation with increasing alarm and have brought into play the full power of the state in a drive to reduce this situation to manageable proportions.

Louisiana presents a classic historic picture of the systematic method the south has used in reducing the influence of the Negro vote. When Reconstruction ended in the state in 1877, there were far more Negro voters than white. However, by 1888 the gap had been reduced to 127,000 Negro voters and 126,000 white voters. By 1897, the trend had shifted to 164,000 white voters and 130,000 Negro voters. One year later, there was a total closing of ranks among the white factions following the new state constitution and the Negro proportion of voters was reduced to 4 percent. From 1910 to 1944, the number of Negro voters in Louisiana never exceeded one percent of those qualified.

Following World War II, Negro registration began to move upward, and according to the Report of the Commission on Civil Rights, Negro registration by 1948 had moved from 1,672 to 28,177 and by 1954, the proportion of voting-age Negro population had moved from 5 to 27 percent.

Interestingly enough, it was the Long political empire that gave Negro registration a significant push in the many parishes of Louisiana. Negroes and poor whites served as the political base of this power, and during the reign of Earl Long, Negro registration was encouraged.

Many Negro leaders throughout Louisiana, have pointed out that publicly Earl Long would make crowd-pleasing anti-Negro speeches, but privately would encourage Negroes toward greater registration and would cajole the State Legislature out of great sums to advance Negro education in the state.

Since the Supreme Court Decision of 1954, the White Citizens Council of Louisiana has had as their major project, the wholesale removal of Negroes from the registration rolls. The aggressive leaders of this movement are Louisiana State Senator W. M. Rainach and Attorney General Jack Gremollion. Rainach, who is president of the Citizens Councils of America, is also chairman of a joint Legislative Committee of the Louisiana Legislature "to provide ways and means whereby our existing social order shall be preserved and our institutions and way of life . . maintained". This committee has taken over the full task of reducing Negro registration through "uniform enforcement of Louisiana voter qualification laws".

Rainach pointed out to his committee that "we used voter qualification laws before, in 1898, to clean up our registration rolls when we faced the same (Negro) problem, and we are here today laying plans to use them again for the same purpose".

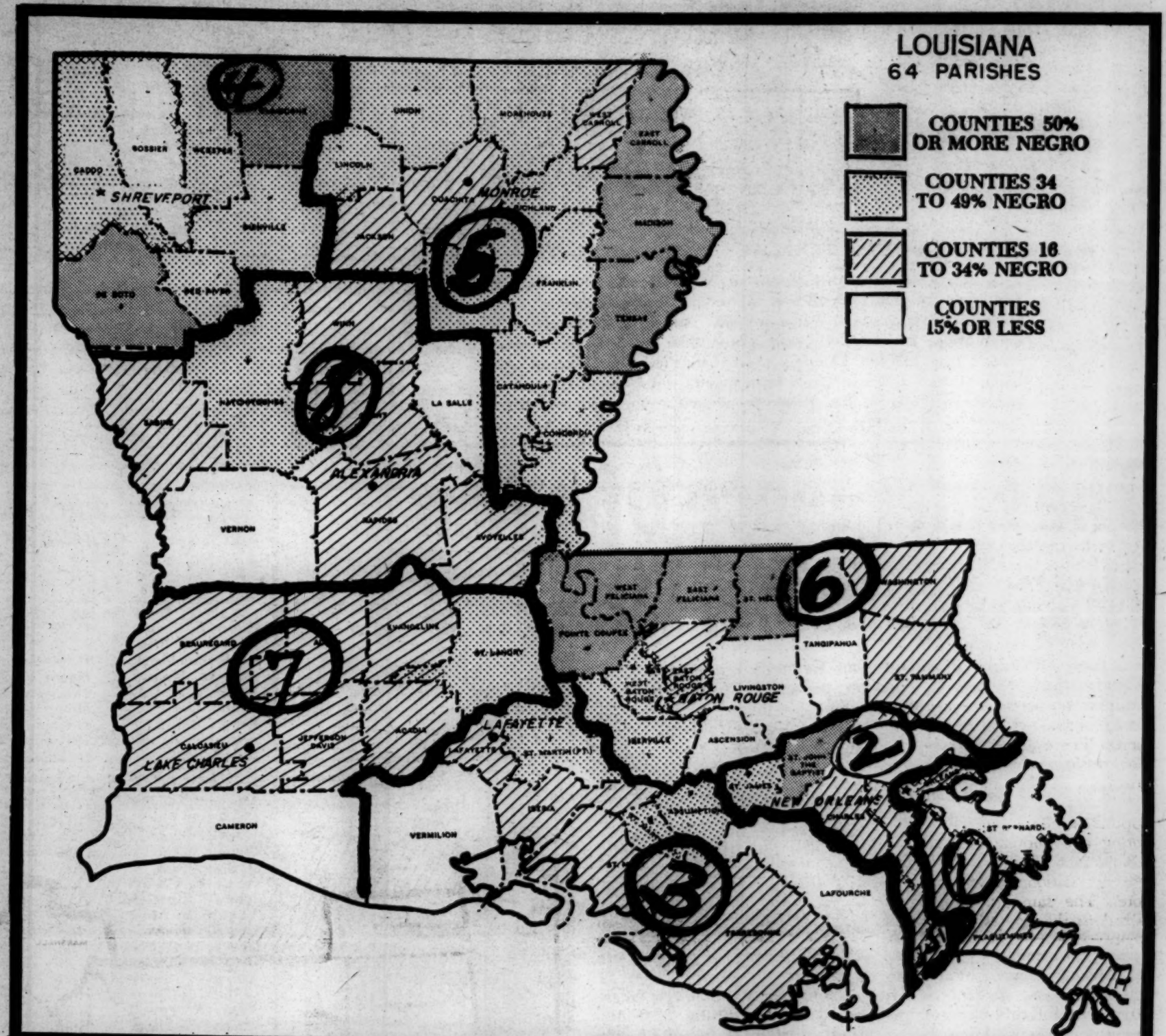
The extent of Rainach's fears is found in the fact that in the eight Congressional districts of Louisiana, four of them have a Negro population in excess of 35 percent, and a Negro population of the other four districts ranges between 20 and 30 percent of the total.

In six of the Congressional Districts, the percent of Negroes registered as compared with number of Negroes of voting age, is way out of proportion of what is normally found in the southern states. For example in the Seventh Congressional district, there are 45,000 Negroes of voting age and 30,000 are registered to vote or 66.6 percent.

In the Third Congressional District, there are 38,000 Negroes of voting age and nearly 25,000 are registered. Only in two districts, the fourth and the Fifth, are found the usual percentage patterns obtained throughout the south.

However, on the other side of the ledger, business is being transacted at the same old stand. Where Negro population is more highly concentrated, registration figures are the lowest. In West Feliciana parish, the 8,198 Negroes constitute 66 percent of the total population with no Negro voters. Tensas parish with 7,668 Negroes or 65 percent of the total population have no Negro voters. Madison parish with 10,677 Negroes or 65 percent of the total population also have no Negro voters. The same is true of East Carroll parish with 8,831 Negroes or 61 percent and no Negro voters.

Ten of the 62 parishes of Louisiana have a Negro population in excess of 50 percent; nineteen have a Negro population ranging between 34 and 49 percent, and 27 parishes have a Negro population ranging between 16 and 33 percent.



RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, VOTING AGE POPULATION AND NEGRO REGISTRATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Cong. Dist.	Present Congressman	POPULATION			VOTING AGE POP			REGISTRATION			% of Negroes Of Vot. Age
		White Population	Negro Population	Negro % of Total	White	Negro	Negro % of Total	White	Negro	Negro % of Total	
1st	Hebert	242,099	143,925	37.5%	153,216	68,878	30.4%	110,210	18,968	13.8%	27.2%
2nd	Boggs	406,853	170,381	29.0%	244,841	87,197	26.2%	182,271	32,979	15.3%	37.8%
3rd	Willis	294,519	72,688	19.8%	159,202	42,686	20.7%	128,831	24,733	15.6%	57.1%
4th	Brooks*	245,876	146,414	37.2%	148,472	73,684	32.8%	102,637	6,034	5.5%	8.2%
5th	Passman	205,388	139,815	40.3%	118,988	65,838	35.3%	91,519	4,547	4.6%	6.1%
6th	Morrison	346,047	189,982	35.4%	196,610	96,047	32.8%	159,464	27,957	14.9%	29.1%
7th	Thompson	261,095	99,744	27.5%	158,161	45,380	22.1%	127,786	30,398	18.4%	66.6%
8th	McSween	187,092	76,758	28.8%	109,195	38,415	25.1%	90,122	11,012	10.8%	28.9%

THE HISTORIC 1956 MEETING of Negro Democrats at Chicago. The group gathered from all over the country to consider a civil rights plank for the Democratic Party in 1956. Among some present were: Loren Miller, Los Angeles; Commissioner Mike Sneed, Chicago; Alderman William Harvey, Chicago; Andrew Hatcher, San Francisco; Ald. Ralph Metcalf, Chicago; Councilman Earl Brown, New York; Margaret Just Butcher, Washington; Frank Reeves, Washington; Borough President Hulan Jack, New York; Congressman William L. Dawson, Chicago; Col. Kenneth Campbell, Chicago; Judge Sidney Jones, Chicago; Dr. Shag Taylor, Boston; A. T. Walden, Atlanta; Harry McAlpin, Louisville; Corneal Davis, Chicago; Lawrence McVoy, Omaha; Assemblyman William Bryan Rumford, California; Leonard Carter, Minneapolis; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, New York; William McKnight, Cleveland; Dave Grant, St. Louis; Belford Lawson, Washington; Judge Howard Bennet, Minneapolis; Ernest Calloway, St. Louis; Hobart Taylor, Detroit; Alex Fuller, Detroit.

The Emergence Of A New Negro Political Elite In U.S.

Last fall when President-elect Kennedy announced that Congressman William L. Dawson, powerful Chicago Negro political leader had been offered the cabinet post of Postmaster-General, but he had declined this high honor for the sake of theDemocratic Party, it was more than an isolated, routine political announcement.

Not only did this announcement indicate some peculiar political foot-work, but more important, it obscured two hard cold political facts.

In the first instance, it cleverly concealed the fact that Congressman Dawson — a politician's politician — had outlived his national political usefulness among Negro voters, and would be relegated to those confines he knew best—the Chicago patronage empire.

In the second, and more significant instance, it was the screeching swan-song of a tired old era of the Negro in Democratic Party politics. An era that began with the Great Depression and the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 and began pulling the curtains in the second campaign of Adlai Stevenson in 1956. An era that witnessed the wholesale movement of the Negro voter from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, and Negro Republican leaders exchanging the elephant for the more lucrative donkey.

Interestingly enough, and as a foot-note to the history of this era of the Negro in politics, Congressman Dawson was not a part of the first and second wave of Negro political shifts to the Democratic party. He was the last and perhaps the most effective of the Negro Republican "big city bosses" to move into the Democratic Party. He brought his exceptional organizing abilities to the Democratic Party in 1942 when the old Kelly-Nash organization of Chicago was seeking to placate the demand of Negro Democrats for Negro leadership in Chicago's Second Ward. Instead of naming a Negro Democrat, the Kelly-Nash group selected the Negro Republican leader of the ward—William L. Dawson.

Nevertheless, the era of the Big Negro Political Shift and its moral leadership has finally ended.

A new era is on the move. It is seen in theemergence of a new young crop of indigenous Negro Democrats, or second generation Democrats. The political verbiage of the Roosevelt and WPA era has completely disappeared. This new era is bringing in its wake a new articulate political language and posture. A language and posture that grows of an America in mid-century social transition. A new posture and language that reflects the world-wide impact of race and culture upon American foreign policy. A political language and posture

REP. WILLIAM L. DAWSON,

that symbolizes the successful legal and mass action onslaughts against the citadels of inequality. A language that is raising the political stakes from a penny-ante, nickel limit game effort. A language and posture that is exchanging the political broom and mop for the dispatch case.

It is the political language and posture of the Revolution of Rising Expectations.

The emergences of this new Negro political elite within the Democratic Party had its genesis during the Stevenson campaign of 1952 and began taking definite organizational form in the second Stevenson campaign in 1956. The historic meeting of Negro Democrats in 1956 in Chicago to consider a draft proposal to the Platform Committee of the Democratic Convention on the issue of civil rights brought together many of the young leaders as well as the elder political statesmen. Although the conservative "practical" opinions of Congressman Dawson carried the day, the new posture of second generation Negro Democrats was a dominant influence.

The influence of the "new posture group" continued to grow and at the 1960 Democratic convention at Los Angeles openly challenged the moral leadership of the "old professionals."

Today an ever increasing number are serving as top wagon-masters on the wagon trains rolling toward the New Frontier.

NEGROES WHO HAVE BEEN ELECTED TO CONGRESS SINCE 1869

Name	House	State	Term Of Office	Party
Hiram R. Revels	U. S. Senate	Mississippi	1869-71	Rep
Blanche K. Bruce	U. S. Senate	Mississippi	1875-81	Rep
P.B.S. Pinchback	U. S. Senate	Louisiana	(1)	Rep
John W. Menard	House of Rep.	Louisiana	(2)	Rep
Jefferson P. Long	House of Rep.	Georgia	1869-71	Rep
Robert DeLarge	House of Rep.	South Carolina	1869-73	Rep
Robert Elliott	House of Rep.	South Carolina	1869-73	Rep
Benjamin Turner	House of Rep.	Alabama	1869-73	Rep
Josiah Walls	House of Rep.	Florida	1869-73	Rep
Joseph H. Rainey	House of Rep.	South Carolina	1871-81	Rep
Robert Smalls	House of Rep.	South Carolina	1871-81	Rep
Alonzo J. Ransier	House of Rep.	South Carolina	1872-73	Rep
Charles E. Nash	House of Rep.	Mississippi	1874-76	Rep
John R. Lynch	House of Rep.	Mississippi	1875-79	Rep
Richard Cain	House of Rep.	South Carolina	1875-79	Rep
Beverly Nash	House of Rep.	South Carolina	1877-79	Rep
Henry F. Cheatham	House of Rep.	North Carolina	1889-93	Rep
John M. Langston	House of Rep.	Virginia	1890-91	Rep
Thomas E. Miller	House of Rep.	South Carolina	1890-91	Rep
George W. Murray	House of Rep.	South Carolina	1893-97	Rep
George N. White	House of Rep.	North Carolina	1897-01	Rep
Oscar W. DePriest	House of Rep.	Illinois	1931-35	Rep
Arthur W. Mitchell	House of Rep.	Illinois	1936-41	Dem
William L. Dawson	House of Rep.	Illinois	1942-	Dem
Adam C. Powell	House of Rep.	New York	1944-	Dem
Charles C. Diggs	House of Rep.	Michigan	1956-	Dem
Robert N. C. Nix	House of Rep.	Pennsylvania	1958-	Dem
Augustus C. Hawkins	House of Rep.	California	1962-	Dem

Anti-Civil Rights

(Cont'd From Page 9)

(3) THE OIL, WATER AND PRIVATE POWER INTERESTS

These are western and mountain state senators. They primarily represent interests that have huge stakes in the exploitation of natural resources and development of private electric power. This includes Democrats Kerr of Oklahoma, Hayden of Arizona, Bible of Nevada, McGee and Hickey of Wyoming and Republicans Goldwater of Arizona, Allott of Colorado, Dworshak of Idaho, Young of North Dakota; Mundt and Case of South Dakota and Bennett of Utah.

(4) THE ECONOMIC CONCENTRATORS

These are the articulate and suave spokesmen for Big Business in the Senate. They represent the "economic royalists". This includes such Republicans as Dirksen of Illinois, Capehart of Indiana, Wiley of Wisconsin, Williams and Miller of Deleware, Butler of Maryland, Saltonstall of Mass. and Cotton of New Hampshire.

(5) CORN BELT REPUBLICANISM

The bed-rock of conservatism within the Republican Party, this sector finds idealogical companionship with their opposite numbers among the southern Democrats. In addition, the coalition has served their regional interests regardless to what party was in power at the national level. This group includes: Hickenlooper and Miller of Iowa; Schoeppel and Carlson of Kansas, and Hruska and Curtis of Nebraska.

These are the five general sectors of the anti-civil rights front. This same Front operates against labor. It operates against major social legislation. It operates against an expanding economy. Its efficiency and service to the "club members" maintain a high level of performance whether Republicans or Democrats are in power.

And this is the front that must be over-comed by all the civil rights crusaders.

"If I am not for myself, then who is for me? If I am for myself alone, then what am I? If not now, when?

—The Talmud

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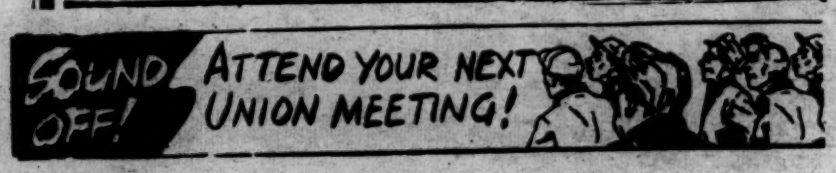

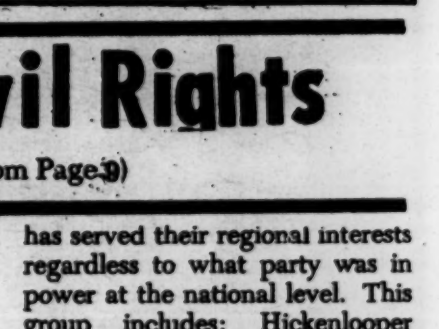

COMMUNITY AWAKING CRUSADE
AND
BIG BEND VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

VOTER REGISTRATION PLANNING SESSION
MARCH 4, 1964

W O R K S H E E T

P U R P O S E: TO ORGANIZE OUR ACTIVITIES FOR THE COMING REGISTRATION EFFORT

G O A L : TO RAISE OUR REGISTERED VOTERS TO 90% OF THE POTENTIAL IN LEON COUNTY

D A T E S : MARCH 4 THROUGH APRIL 14

I. SUGGESTED SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

MARCH 4 ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING -- LEADERS AND INVITED WORKERS

WORK PERIOD

7 ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EFFORT IN THE NEWS MEDIA

8 ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EFFORT IN ALL CHURCHES

11 KICK - OFF MEETING WITH ALL WORKERS

WORK PERIOD

12 BEGIN HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

15 AREA WORKERS MEETING - DISCUSS PROBLEMS, EXCHANGE IDEAS FOR IMPROVING THE WORK

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

21 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS MARCH FOR REGISTERED VOTERS - cardinal board in neighborhood + downtown (asking permission of police)

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANCASS

ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER

MOTTO: LET'S MOVE FROM WORDS TO ACTION

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

MARCH 22 YOUTH ANNOUNCEMENT IN ALL CHURCHES

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

25 GENERAL MEETING OF ALL LEADERS AND WORKERS - DISCUSS PROGRESS OF THE EFFORT, EXCHANGE IDEAS, DISCUSS PROBLEMS

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

~~28 COLLEGE STUDENTS MARCH FOR REGISTERED VOTERS~~ - NAACP

14th Fla. Voters League - Orlando

ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE NEWS MEDIA

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

29 ~~CITIZENSHIP~~ SUNDAY - GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING VOTER REGISTRATION - ~~SERMON TO BE CENTERED AROUND CITIZENSHIP~~

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

APRIL 1 AREA LEADERS AND WORKERS MEETING - DISCUSS PROBLEMS, DETERMINE THE SECTIONS OF THE AREA WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN COVERED AND MAKE PLANS TO COVER THEM, EXCHANGE IDEAS FOR A MORE EFFECTIVE CANVASS

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

college students March for registered voters - NAACP

4 HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS MARCH FOR REGISTERED VOTERS

ARTICLE IN THE NEWS PAPER

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

5 sermon to be centered around citizenship

8 GENERAL MEETING OF ALL LEADERS AND WORKERS - DISCUSS OVERALL PROBLEMS, DETERMINE THE AREAS WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY COVERED AND MAKE PLANS TO HAVE THE AREA WORKED, PREPARE FOR THE FINAL WEEK OF EFFORT

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

(MOTTO: LET'S MOVE FROM WORDS TO ACTION)

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

APRIL 11 COLLEGE STUDENTS MARCH FOR REGISTERED VOTERS

CULMINATING ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

12 YOUTH PEP - TALK IN ALL CHURCHES

CONTINUE HOUSE TO HOUSE CANVASS

14 REGISTRATION BOOKS CLOSE

22 GENERAL MEETING OF ALL LEADERS AND WORKERS - EVALUATE THE REGISTRATION EFFORT, MAKE PLANS FOR THE NEXT EFFORT

II. PRECINCT ORGANIZATION

A. PRECINCT LEADER

B. AREA CAPTIANS

1. _____ 6. _____
2. _____ 7. _____
3. _____ 8. _____
4. _____ 9. _____
5. _____ 10. _____

C. AREA WORKERS

1. _____ 11. _____
2. _____ 12. _____
3. _____ 13. _____
4. _____ 14. _____
5. _____ 15. _____
6. _____ 16. _____
7. _____ 17. _____
8. _____ 18. _____
9. _____ 19. _____
10. _____ 20. _____

Box-Ref-393

PRECINCT ORGANIZATION (CONTINUED)

D. SUGGESTIONS FOR OPERATION

1.

2.

3.

4.

III. PLANS FOR IDENTIFYING REGISTERED VOTERS

A. PLAN NO. 1

B. PLAN NO. 2

IV. SELECTION OF PRECINCT LEADERS

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.
10.	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.

V. SPECIAL ACTION PROJECT SUGGESTIONS

1.

2.

3.

4.

March 7, 1964

TO: JAMES. TO MCCAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATIONS, CORE.
WILEY BRANTON, VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT.

FROM: PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE, FIELD SECRETARY, CORE,
VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT.

SUBJECT: REPORT ON VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT ON LEON AND GADSDEN COUNTIES.

Several fairly new developments in the project indicate that registration in Leon County may pick up speed drastically in the next month. First, our request to have the registration office open at night and on Saturdays has been granted for the six weeks before the books close. That office will be open on Thursdays from 8 in the morning until 9 at night, and on Saturday mornings from 8--12 noon. This will greatly facilitate registration of working people and people who live in the outskirts of the county who come into Tallahassee for Saturday shopping.

Second, the chairman of our steering committee, Mr. Hunter, a principal in Tallahassee, has been able to revitalize a group previously in existence called the Community Awakening Crusade--a group which includes some members of the community who has been hesitant to support our effort. The work of this group has been Voter Registration. The group met this week in conjunction with us, and we are planning a concentrated and effective campaign. I have enclosed a copy of the plans for this campaign. The significant thing about this particular plan is that it is including many members of the community whom we have been unable to reach as of this time.

Because of a big lack of funds and monthly bills totaling nearly $150, a fund raising campaign was initiated by a member

of our steering committee. This campaign involves speaking engagements at all churches in Leon and Gadsden County in which voter registration is discussed, a collection taken, and pleas made by the pastors for increased registration. Some of the churches agree to hold Saturday night freedom song festivals and dinners to augment the collection income. As a result of a number of these programs in the last month, we have been able to pay up all of the back bills accrued to the Big Bend Voter Education Campaign, buy some needed supplies, and begin saving toward the next month's bills. In short, the campaign has been successful so far. However, because of the excessive deposits charged us (which we must repay the bank for monthly) for such things as telephone ($300 deposit), we find these monthly bills very oppressive.

A statewide March on Tallahassee has been planned by local ministers for March 27th. It is expected that at least 5,000 persons, probably more, will march on the capitol demanding passage of the civil rights bill and a state fair practices law. This march may stimulate interest in the power of the vote, and since it comes two weeks before the books close (the time has been extended to April 14th), it may be helpful to us.

We are very happy to learn that James Farmer can speak in Quincy on the 23rd of this month. We are anxious to have him speak in Tallahassee also, and a press conference is being arranged for him in Tallahassee. We know that his presence will significantly influence the people in Gadsden County to register

and take part in the upcoming elections. This speaking engagement will also support later direct action programs which we hope will take place in Gadsden County.

The rumor that a bi-racial committee has been appointed in Quincy has been confirmed. The three Negro members are presently thought to be midway between conservative and very militant leaders. They report that their demand for a new school, paving of streets in Negro areas, etc., are being considered. One man encouraged our efforts saying that the committee would be more successful with continued pressure. We are fairly certain that a Negro will run for public office in Gadsden County, and this will greatly stimulate our drive and interest in the rights completely denied the people of Gadsden County.

The Quincy CORE group is a very good group. They have formed a Freedom Choir at my suggestion--but the organizing and training of it has been done by a local high school student. This group performed in Tallahassee last Saturday night at an interracial and international freedom sing (Fund-raising for the VEP) and was very good. Local adults provided six cars to transport the group, and this sort of copperation is very significant.

Reverend Crutcher, a young minister who has allowed us to use his church office as our office, and who has consented to be very active in the campaign, ~~###~~ mentioned that a move was made by his church membership to have him removed from the

pastorship of his church. However, many members of the church objected to this move and also support the campaign, so this motion was overturned.

So far, the total amount of funds collected from the community for use in the campaign is $619.80. This represents about a fourth of the proposed budget. Since the period for the campaign has been extended, we will have to think in terms of raising more than the first proposed budget. After our bank note on the telephone deposit is paid, however, the monthly bills will be less.

We are in need of VEP expense forms, more CORE expense forms, "I am registered" buttons (at least 2,5000), whatever posters or signs you have relating to voter registration and education, immediate expense reimbursements for past expenses for both Judy and me and expense advances. It is difficult to continue paying bills when the funds used in paying past bills become depleted.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Stephens Due

Patricia Stephens Due
Field Secretary, CORE
Voter Education Project

COMMUNITY AWAKENING CRUSADE
AND
BIG BEND VOTER EDUCATION CAMPAIGN
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

MAR 9 1964

VOTER REGISTRATION PLANNING SESSION
MARCH 4, 1964

I N V O C A T I O N - - - - - - - - - REV. DAN SPEED

O V E R V I E W - - - - - - - - - - - - DR. JAMES HUDSON
CO-CHAIRMAN

STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

A. ADJUSTMENTS ON THE SCHEDULE

B. METHODS OF EXECUTION

PLANS FOR IDENTIFYING REGISTERED VOTERS

A. REGISTRATION CARDS (Pocketbook Size)

B. LAPEL BUTTONS

C. OTHERS

GROUP WORK SESSIONS

A. IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL WORKERS

B. ASSIGN WORKERS TO AREAS

C. SELECT SITES FOR MEETINGS

1. Precinct Leaders

2. Area Leaders

3. Area Workers

D. MODE OF OPERATION

SPECIAL ACTION PROJECT - - - - - - - - - MR. HANSEL TOOKES
AREA LEADER

A. PRESENTATION OF PROJECT

B. QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

A. _____ C. _____

B. _____ D. _____

(DEDICATED TO AN INFORMED PEOPLE)

McClain VEP

WORKSHOPS IN NONVIOLENCE -- WHY?

Written by Martin Oppenheimer
of Philadelphia CORE

In these few pages we have pulled together a few practical examples of situations which can be used in workshops on nonviolence, in training sessions prior to action, etc. Emphasis is on civil rights. We are indebted to Charles Walker, Middle Atlantic Regional College Secretary of American Friends Service Committee, for some of these ideas. We cannot emphasize sufficiently the importance of workshops and training sessions, especially just before actions are undertaken -- no matter how imperfect they may be. Some of the reasons for this are:

1. If you're going into action in a potentially dangerous situation, you need to have confidence in yourself and in your buddies. In the workshop you have a chance to get to know yourself and your buddies and to see how you and they behave in a kind of mock action. You also get an idea of what to expect, and what you are afraid of -- and why. All this helps your morale, and the morale of the group. It makes for a better group, one which is more likely to succeed out in the streets.

2. Everybody has tensions. Especially those of us who are victims of segregation. When we get out in the streets we need to keep our personal tensions under control. But in a crisis, tensions build up. People blow up. In a long campaign people begin to "crack"; in other words, they suffer from "battle fatigue." In workshop situations everybody has a chance to blow off steam, to get rid of a lot of those tensions. Then when we get into the streets we are cooled off. Let loose in the workshop so you can be cool in the streets, make cool decisions, carry out a cool action.

Brief Note to Instructors

-- These particular scenarios are meant only to provide guidelines for a practical demonstration of role-playing. The instructor should modify the situations in accordance with local conditions and specific issues.

-- In any single session it will be impossible to run through all the scenarios from beginning to end; the instructor should choose those situations which will fit the local requirements, and should also feel free to interrupt and stop the action at any particular point. There is no logical or conclusive "end" to any of these scenarios. But:

-- The instructor should try not to interrupt the scenario until he is ready to stop it altogether because otherwise the flow of ideas, feelings, and action will be blocked.

-- It is extremely important to raise the right questions to the group at the end of each scenario. Let the group express itself on how individuals feel.

The questions given as suggestions here are only rough outlines -- you will have to phrase the questions more specifically and if possible let the group raise them.

-- You will note that only about half of these scenarios actually need to involve physical action. Make sure that there is a good "mix" between talk and action in any single workshop.

-- It does take experience to run a good workshop. Don't be discouraged if the first few don't work too well. Try to keep the situations as "close to home" as possible, and above all try to have workshops for participants in actions before the action takes place, even if they are not perfect.

* * *

SAMPLE SCENARIOS FOR ROLE-PLAYING

I - The Eviction

A group of civil rights demonstrators is blocking access to a tenement to prevent a constable from evicting a tenant who has been participating in a rent strike. The constable and several citizens urge the group to obey the law and move out of the way; then the constable and a police officer threaten the group with arrest if it does not move. (You may want to continue this scenario to the point of actual arrest and being taken to the wagon.)

Questions: How do the demonstrators respond to the other citizens and to the constable? How do they respond to the officer?

Cast: Three or four demonstrators, two or three citizens, a constable, one or more police officers.

II. The Congressman

Congressman Blank, a Negro representing a predominantly Negro district -- with a do-nothing record so far, and a reputation for being a "tool" of the local political machine -- is having a change of heart. He has even gone so far as to invite a group of civil rights people to his office in order to get their ideas. He has a group of his own advisers present. The Congressman, the civil rights people, and the Congressman's advisers, discuss the issue in a hard-headed, unsentimental way.

Questions: What will the relationship of the civil rights people be to the Congressman and his staff? How will the Congressman and his staff react to the ideas presented? What kind of information is needed in order to present a coherent case to the Congressman?

Cast: Congressman, two staff persons, three or four civil rights persons.

III - The Barber Shop

A Negro civil rights demonstrator is attempting to integrate a barber shop. All other participants in the situation are whites: a barber, an assist nt, two clients in the chairs, one client waiting, one police officer. All the whites are segregationists, but one of the whites in the chair is particularly rabid. The action begins when the other white is finished and gets up. It is the Negro's turn, but the head barber calls, "you're next" to the waiting white client.

Questions: What is the response of the Negro client? What kinds of actions and remarks raise and lower tensions? How does the segregationist really see the situation? What does he really feel? What are the real issues as far as he is concerned? As far as the civil rights demonstrator is concerned?

Cast: As listed above. You may add an additional onlooker (white) who sympathizes with the Negro and who intervenes at a later point in the action in order to show how this will affect the situation.

IV - Magistrate's Court

A group of civil rights demonstrators has been arrested for "disturbing the peace" and "refusing to obey an officer" in a demonstration involving a school boycott. The action was peaceful picketing, but some of the demonstrators came in without training, and in fact did some calling out, jeering, and stepped onto school property. The officers had ordered them off the property, they had refused to get off, and had been arrested together with some of the "regulars" on the picket line. The scene is magistrate's court the next morning. The action begins when the magistrate asks, "Who is the complaining officer in this case?"

Questions: What is the relationship of the regular demonstrators to the undisciplined demonstrators? How should the defense be handled (assume that one of the "regulars" is an attorney)? What should the attitude of the group be towards the officer? Towards the magistrate? In case of conviction, what should the group's policy be? You may want to divide the scenario in half -- the course scene, and a discussion among the defendants as to policy.

Cast: Four "regular" demonstrators; two "undisciplined," newcomer demonstrators, a magistrate, a police officer, a court clerk or bailiff, several newsmen and other onlookers.

V - Sit-In

Six demonstrators, including one white boy and one white girl, sit at a lunch counter in a southern community in an effort to secure service. A white waitress does not serve them. Two white troublemakers come and harass the demonstrators. A policeman stands by but does not interfere. There are some other people at the counters. The action begins when the demonstrators take their seats.

Questions: What is the effect of refusal of service upon the demonstrators? What is the effect of heavy harassment? How do the demonstrators see the situation? What of the effects on the onlookers?

Cast: Six demonstrators, white waitress, troublemakers, police officer, two or three other customers, all white.

VI - The Cell

A white civil rights demonstrator has just been arrested in a southern civil rights demonstration. Since the jail is segregated, he is lodged in a cell with three other white men, all of whom are ardent segregationists. The segregationists are sitting on the two bottom bunks, and one has his feet on the only chair in the place. Action begins when a police officer, with appropriate remarks, pushes the demonstrator into the cell.

Questions: How do you communicate your ideas in a hostile environment, and still survive? What kinds of techniques might be developed to help in this situation?

Cast: Police officer, white demonstrator, three other white men.

VII - Committee Meeting

A meeting of local civil rights organization's emergency executive committee is taking place to discuss what appears to have been the murder of a Negro citizen on the way to the police station in a police car. One member of the committee has been in touch with the local ACLU chapter and has an approximate idea of what happened, but the others have chiefly rumors. There is considerable community sentiment to take action. Another community civil rights group has already announced a march on city hall, and it is known that some of the marchers will be armed and that the march will be without any real discipline. One member of the committee is solidly in sympathy with this tactic already. The problem is to work out a tactic for the whole group.

Questions: What should the group do about the other civil rights group, if anything? What should the group's attitude towards the potential for community violence be? What kinds of tactics can the group effectively undertake?

Cast: Five persons integrated. One of these is informed on what actually happened. Another has already made up his mind on what tactic to follow. One person is chairman.

VIII - The Picket Line

Any group up to about 25 may participate in this. The instructor picks an issue and a situation, gives instructions for the group to walk an elongated circle, a few feet apart. It is helpful to have signs. Picket captains are assigned for each end of the line. An information officer is assigned, and a captain-in-charge is assigned. A variety of situations may be explored:

1 - harassment by segregationists, including roughing up, taking signs away, name-calling

2 - questions from passers-by

3 - volunteer unknown to the group arrives to join the line

4 - drunk passes the group and makes remarks

5 - persons from other integrationist groups not committed to nonviolence arrive with their signs

6 - harassment from police officers, including ordering the group across the street in violation of civil liberties

7 - newspapermen attempt to question pickets

8 - single picket becomes ill, or becomes violent. (Instructor may "plant" a person in the group.)

Questions: How are decisions made on-the-spot? How are decisions communicated to the group? How are public relations maintained?

IX - The March

This is a situation involving only four persons and demonstrating the problem of decision-making on-the-spot. One of the participants is told he is in charge of a mass march on City Hall; at a mass meeting the night before it was democratically decided, for various reasons, not to have any signs of any kind in the march. The march is about to "take off" when three persons appear, in succession, with signs. They are not connected to each other. The first person is privately instructed to be very stubborn and noncooperative about putting his sign away; the second is cooperative; the third is neutral. The first two were at the meeing the night before; the third was not. Action begins when the first person approaches the march marshall, and the marshall says, "Last night we agreed on no signs, right?" (He poses the same question to each of the others.) The instructor stops the action after the marshall has somehow come to grips with the stubborn individual, then the next person appears. In the course of the discussion with the third individual, the instructor calls out, "They're ready to go," referring to the march. It is important that the marshall not know in advance what the reaction of the three persons will be.

Questions: How do the marshall's feelings about the situation change as the pressure builds up? How much should the marshall try to placate the individuals, and how firm should he be? How does time affect the situation?

Cast: Marshall, three persons with signs.

Reprinted with permission from
Martin Oppenheimer of Philadelphia CORE

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7 6270 March, 1964
Att: Norman Hill, Program Director

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

1. Area and staff assignments

Baton Rouge, La.	Jackson, Miss.	South Carolina (6th Cong. District, Clarendon Cty, Sumter Cty, and York Cty.)
Weldon Rougeau	Dave Dennis	
Ronnie Moore		
Volunteers		Frank Robinson
Willie Bradford		William Brown
Roger Banks		Almaline Butler

2. We are working with the NAACP in Baton Rouge. The city has been divided so that we work South Baton Rouge and they work East B.R. We cooperate fully and the NAACP provides transportation for us when they can. We have had no difficulties sharing responsibilities.

3. We are working with only one local group independent of COFE, and that group is in Sumter, S. C. The group is called the Citizens Committee. Their function is to help mobilize the community to register. They recruit volunteers and work hand in hand with us in registering voters and preparing them to vote.

4.

Baton Rouge	South Carolina (in the assigned area)	Jackson, Miss.
Voting age popl 96,000	Voting age popl 1,226,251	
Negro 36,000	Negro 300,000 approx.	
white 60,000	white 966,000 " "	

5. We have noticed some increase in Baton Rouge as well as Sumter. We have not begun to work in Jackson specifically on Voter Registration and have no figures to report.
Sumter -- We have registered more than 400 people. Baton Rouge approx 144 people have registered.

6. We use the following techniques
Door to door canvassing by staff and or volunteers
Instructions on how to fill out the application forms using sample forms when we can obtain them. The instructions are given in the home or at our office, depending on how much help we have.

8. Marvin will handle the question of finances.

8. Baton Rouge -- this is a new office set up specifically for
Post Office Box 4926 Voter Registration
Louise St. Branch PO

Jackson, no office yet.
office # 352-8226 ?

Make three copies.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

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Weldon Rogers Rougeau	Dave Dennis	Clarendon Co. =Sumter Co. and
Ronnie Moore		York Co.)
Volunteers		Frank Robinson
Willie Bradford		William Brown
Roger Banks		Amaline Butler

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7. Marvin will handle the question of finances.

8. Baton Rougue
Give office no. and address
This is a new office set up specifically for V,R.

Sumter, S.C.
Give office no and address
This office is used for V.R. and was set up for that purpose.

Jackson
No office yet.

VOTER REGISTRATION

In the so-called black belt, ...those areas of the deep South where the Negro population exceeds the white, voting registration by Negroes implies the most thorough and direct challenge of white supremacy. The segregationist white community must see the implied loss of political control and the accompanying social revolution. Recognition of the tremendous implicit social problems requires that deep consideration and careful planning by all of CORE accompany a concerted CORE attack in this area. Moreover, the gravity of the problem requires that we do begin to take national and local action to secure equal franchise.

Haywood and Fayette counties in Tennessee have a predominately Negro population. Because of the fear that this might lead to elected Negro officials, the white community responded to a spontaneous voter registration drive two years ago with exceptional measures. Under the active direction of the White Citizens Council on extremely effective boycott of the Negro community went into effect. Those who attempted to register to vote were foreclosed on any loans, refused service at white-owned grocery stores, prevented from securing fuel to heat their homes or to run their farm equipment, evicted from their sharecropper's homes, and generally denied medical attention.

The purpose of the boycott was and is twofold: 1. to starve Negroes out of the area in order to revise the population ratio and 2. to intimidate those who remain into relinquishing their civil rights.

A number of organizations have given assistance to the area. To date, this help has been aimed at combatting the first-listed goal of the segregationists.

In terms of human suffering, struggle, and sacrifice, Southwestern Tennessee is the foremost voting problem. At this moment, this is a battle we are losing.

This committee has several general conclusions that we would like affirmed by this body. We feel that these recommendations for CORE's general procedure in securing voting rights would derive strength from the experience and urgency by the example of a National Action Project in Haywood and Fayette counties in Tennessee.

We urge the National Council to adopt this action project.

We also submit for adoption the following general recommendations:

1. CORE's policy be one of a continuing voter registration campaign.

2. The program should be on a national level with specific emphasis on the deep South. Thus we would recommend the organization of a national committee on voter registration which would formulate policy on the implementation of our goal locally. Local groups would be requested to comply with the national policy in their peculiar local situations. The national group would send a directive to each local

group requesting that they establish and sustain a voter registration campaign. We further urge the National Staff to investigate the feasibility of developing a field staff specialist in one area of voter registration.

2. The encouragement of all college students and college personnel who meet state voter registration qualifications to register, vote, and encourage others to also register and vote.

3. We emphatically urge that this Council recommend to the National Convention a constitutional amendment requiring all CORE members of age and potential to become registered voters.

4. We suggest that local CORE groups recognize the fact that action projects in any problem area create heightened community awareness and interest in all aspects of the segregation problem. This is a particularily exploitable time for voter registeration campaigns.

5. We urge that the standard operating procedure where discrimination in voting is apparent be:

   a) Filing complaints with the Justice Department.

   b) When feasible to file in local and state courts suits alleging discrimination thereby filling the dockets in the said courts with mandamus actions.

6. We request that National CORE in its publications attempt to include in every publication reports on voter registeration activities.

7. We urge that National CORE prepare booklets, pamphlets, and other educational material which would serve as guides in organizing and sustaining voter registration campaigns.

BE WISE ..... BE SMART .....

REGISTER TO VOTE --------NOW

TIME: EACH WEEK MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY
9:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.
PLACE : 25½ East Liberty Street

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO REGISTER AND YOU CAN
If you are twenty-one(21) years of age or older..Lived in S.C.,two (2) years.. in the county one (1) year and the polling precinct 4 months before election. Can read and write any section of the state Constitution or pay taxes on property in the state assessed at $ 300.00 or more

---

IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY ELIGIBLE PERSON TO REGISTER AND VOTE

It is easy to learn how to register-- You can learn in less than five (5) minutes.

COME TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS AND LEARN HOW

YOUR CITY, COUNTY, STATE, AND COUNTRY NEED YOUR VOTE

DON'T SQUAWK .... IF YOU CAN'T VOTE

Memo

Don't put registration r
expense reports. Have la
send bill directly to Na
office.

Voter Education funds ar
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Expenses must be kept do
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Ronnie will pay living e
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Speak with Marvin Robins
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National Action Institu
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Direct action for Scho
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Memo from

RICHARD HALEY

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

CORE worked on school desegregation in 1958 in Norfolk, Va. and Nashville, Tenn. Not since, in the South.

One reason for slowness of southern school desegregation is the almost complete absence of direct action in this field.

Another reason for slowness is adult caution. This a problem, not an excuse.

Housing segregation in the South is in some instances not as severe as in many northern cities. This is an advantage in forcing consideration of the school problem.

Memo from

JAMES T. McCAIN

Number of persons visited office each day

Number of person assisted in qualifying to register

Number of doors knocked on each day

Number transported to registration office each day

number of volunteers helping each day

Number of those who actually got registration each day or week

Number of those who were turned down and for what reason

Any other pertinent data on registration that is of interest.

REPORT FOR MONTH E

* Permanent Registration

Board of Re
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PARISH	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS	NUMBER OF WHITE VOTERS	NUMBER OF COLORED VOTERS	NUMBER OF WHITE ILLITERATES	NUMBER OF COLORED ILLITERATES	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEMOCRATS	NUMBER OF WHITE DEMOCRATS
* Acadia	23,452	19,712	3,740	2,372	1,054	23,417	1
* A on	9,518	7,708	1,810	275	249	9,508	
* Ascension	10,849	8,663	2,186	258	359	10,832	
* Assumption	6,882	4,913	1,969	608	382	6,877	
* Avoyelles	15,225	13,431	1,794	573	559	15,193	13,414
* Beauregard	8,962	7,857	1,105	45	50	8,936	7
* Bienville	5,292	4,828	464	13	3	5,284	4
* Bossier	13,555	13,009	546	31	1	13,230	12
* Caddo	61,584	57,121	4,463	25	0	58,381	54
* Calcasieu	51,362	44,006	7,356	1,102	601	50,779	43
Caldwell	2,018	1,909	109	18	0	2,008	1
* Cameron	2,935	2,812	123	120	10	2,933	2
Catahoula	1,218	1,132	86	0	0	1,216	1
* Claiborne	5,433	5,401	32	11	0	5,424	5
Concordia	4,430	4,003	427	0	0	4,422	3
* DeSoto	6,177	5,588	589	0	0	6,125	5
* E. Baton Rouge	74,911	64,513	10,398	522	4	73,464	6
E. Carroll	949	949	0	1	0	940	940
* E. Feliciana	2,610	2,528	82	14	0	2,598	2,516
* Evangeline	16,310	13,250	3,060	1,855	1,425	16,295	13,242
Franklin	3,889	3,811	78	0	0	3,881	3,803
* Grant	6,814	6,139	675	246	82	6,806	6,136
* Iberia	20,766	16,427	4,339	1,724	1,817	20,671	16,334
* Iberville	9,261	6,874	2,387	194	104	9,201	6,840
* Jackson	6,003	5,532	471	36	10	5,983	5,515
* Jefferson	87,351	78,820	8,531	933	720	85,554	77,146
* Jefferson Davis	11,040	9,498	1,542	616	226	10,997	9,465
* Lafayette	31,915	26,609	5,306	1,337	1,366	31,142	25,911
* Lafourche	24,118	22,105	2,013	1,998	274	24,104	22
LaSalle	5,124	4,949	175	0	0	5,120	4
Lincoln	4,171	3,506	665	0	0	4,130	3,481
* Livingston	10,197	9,338	859	49	61	10,183	9,324
Madison	1,174	1,174	0	57	0	1,166	1,166
Morehouse	5,543	5,323	220	0	0	5,529	5,310
* Natchitoches	10,583	8,782	1,801	244	40	10,485	8,723
* Orleans	211,556	175,184	36,372	596	252	207,534	171,993
* Ouachita	25,644	24,770	874	39	1	25,311	24,446
* Plaquemines	6,779	6,735	44	125	1	6,732	6,697
* Pointe Coupee	4,478	3,343	1,135	0	0	4,467	3,334
* Rapides	32,522	29,527	2,995	104	43	32,271	29,291
* Red River	3,031	3,001	30	46	0	3,025	2,995
Richland	3,284	3,109	175	2	0	3,271	3,097
* Sabine	9,299	7,851	1,448	273	123	9,288	7,843
* St. Bernard	6,815	6,589	226	140	25	6,813	6,587
* St. Charles	9,430	7,491	1,939	74	205	9,397	7,462
St. Helena	1,716	1,549	167	40	96	1,714	1,547
* St. James	6,856	4,381	2,475	61	250	6,825	4,362
* St. John	6,945	4,020	2,925	170	597	6,923	4,00
* St. Landry	32,395	21,521	10,874	1,677	2,555	32,248	21,401
* St. Martin	11,249	8,468	2,781	838	655	11,212	8,449
* St. Mary	13,757	11,004	2,753	235	217	13,701	10,958
* St. Tammany	17,011	14,474	2,537	80	195	16,829	14,362
* Tangipahoa	21,917	18,796	3,121	237	124	21,809	18,716
Tensas	950	950	0	3	0	947	947
* Terrebonne	18,552	16,827	1,725	918	73	18,378	16,680
* Union	6,584	5,983	601	50	5	6,533	5,9
* Vermilion	20,227	18,123	2,104	2,133	401	20,212	18,1
* Vernon	8,615	8,008	607	137	21	8,599	7,9
* Washington	17,019	15,318	1,701	86	0	16,943	15,2
Webster	7,324	7,228	96	0	0	7,268	7,1
* W. Baton Rouge	3,843	2,840	1,003	21	0	3,842	2,8
W. Carroll	1,999	1,976	23	0	0	1,986	1,9
W. Feliciana	998	998	0	0	0	998	9
* Winn	7,632	6,514	1,118	99	93	7,625	6,5
TOTALS	1,080,048	928,798	151,250	23,461	15,329	1,065,515	916,30
	100%	86.0%	14.0%	2.2%	1.4%	100%	86.0%
							98

mmc

NG February 28, 1962

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NUMBER OF COLORED DEMOCRATS	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED REPUBLICANS	NUMBER OF WHITE REPUBLICANS	NUMBER OF COLORED REPUBLICANS	TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED OTHER PARTIES	NUMBER OF WHITE OTHER PARTIES	NUMBER OF COLORED OTHER PARTIES	
3,736	30	28	2	5	3	2	
1,809	8	7	1	2	2	0	
2,178	17	9	8	0	0	0	
1,969	5	5	0	0	0	0	
1,779	23	11	12	9	6	3	
1,105	25	25	0	1	1	0	
457	4	1	3	4	0	4	
544	192	192	0	133	131	2	
4,223	2,403	2,332	71	800	631	169	
7,275	491	420	71	92	82	10	
109	6	6	0	4	4	0	
122	2	1	1	0	0	0	
86	0	0	0	2	2	0	
30	7	6	1	2	1	1	
426	8	7	1	0	0	0	
569	24	17	7	28	15	13	
10,210	536	492	44	911	767	144	
0	2	2	0	7	7	0	
82	7	7	0	5	5	0	as of 1-31-62
3,053	11	6	5	4	2	2	
78	8	8	0	0	0	0	
670	8	3	5	0	0	0	as of 7-31-62
4,337	92	90	2	3	3	0	
2,361	50	34	16	10	0	10	
468	12	11	1	8	6	2	
8,408	1,095	1,023	72	702	651	51	
1,532	23	20	3	20	13	7	
5,231	596	538	58	177	160	17	
2,009	14	10	4	0	0	0	
175	4	4	0	0	0	0	
649	31	22	9	10	3	7	
859	13	13	0	1	1	0	
0	7	7	0	1	1	0	
219	12	11	1	2	2	0	
1,762	39	22	17	59	37	22	
35,541	3,015	2,390	625	1,007	801	206	as of 1-31-62
865	288	279	9	45	45	0	
35	13	13	0	34	25	9	
1,133	11	9	2	0	0	0	
2,980	150	144	6	101	92	9	
30	6	6	0	0	0	0	
174	11	11	0	2	1	1	
1,445	11	8	3	0	0	0	
226	2	2	0	0	0	0	
1,935	27	24	3	6	5	1	
167	2	2	0	0	0	0	as of 1-31-62
2,463	28	16	12	3	3	0	
2,920	12	7	5	10	10	0	
10,847	93	78	15	54	42	12	as of 1-31-62
2,763	17	14	3	20	5	15	
2,743	49	40	9	7	6	1	
2,467	122	90	32	60	22	38	as of 1-31-62
3,093	59	49	10	49	31	18	
0	3	3	0	0	0	0	
1,698	138	116	22	36	31	5	
577	23	12	11	28	15	13	
2,104	13	13	0	2	2	0	
602	15	10	5	1	1	0	
,646	35	14	21	41	7	34	
94	42	40	2	14	14	0	as of 1-31-62
,003	1	1	0	0	0	0	
23	11	11	0	2	2	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
,116	6	4	2	1	1	0	as of 1-31-62
145,210	10,008	8,796	1,212	4,525	3,697	828	
14.0%	100%	87.9%	12.1%	100%	81.7%	18.3%	
		1.0%			0.4%		

5-25-62

Registered Voter Table For Primary

(Continued from Page One)

Following is a table of all the state's counties, comparing the 1960 registration totals with those compiled this year.

COUNTY	1960	1962
Abbeville	6,323	6,668
Aiken	24,860	30,034
Allendale	2,650	2,978
Anderson	27,411	29,543
Bamberg	4,169	4,383
Barnwell	6,270	6,981
Beaufort	5,875	5,400
Berkeley	8,650	8,838
Calhoun	2,171	2,400
Charleston	43,419	
Cherokee	11,783	14,260
Chester	10,599	11,306
Chesterfield	10,144	10,813
Clarendon	4,151	4,717
Colleton	7,129	7,776
Darlington	13,497	14,417
Dillon	6,848	7,522
Dorchester	7,446	7,540
Edgefield	3,855	4,026
Fairfield	5,153	5,322
Florence	19,469	23,300
Georgetown	7,422	9,282
Greenville	54,084	58,156
Greenwood	12,539	13,002
Hampton	3,810	4,707
Horry	17,616	16,344
Jasper	2,858	3,049
Kershaw	10,179	11,052
Lancaster	14,034	15,810
Laurens	11,033	11,641
Lee	5,076	5,318
Lexington	17,000	18,698
McCormick	1,787	1,959
Marion	6,894	7,415
Marlboro	8,142	8,617
Newberry	9,435	10,090
Oconee	10,639	11,428
Orangeburg	14,617	14,659
Pickens	11,106	13,785
Richland	43,802	51,478
Saluda	4,662	5,384
Spartanburg	47,519	50,358
Sumter	10,476	11,830
Union	11,433	12,960
Williamsburg	6,942	7,818
York	21,013	23,702

Bermuda, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's spokesman, Air Force Lt. Col. John A. Powers, said:

"The United States has

The State

Qualified

5-25-62

Top 196

By THOMAS B. BUTLER JR.
Staff Writer for The State

In a year when politics is as hot as the weather, more than 50,000 new voters have qualified to cast ballots in South Carolina's June 12 Democratic primary.

Compared to the 595,989 who were registered before the 1960 general election, figures received by THE STATE yesterday show that 606,886 persons—exclusive of Charleston County—have qualified this year. The total will exceed 650,000.

Charleston's figures have not yet been compiled, but should substantially exceed the 43,419 recorded in 1960.

Leading the state's 46 counties in registrations is Greenville, with 58,156—4,072 more than in 1960. Next is Richland County, with 51,478—7,676 more. And Spartanburg is third, with 50,358—an increase over 1960 of 2,839.

Only two counties showed declines in the number of registered voters. They were Beaufort, which dropped from 5,875 in 1960 to 5,400 this year, and Horry, down to 16,344 from the 1960 total of 17,616.

Clarendon, Hampton, McCormick and Williamsburg Counties —all investigated by the FBI last

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year concerning their registration practices—showed moderate gains. Clarendon is up 566 voters, Hampton 87, McCormick 172 and Williamsburg 876.

Dividing the state across the middle—roughly from Edgefield to Cheraw, with Richland County equally split—the strength lies in the north, where 20 counties (with half of Richland's total) control 346,85 votes.

Twenty-five southern counties (with half of Richland's total and a conservative estimate of 45,000 qualified in Charleston) control only 304,843.

Eight counties hold sway over nearly half the state's votes, with combined power of 311,571 qualified electors. They are Greenville, Richland, Spartanburg, Aiken, Charleston, Anderson, Florence and York.

A total of 1,604 precincts dot the voting map, with 110 in Spartanburg County, 106 in Greenville and 73 in Anderson. Richland has 56, Horry 64, Charleston 57 and Newberry 50.

In May 158, the latest compilation available, the Secretary of State's office listed 58,122 Negroes registered to vote in South Carolina. The South Carolina Progressive Democrats, a Negro political organization, recently estimated about 90,000 are now registered.

under $3,000 bond each.

State Registration 6-1-62 By Negroes Hits 90,000

Negro voter registration in South Carolina has jumped by more than 50 per cent since 1958, the last year that had a major statewide election.

This year, an estimated 90,000 Negroes are eligible to vote, according to John H. McCray, chairman of the state's Progressive Democrats.

Total registration in the state is approximately 650,000.

The figure in 1958 was 57,893, said the head of the Negro voter organization.

The largest registration is in Charleston with 9,463 on the books. Richland, with an estimated 8,850, is next.

Increases of 100 per cent or more have occurred in Beaufort, Hampton, Marion, Georgetown, Marlboro, Saluda and Chester, partial figures show.

The chart below shows the 1958 and 1960 Negro registration in 27 counties for which McCray has figures:

	1958	1962
Aiken	1762	2498
Anderson	1624	2250 (Est.)
Beaufort	1286	2727
Berkeley	1913	2481
Charleston	7277	9463
Chester	680	1419
Chesterfield	1401	1740
Colleton	735	1038
Darlington	2444	3318
Dillon	816	1031
Fairfield	750	900 (Est.)
Florence	1863	3081
Greenville	4040	5550 (Est.)
Hampton	250	626
Horry	1230	1890
Jasper	489	678
Kershaw	1084	1700 (Est.)
Marion	972	2250
Georgetown	911	3621
Marlboro	395	1450
Orangeburg	2220	4364
Richland	6665	8850 (Est.)
Saluda	216	553
Spartanburg	3170	4419
Sumter	2230	3690
Union	1024	1500 (Est.)
York	2414	3500 (Est.)

Overpass Contract Awarded Chester Firm

A contract for more than a quarter million dollars has been awardede to Inland Bridge Co., Chester, for the construction of twin prestressed concrete and steel overpass totalling 640 feet over the Southern Railway main line and a frontage road on 1-26 at North Charleston, Chief Highway Commissioner Silas N. Pearman announced today.

The $250,485 bid was lowest of nine received.

STATE COMPARISONS OF 1962 - 1960
AND VOTING AGE POPULAT

		Democrat	Republican	D % of 2 Party Vote 1962	1960	1958	Voting Age Population
Alabama		232,367	8,986	96.3	57.4	55.7	1,834,378
Alaska		26,045	24,462	51.6	49.1	59.6	133,675
Arizona		165,263	200,578	45.2	44.5	44.9	731,682
Arkansas#		225,743	82,349	73.3	50.2	69.0DP	1,043,269
California		3,037,109	2,740,351	57.2	49.6	59.7	*10,681,318
Colorado		262,890	349,342	42.9	44.9	58.4	1,031,263
Connecticut		549,027	482,852	53.2	53.7	62.3	*1,677,690
Delaware	AL	81,166	71,934	52.9	50.8	50.2	267,249
Florida	S	657,633	281,381	70.0	48.5	55.9	3,087,699
Georgia					62.5	80.5DP	2,231,375
Hawaii		114,308	81,707	58.3	50.03		* 379,530
Idaho		116,127	139,520	45.4	46.2	49.0	372,484
Illinois	S	1,748,007	1,961,202	47.1	49.98	54.3	6,280,637
Indiana	S	905,491	894,547	50.3	44.6	56.5	2,777,924
Iowa		430,899	388,955	52.5	43.3	54.1	1,664,371
Kansas		287,624	335,066	46.2	39.6	56.5	1,321,835
Kentucky	S	386,624	429,851	47.4	46.4	60.6	1,763,644
Louisiana	S	318,838	103,066	75.6	50.4		1,803,805
Maine		146,121	146,604	49.9	43.0	52.0	580,555
Maryland		428,071	341,271	55.6	53.6	63.6	1,845,067
Massachusetts		1,053,322	1,047,891	50.1	60.2	56.2	3,245,066
Michigan		1,339,513	1,420,086	48.5	51.0	53.2	4,580,295
Minnesota +		619,691	619,719	49.99	50.6	56.8	2,001,455
Mississippi							1,170,522
Missouri	S	666,929	555,330	54.6	50.3	66.5	2,695,614

- 1960 - 1958 ELECTIONS, REGISTRATION
OPULATION PARTICIPATION

g Age ation	Registration			% Voting Age Pop. Registered			% Voting Age Population Voting		
	1962	1960	1958	1962	1960	1958	1962	1960	1958
378	950,000 (estimate)	926,083	900,000 (estimate)	51.8	50.5	47.2	21.6	30.3	31.1
675		62,177	not required		46.5		37.8	45.5	
682	509,466	474,124	391,511	69.6	69.7	64.8	50.0	54.5	48.0
269		603,795	563,978		54.4	55.5	29.5	41.6	37.7
318	7,531,211	7,306,104	6,752,421	70.5	75.6	77.2	54.1	67.3	60.1
263	879,075	879,269	790,658	85.2	85.3	79.5	59.4	71.3	55.3
690	1,279,754	1,318,371	1,211,204	76.3	82.8	82.8	61.5	76.8	66.6
249	230,315	246,256	190,000 (estimate)	86.2	92.1	70.6	57.4	73.3	57.4
699	2,052,134	2,015,970	1,607,214	66.5	65.3	59.4	30.4	50.0	27.0
375		1,302,139 (primary)	1,286,021 (primary)		55.6	57.3		30.4	27.6
530	221,650	190,314		58.4	54.6		51.6	53.1	
484		362,704 (estimate)	305,000 (estimate)		97.5	81.1		80.6	63.6
637	5,217,065	5,303,673	5,059,109	83.1	84.4	81.1	59.0	75.7	51.8
924	2,551,303	2,536,087	2,304,514	91.8	91.3	83.4	64.8	76.9	62.4
371	no statewide registration						49.2	76.5	49.7
835		1,250,000	1,240,000 (estimate)		94.6	98.2	47.1	70.2	58.3
644			1,500,000 (estimate)			79.5	46.3	63.7	25.2
805	1,091,808	1,152,398	938,942	60.5	65.1	55.0	23.4	44.8	
555	496,029	537,922	483,875	85.9	92.6	85.5	50.7	72.6	49.5
067	1,298,951	1,321,524	1,224,236	70.4	71.6	70.5	41.7	57.2	43.2
066	2,635,085	2,717,838	2,556,300	81.2	83.7	80.5	64.8	76.1	59.8
295	3,708,833	874,222	4,655,000	81.0	73.0	77.3	60.2	72.4	49.7
455	no statewide registration						61.9	77.0	57.5
522		550,000	460,000 (estimate)		47.0	39.1		25.5	36.1
614	no statewide registration						45.3	71.8	44.0

		Democrat	Republican	D % of 2 Party Vote 1962	1960	1958	Voting Age Population	
Montana	C	118,891	117,930	50.2	48.9	76.2	388,673	
Nebraska		242,669	221,885	52.2	37.9	50.2	858,318	
Nevada		62,914	31,345	66.7	51.2	59.9	175,365	
New Hampshire		135,481	94,567	58.9	46.6	48.3	* 452,389	
New Jersey		no statewide election			50.0	51.4		
New Mexico		130,933	116,184	53.0	50.2	50.5	500,675	
New York		2,309,743	3,081,587 242,675L	45.3	52.5	45.3	10,880,592	7
North Carolina	S	491,520	321,635	60.4	52.1	70.8	2,556,884	2 (
North Dakota		115,258	113,251	50.4	55.4	46.9	354,866	
Ohio		1,280,521	1,836,190	41.1	46.7	56.9	5,839,311	3 (
Oklahoma		315,357	392,316	44.6	41.0	74.1	1,416,050	1
Oregon		265,359	345,497	43.4	47.4	44.7	*1,113,334	
Pennsylvania		1,938,627	2,424,918	44.4	51.1	50.8	7,100,482	5
Rhode Island		163,554	163,952	49.6	63.6	49.1	539,804	
South Carolina	S	173,731	128,857	57.4	51.2	56.8DP	662,322	
South Dakota		112,438	143,682	43.9	39.3	51.4	391,597	
Tennessee		312,253	201,777Ind 98,265	50.9	45.8	31.1DP	2,092,891	1
Texas		847,036	715,025	54.2	50.5	60.4	5,534,277	2
Utah	S	151,656	166,755	47.6	45.2	38.7	467,817	
Vermont		61,309	60,016	50.1	41.4	49.7	230,160	
Virginia					47.6	69.3	2,312,887	
Washington	S	491,365	446,204	52.1	49.3	67.3	*1,767,000	1
West Virginia					52.7	59.3	535,019	
Wisconsin		627,438	615,454	50.5	51.8	53.6	2,354,489	
Wyoming		54,298	64,970	45.5	55.0	48.9	190,305	r

Source — Bureau of The Census; Congressional Quarterly; National COPE

Gubernatorial election figures used
* Indicates 1962 Voting Age Popula
# Poll Tax
+ Subject to recount

Age tion	Registration 1962	1960	1958	% Voting Age. Pop. Registered 1962	1960	1958	% Voting Age Population 1962	1960	1958
673		322,876	305,614		83.1	76.6	60.9	71.4	57.5
318	no statewide registration						54.1	71.4	47.2
365		128,898	117,568		73.5	76.8	53.7	61.2	55.5
389	345,809	353,717	324,887	77.1	94.9	90.0	50.8	79.3	57.3
		3,073,894	2,774,295		79.6	75.9		71.8	51.5
675	409,998	367,643	357,377	81.9	73.4	86.3	49.3	62.1	49.5
592	7,892,002	8,352,742	6,759,343	72.5	76.8	64.1	52.0	67.0	54.2
884	2,200,000 (estimate)	2,000,000	2,000,000 (estimate)	86.0	78.2	79.6	31.8	53.5	42.8
866	no statewide registration						65.3	78.5	56.5
311	3,647,916 (registration not required statewide)	3,594,211	3,258,086	62.5	61.6	57.3	53.4	70.6	57.7
050	1,210,022	1,119,060	1,250,000 (estimate)	85.4	79.0	56.0	50.1	63.8	24.1
334	883,690	900,616	855,044	79.4	82.7	79.0	57.2	71.2	55.4
482	5,673,497	5,687,837	5,397,407	79.9	80.1	76.9	61.6	70.4	56.8
804	462,165	467,403	437,810	85.6	86.6	80.7	61.0	74.5	64.0
322		587,415	538,000 (estimate)		46.4	41.9	45.7	30.3	26.2
597	348,128	unavailable	380,000 (estimate)	88.9		95.0	57.0	78.3	64.6
891	1,649,621	1,500,000	1,250,000 (estimate)	78.8	71.7	61.4	29.3	50.2	33.7
277	2,651,211	2,798,828	2,055,318	47.9	50.6	38.8	28.3	41.8	24.5
817	414,879	419,095	376,798	88.7	89.6	82.3	68.1	80.1	63.6
160		206,033	195,957		89.3	89.1	52.7	72.6	56.2
887		977,983	937,000		42.3	42.9		33.4	20.9
000	1,446,593	1,524,064	1,375,035	81.7	88.7	83.8	53.4	72.3	54.1
019		1,090,042	1,083,141			93.4		77.3	55.6
489	no statewide registration						52.8	73.4	50.4
305	registration not required statewide						62.7	74.0	62.7

es used unless otherwise indicated
Population

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February 1963

1962 GUBERNATORIAL VOTE COMPARISON IN SELEC

(Cities Listed According to Size of

	Democrat	Republican	D % of 2 Party Vote 1962	1960	1958	Voting Age Population	
New York	1,118,215D 161,697L	1,078,293	54.3	62.6		5,346,124	3,
Kings	382,812D 51,327L	305,453	58.7	66.4		1,745,408	1,
Bronx	228,391D 38,747L	175,086	60.4	68.2		965,315	
New York	225,823D 36,577L	211,937	55.3	65.7		1,257,867	
Queens	255,626D 32,575L	341,512	45.8	54.8		1,240,073	
Richmond	25,563D 2,471L	44,305	38.8	43.7		137,461	
Chicago	791,806	548,606	59.1	63.6		2,321,773	1,
Cook County	995,353	947,325	51.2	56.6		3,268,485	2,
County minus City	213,205	405,152	34.5	40.9		946,712	
Los Angeles	536,631	379,555	58.6	56.0		*1,719,657	1,
Los Angeles Co.	1,191,724	1,080,113	52.5	50.4		*4,065,509	2,
County minus City	655,093	700,558	48.3	45.6		2,345,852	1,
#Philadelphia	486,549	339,790	58.9	68.1		*1,353,083	1,
Detroit	412,143	204,309	66.8	71.0	70.7	*1,039,302	
Wayne County	599,094	382,412	61.0	66.2	67.3	*1,630,980	1,
County minus City	186,951	178,103	51.3	58.2	60.4	* 591,678	
Baltimore	135,696	72,020	65.3	65.3		588,395	
Baltimore County	217,245	135,564	72.2	61.6		878,823	
County minus City	81,549	63,544	79.3	56.2		290,428	
Harris County (Houston)	107,677	110,619	49.3			722,957	
Cleveland	124,928	106,817	53.9	70.9		557,815	
Cuyahoga County	241,306	289,574	44.7	59.9		1,037,892	
County minus City	116,378	182,757	38.9	50.1		480,077	

SELECTED KEY CITIES AND COUNTIES
Size of Population)

ge on	Registration 1962	Registration 1960	Registration 1958	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1962	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1960	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1958	% Voting Age Population Voting 1962	% Voting Age Population Voting 1960	% Voting Age Population Voting 1958
24	3,443,215	3,239,333		64.4	60.0	51.3	60.5	57.8	46.0
08	1,087,445	1,038,549		62.3	59.5		44.3	55.7	
15	626,789	589,404		64.9	61.0		48.2	59.0	
67	719,181	661,167		57.2	52.6		40.6	50.2	
73	909,627	857,359		73.3	69.1		54.5	65.6	
61	100,173	93,400		72.3	67.9		55.7	65.4	
73	1,829,122	1,935,974	1,848,050	78.8	75.0	86.2	57.7	72.3	52.1
35	2,692,090	2,771,292	2,540,792	82.4	72.6	76.1	59.4	74.8	52.0
12	862,968	835,318	692,742	91.1	88.2		65.3	80.8	
57	1,232,600	1,129,314		71.7	68.8		54.7	64.4	
09	2,979,575	3,011,379	2,793,997	73.3	78.6	77.8	57.3	69.6	
62	1,746,975	1,882,065		74.5	85.9		58.2	71.6	
33	1,003,070	996,560	1,013,223	74.1	75.9	68.3	61.1	69.8	51.2
92	885,968	980,710	874,040	85.2	85.2		59.3	71.0	43.5
30	1,396,031	1,526,636	1,305,691	85.6	82.8		60.2	71.5	44.3
78	511,063	545,926	431,651	86.4	84.3		61.7	74.3	
95	418,133	400,039		71.1	68.0		35.3	54.0	
23	620,118	653,030		70.6	84.8		40.1	57.8	
28	201,985	245,236		69.5	84.4		49.9	65.6	
57	357,643	320,257	311,344	49.5	45.3	57.9	30.2	43.8	24.0
15	371,433	368,285	391,245	66.6	66.0	62.4	53.9	60.6	46.1
92	789,064	816,749	767,650		74.5			68.9	
77	417,631	417,801	376,405		84.3			78.6	

	Democrat	Republican	D % of 2 Party Vote 1962	1960	1958	Voting Age Population	1
St. Louis, Mo.	118,139	51,191	69.8	66.6		* 424,723	3
St. Louis County	245,158	167,888	59.5	58.7		* 865,543	6
County minus City	127,019	116,697	52.1	51.3		440,820	3
Milwaukee	143,009	81,364	63.7	61.8		466,333	3
Milwaukee County	191,946	138,364	58.1	57.9		645,747	
County minus City	48,937	57,000	46.2	45.9		179,414	
#San Francisco	180,298	107,165	62.7	58.0		531,774	3
Boston	142,977	90,446	61.2	74.7		* 448,617	3
Suffolk County	167,021	107,176	60.9	74.5		522,395	3
County minus City	24,044	16,730	59.0	74.7		73,778	
Dallas County	70,479	95,988	42.3			570,267	2
Pittsburgh S	148,142	75,433	66.3	67.0		* 345,714	3
Allegheny County	428,455	320,970	57.2	57.4		*1,038,576	8
County minus City	280,313	245,537	53.3	52.0		692,862	5
Bexar County (San Antonio)	60,681	42,039	59.1	54.1		377,990	1
San Diego, Calif.	136,074	114,412	54.3	45.5		341,930	2
San Diego County	153,389	201,969	43.2	43.5		601,616	4
County minus City	17,315	87,557	16.5	41.4		259,686	
Seattle, Wash.	112,712	85,877	56.7	48.8		* 375,354	3
King County				48.6			
County minus City				48.3			
Buffalo	111,637	67,086	62.5	64.2		347,513	2
Erie County	190,547	167,801	53.2	56.2		660,623	5
County minus City	78,910	100,715	43.9	48.4		313,110	2
Cincinnati	68,358	84,259	54.6	50.4		320,610	2
Hamilton County	119,355	177,435	40.2	45.5		532,571	4
County minus City	50,997	93,185	35.4	39.4		211,961	1
Memphis	48,871	40,505	54.7			294,474	1
Shelby County	61,089	50,632	54.7	49.8		359,532	2
County minus City	12,218	10,127	54.7			65,058	
#Denver	87,755	88,087	49.9	50.0		* 322,966	2

e n	Registration 1962	Registration 1960	Registration 1958	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1962	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1960	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1958	% Voting Age Population Voting 1962	% Voting Age Population Voting 1960	% Voting Age Population Voting 1958
3	302,460	335,607	333,588	71.2	68.5	52.4	40.0	61.9	30.5
3	635,090	680,959	605,064	73.4	74.9	66.1	47.6	69.1	42.0
0	332,630	345,325	271,476	75.4	82.5		55.3	77.5	
3	309,715	346,008	312,824	66.4	74.2	66.3	48.3	66.4	45.8
7		501,181		72.2	77.6		51.3	70.5	
4		155,173		87.4	86.4		59.2	81.1	
4	384,472	361,845	406,158	72.3	68.0	77.8	55.6	64.3	59.4
7	319,529	341,699		71.2	73.7		52.0	64.4	
5	367,993	392,331		70.4	75.1		52.5	65.0	
3	48,464	30,632		65.7	83.7		55.3	76.2	
7	248,749	248,504	223,500	43.6	43.5	54.5	29.2	42.1	23.1
4	304,926	304,098	320,323	88.2	76.8	66.7	64.7	68.3	47.2
5	837,111	830,310	814,928	80.6	80.5	77.1	72.1	70.9	56.2
2	532,185	526,212	494,605	76.8	82.8		75.9	73.3	
0	152,867	146,508		40.4	38.7		27.2	36.8	
0	260,001	227,234	221,980	76.0	66.4	74.4	73.2	61.6	55.0
6	471,278	412,131		78.3	68.5		59.1	64.7	
6	211,277	184,897		81.3	81.2		40.4	68.7	
4	317,867	310,106	309,831	84.7	84.1	81.2	54.6	73.5	53.0
		514,518	471,630		93.9	83.0		69.1	53.6
		204,413			97.2			61.4	
3	279,556	254,219	240,303	80.4	73.2	57.0	51.4	69.7	46.8
3	549,001	517,753	467,400	83.1	78.4	73.5	54.2	74.7	60.7
0	269,445	263,534	227,097	86.0	84.2		57.4	80.2	
0	237,420	254,482	242,259	74.0	72.1	65.0	47.6	66.8	48.2
1	416,168	447,831	406,437	78.1	78.1		55.7	72.7	
1	178,748	193,349	164,178	84.3	89.3		68.0	81.7	
4	193,600	192,055		65.7	65.2		30.3		
2	242,044	227,208	202,752	67.3	63.2	55.6	31.1	49.1	29.5
8	48,444	35,153		74.5	54.0		34.3		
6	259,037	269,003	257,150	80.2	86.1	74.2	54.4	70.1	49.7

		Democrat	Republican	D % of 2 Party Vote 1962	1960	1958	Voting Age Population	
Fulton County (Atlanta, Ga.)		56,809	8,957	86.4			329,156	
Minneapolis		92,228	80,940	53.2	52.5		318,595	
Hennepin County		142,342	157,122	47.5	48.6		512,128	
County minus City		50,114	76,182	39.7	43.4		193,533	
Indianapolis	S	78,637	75,899	50.9			296,625	
Marion County		127,009	108,043	54.0	42.2		424,090	
County minus City		48,372	32,144	60.1			127,465	
Kansas City	S	66,278	51,348	56.3	55.7		311,501	
Jackson County		99,971	63,771	61.0	53.6		397,813	
County minus City		33,693	12,423	73.1	48.7		86,312	
Columbus		55,192	75,580	42.2	45.6		290,176	
Franklin County		78,041	126,834	38.1	40.6		411,819	
County minus City		22,849	51,254	30.8	30.6		121,643	
Newark	C	53,244	19,678	73.0	69.9	*	273,827	
Essex County		146,649	105,639	68.3	56.5	*	624,477	
County minus City		93,405	85,961	52.1	49.1		350,650	
Louisville	S	56,399	62,685	47.2	53.2	*	246,332	
Jefferson County		82,259	106,402	43.6	49.7		364,762	
County minus City		25,860	43,717	37.2	43.3		118,430	
Portland					49.3		248,274	
Multnomah County		84,547	66,720	55.9	49.4	*	342,955	
County minus City					48.2		94,681	
Oakland		119,310	69,303	63.2	56.1	*	222,573	
Alameda County		206,861	145,851	57.2	54.2		569,183	
County minus City		120,191	90,152	65.6	52.9		346,610	
Tarrant County (Fort Worth)		62,745	31,577	66.5	44.9		320,355	
Long Beach		94,858	76,465	55.4	45.1		231,095	

Age tion	Registration 1962	1960	1958	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1962	1960	1958	% Voting Age Population Voting 1962	1960	1958
156	177,475	164,906		53.9	48.6		20.0	32.4	
595	261,920	251,629	267,165	82.2	79.0	73.3	54.3	70.8	45.6
128	444,425	440,819		86.8	86.1		58.5	75.6	
533	182,505	189,190		94.3	97.7		65.2	83.4	
625	229,488			78.4			52.1		
090	338,016	308,141	293,272	79.7	72.6	73.4	55.4	67.9	54.2
465	108,528			85.1			63.2		
501	187,230	214,307	194,904	60.1	67.5	56.7	37.8	59.8	
313	not required statewide						41.2	67.0	35.6
312							53.4	92.7	
176	210,215	190,876	193,411	72.4	65.8	65.2	45.1	62.1	47.4
819	300,579	311,756	278,857	73.0	69.4		49.7	54.9	
643	90,364	120,880	85,446	74.3	78.0		60.9	37.5	
827	152,684	152,098	158,401	55.7	57.9		26.6	52.2	
477	420,541	422,563		67.3	68.9		40.2	62.9	
650	267,857	270,465		76.4	77.1		51.1	70.9	
832	175,354	160,642	145,817	71.2	66.0	53.2	48.3	62.5	35.5
762	274,425	261,000		75.2	71.5		51.7	64.6	
430	99,071	100,358		83.6	82.7		58.7	68.9	
274	207,784	198,000	215,777	83.7	79.7	74.2		74.1	52.7
955	278,723	265,000	281,283	81.3	79.0	78.7	54.1	75.1	55.8
681	70,939	67,000	65,506	74.9	77.0			78.2	
573	194,151	178,069		87.2	71.9		84.7	66.4	
183	465,439	420,172	453,260	81.8	73.8	78.9	63.5	70.4	61.2
610	271,288	242,103		78.3	75.3		52.8	73.4	
355	129,008	129,006		40.3	40.3		29.4	41.3	
995	176,501	161,748		76.4	70.0		74.1	65.8	

		Democrat	Republican	D % of 2 Party Vote 1962	1960	1958		Voting Age Population	
Rochester, N. Y.		56,620	59,283	48.8	56.4			212,084	1
Monroe County		97,107	139,657	41.0	46.9			369,189	2
County minus City		40,487	80,374	33.5	36.7			157,105	1
Toledo		56,394	52,415	51.8	55.5			201,356	1
Lucas County		74,549	78,587	48.7	52.0		*	292,972	2
County minus City		18,155	26,172	40.9	43.8			91,616	
St. Paul, Minn.		62,496	48,359	56.3	60.0		*	194,934	1
Ramsey County		80,348	67,954	54.2	58.3		*	257,451	2
County minus City		17,852	19,595	47.7	53.3		*	62,517	
Omaha, Neb.		49,909	40,640	55.1	48.4			184,316	1
Douglas County		55,014	48,185	53.3	47.4			207,093	1
County minus City		5,105	7,545	40.3	31.0			22,777	
Honolulu County		92,607	48,571	65.6	51.2		*	276,996	1
Dade County (Miami)	S	138,330	49,270	73.7	57.6			613,021	4
Akron, Ohio		52,400	42,725	55.1	54.2		*	188,383	1
Summit County		87,150	82,382	51.4	50.2		*	328,082	2
County minus City		34,750	39,657	46.7	44.7			147,627	1
El Paso County (Tex)		17,170	15,912	51.9	54.7		*	152,985	
Jersey City	C	67,254	21,044	76.2	63.1			181,248	1
Hudson County		139,708	48,515	74.2	60.5			408,397	2
County minus City		71,454	27,471	72.2				227,147	1
Dayton, Ohio		32,286	34,617	48.2	54.2			163,190	1
Montgomery County		60,877	87,149	41.1	47.2			314,902	2
County minus City		28,591	52,532	35.2	40.4			151,712	1
Tulsa County, Okla.		32,706	62,396	34.4	37.0			208,520	1
Wichita, Kansas		34,541	29,698	53.8	53.7		*	153,780	1
Sedgwick County		43,825	37,333	54.0	44.5		*	199,743	1
County minus City		9,284	7,635	51.8	44.1		*	45,963	

e n	Registration 1962	Registration 1960	Registration 1958	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1962	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1960	% Voting Age Pop. Registered 1958	% Voting Age Population Voting 1962	% Voting Age Population Voting 1960	% Voting Age Population Voting 1958
4	138,713	149,985	141,020	65.4	70.7	56.6	55.6	71.1	51.2
9	287,825	293,316	262,885	78.0	79.4	80.9	64.1	76.5	73.2
5	149,112	143,331	121,865	94.9	90.2		75.6	76.9	
6	175,338	149,107	154,039	87.1	74.0	69.4	54.0	68.6	55.1
2	211,149	220,966	216,803	75.4	74.4		52.3	70.5	
6	35,811	71,859	62,764	39.1	78.4		48.4	75.4	
4	166,757	159,857	169,221	85.5	82.2	75.7	55.7	72.3	48.6
	214,452	182,322		83.3	72.9		57.6	74.3	
7	47,695	22,465		76.3	40.3		59.9	81.2	
6	127,204	unavailable		69.0			49.1	66.8	
3	144,302	147,478		69.7	71.2		49.8	63.2	
7	17,098			75.1			55.5	34.0	
6	164,324			59.3			51.0	49.1	
1	409,060	382,000	360,973	66.7	62.3	76.9p	30.6	51.8	30.5
3	110,000	139,012	132,367	60.9	77.0	71.5	52.7	70.5	57.0
2	231,337	242,288	224,612	70.5	73.8		51.6	71.4	
7	121,337	103,276	132,367	82.2	69.9		50.4	63.4	
5	59,636	48,381		39.0	29.1		31.6	28.6	
3	136,134	141,129	147,480	75.1	77.9		50.1	72.8	
7	295,802	307,191		72.4	75.2		46.1	70.7	
7	159,668	166,062		70.3	73.1		42.9		
0	108,038	120,245	114,959	66.2	64.4	59.9	41.0	61.0	41.9
2	220,153	228,191	217,924	69.9	68.1		47.0	64.5	
2	112,115	107,946	102,965	73.9	72.2		53.5	68.2	
0	174,023	132,290							
0	104,096			67.7			41.8		
3	123,636			61.9			41.1	66.6	
3	19,540			42.5			38.9		

	Democrat	Republican	D % of 2 Party Vote 1962	1960	1958		Voting Age Population
Syracuse N. Y.	32,537	35,047	48.1	51.7			139,785
Onondaga County	60,978	77,432	44.0	45.9			258,516
County minus City	28,441	42,385	40.1	55.4			118,731
Des Moines, Iowa	44,196	22,038	66.7				129,258
Polk County	51,906	28,756	64.3				161,554
County minus City	7,710	6,718	53.4				32,296
Providence, R.I.	43,569	31,427	58.1				137,076
Providence County	146,462	69,531	67.8				368,682
County minus City	102,893	38,104	73.0				231,606
San Jose, Calif.	43,499	35,218	55.2	51.1		*	131,716
Santa Clara County	121,149	112,700	51.8	47.2		*	381,238
County minus City	77,650	77,482	50.0	45.3			249,522
Charlotte, N.C. S	22,035	18,237	54.7			*	128,755
MecklenbergCounty	30,700	26,042	51.2	44.9		*	168,031
County minus City	8,665	7,805	52.6				39,276
Duval County S (Jacksonville) Fla.	40,031	10,541	79.1				262,234
Flint, Mich.	36,128	31,044	53.8	51.2	52.5		117,021
Genesee County	64,420	59,674	51.9	48.9	51.7		211,602
County minus City	28,292	28,630	49.7	46.0	50.7		94,581
Sacramento	66,622	34,994	64.9	57.0			125,323
Sacramento County	115,462	71,788	61.7	56.5			297,301
County minus City	48,840	36,794	57.0	56.2			171,978
Yonkers, N. Y.	42,303	44,266	48.9	48.4			126,581
Westchester County	95,487L 8,303D	210,086	33.1	43.2		*	555,926
County minus City	61,487	165,820	27.0	41.5			429,345
Salt Lake City S	32,805	36,362	47.4	47.4			113,748
Salt Lake County	68,508	70,502	49.3	49.3			207,381
County minus City	35,703	34,140	51.1	51.1			93,633
Travis County (Austin), Texas	23,435	17,289	57.5	55.0			123,395

ng Age lation	Registration			% Voting Age Pop. Registered			% Voting Age Population Voting		
	1962	1960	1958	1962	1960	1958	1962	1960	1958
,785	98,816	98,816	94,554	70.7	70.7	66.2	48.3	71.6	62.9
,516	198,697	198,697	182,725	76.9	76.9	69.3	53.5	76.7	65.2
,731	99,881	99,881	88,171	84.1	84.1		59.6	82.6	
,258	103,996	103,675		80.4			51.2		
,554	not required statewide						49.9		
,296							44.7		
,076	109,033	119,559	116,630	79.5	81.4	66.3	54.7	70.1	50.4
,682	317,405	326,097		86.1	88.4		58.6	75.9	
,606	208,372	206,538		90.0	89.2		60.9		
,716	82,601	84,188		62.7	69.3		59.7	64.0	
,238	304,020	279,280		79.7	75.3		62.9	67.2	
,522	221,419	195,092		88.7	78.2		64.6	68.8	
,755	81,493	80,193		63.3	67.6		31.3		
,031	111,539	108,501		66.4	68.7		35.6	55.5	
,276	30,046	28,308		76.5	72.1		41.9		
,234	147,369	161,981		56.2			19.3		
,021	91,313	93,209	90,296	78.0	79.6	65.3	57.4	69.4	42.4
,602	162,189	178,859		76.6	84.5		58.6	69.6	
,581	70,876	85,650		74.9	90.0		60.2	70.0	
,323	103,554	88,593		82.6	70.7		82.1	64.1	
,301	234,741	202,267		78.9	68.0		64.7	65.1	
,978	131,187	113,674		76.3	66.1		52.8	65.9	
,581	96,063	98,004		75.9	77.4		75.9	75.9	
,926	396,031	404,036		71.2	76.7		58.4	75.3	
,345	299,968	306,032		69.9	76.5		53.2	75.1	
,748	94,920	98,998	97,454	83.4	87.0	71.3	60.8	76.6	51.4
,381	184,174	185,224		88.8	89.3		67.0		
,633	89,254	86,226		95.3	92.1		74.6		
,395	60,278	95,000 (estimate)		48.8			33.0		

	Democrat	Republican	D % of 2 Party Vote 1962	1960	1958		Voting Age Population	19
Wash.								
Spokane County	35,973	51,406	41.2	48.3		*	169,740	13
Grand Rapids, Mich.	29,233	42,156	40.9	43.6	44.5	*	123,144	8
Kent County	50,054	79,544	38.6	38.9	41.5	*	225,382	17
County minus City	20,821	37,388	35.8	34.3	38.2		102,238	9
Nueces County, Tex. (Corpus Christi)	19,125	12,269	60.9	60.8			115,697	5
Hartford, Conn.	36,515	16,524	68.8	71.0			108,427	6
Hartford County	156,203	126,503	55.2	58.9			433,144	34
County minus City	119,688	109,979	52.1	55.6			324,717	27
Fort Wayne, Ind.	25,623	30,404	45.7	40.8			93,376	7
Allen County	36,391	44,744	44.8	39.4			136,967	11
County minus City	10,768	14,340	42.9	36.0			43,591	3
Bridgeport, Conn.	33,444	17,929	65.1	61.1			102,619	7
Fairfield County	125,214	129,832	49.1	46.1			414,664	32
County minus City	91,770	111,903	45.5	42.0			312,045	25
New Haven, Conn.	36,211	19,737	64.7	64.7			100,763	7
New Haven County	157,457	115,903	57.6	58.0			417,135	33
County minus City	121,246	96,166	55.8	56.0			316,372	26
Tacoma, Wash.	29,304	17,191	63.0			*	93,230	7
Pierce County	52.609	40,175	56.7	52.9		*	205,194	14
County minus City	23,305	22,984	50.3				111,964	6
Paterson, N. J.	29,032	18,127	61.6	64.9			94,831	6
Passaic County	78,083	42,810	64.6	50.7			264,252	19
County minus City	49,051	24,683	66.5	44.8			169,421	12
Erie, Pa.	28,448	21,606	56.8	71.3		*	85,719	6
Erie County	42,766	48,066	47.1	51.0		*	150,077	12
County minus City	14,318	26,460	35.1	37.8			64,358	5
Fresno, Calif.	44,722	20,794	68.3	57.0		*	89,644	6
Fresno County	68,187	48,211	56.8	55.2		*	216,735	15
County minus City	23,465	27,517	43.1	54.0			127,091	8

Registration			% Voting Age Pop. Registered			% Voting Age Population Voting		
1962	1960	1958	1962	1960	1958	1962	1960	1958
132,570	142,443		78.2	84.7		51.5	68.5	
84,932	93,281	86,058	68.7	86.2	62.5	58.0	72.7	41.0
175,246		156,057	77.7		69.6	57.5	74.7	48.7
90,314		69,999	88.3			56.9	76.8	
50,647	50,622		43.8	43.7		27.1	41.7	
67,527	69,404	74,872	62.3	64.0	60.5	48.9	65.7	
341,433	340,942		78.7	78.7		65.3	76.6	
273,906	264,296		94.3	81.4		70.7	80.2	
78,488	75,248		80.6	76.5		60.0	71.3	
112,381	106,065		82.0	77.4		59.2	72.7	
33,893	30,817		70.7	79.9		57.6	76.4	
70,123	72,456		68.3	70.6		50.1	66.7	
328,921	341,188		79.3	82.3		61.5	76.6	
258,798	268,732		82.9	86.1		65.3	79.9	
71,356	79,757		70.8	79.1		55.5	71.5	
339,593	351,656		81.4	84.3		57.6	78.1	
268,237	271,899		84.8	87.7		55.8	85.9	
74,278	74,220		79.7	80.4		49.9		
140,667	147,017		68.5	75.3		45.2	62.2	
66,389	72,797		59.3	65.0		41.3		
65,332	65,846	63,767	68.8	69.4	65.5	59.7	55.2	41.9
193,750	196,170		73.3	74.2		45.7	67.9	
128,418	130,324		75.8	76.9		43.5	75.0	
67,670	67,223		78.9	79.3		58.4	70.1	
121,658	119,137	107,570	81.1	79.9	73.1	60.5	70.6	52.7
53,988	51,914		83.9	80.7		63.4	71.3	
67,253	66,167		75.0	81.1		73.1	66.3	
150,921	152,615		69.6	73.1		55.4	62.6	
83,668	96,448		65.8	75.9		42.9	60.3	

	Democrat	Republican	D % of 2 Party Vote 1962	1960	1958		Voting Age Population	19
South Bend, Ind. S	32,596	23,779	57.8				81,773	
St. Joseph County	53,351	42,817	55.5	54.1			141,959	1
County minus City	20,755	19,038	52.1				60,180	
Albany County, N. Y.	65,397	65,890	49.8	59.4			174,414	1
Lubbock County - Tex.	10,453	11,959	46.6	43.3		*	84,525	
Lincoln, Neb.	21,447	17,832	54.6	37.2			78,767	
Lancaster County	24,108	20,218	54.4	37.6			95,165	
County minus City	2,661	2,386	52.7	40.7			16,398	
Madison, Wisc.	23,633	19,835	54.4	51.3		*	86,544	
Dane County	39,321	31,144	55.8	52.1			129,626	
County minus City	15,688	11,309	58.0	45.8			43,082	
Rockford, Ill. S	17,710	23,840	42.6	44.9		*	81,034	
Winnebago County	25,673	35,471	42.0	44.7			126,574	
County minus City	7,963	11,631	40.6	44.2			45,540	
Glendale, Calif.	26,938	41,632	39.9	30.0		*	88,024	

Gubernatorial election figures used unless otherwise indicated
1960 Voting Age Population except as indicated
* Indicates 1962 Voting Age Populaion
# City and County figures are identical
p Primary election

Registration			% Voting Age Pop. Registered			% Voting Age Population Voting		
1962	1960	1958	1962	1960	1958	1962	1960	1958
75,179	78,882	76,964	91.9	96.5	89.9	68.9	79.5	66.6
128,808	133,031	119,647	90.7	93.8	83.2	67.7	82.8	65.8
53,629	54,149	42,683	89.1	90.0	73.3	66.1	87.2	73.3
153,296	149,153	153,411	87.9	85.5	88.2	75.3	88.7	80.9
36,134	36,241		42.7	42.7		26.5	41.7	
59,724	60,232		75.8	76.5		50.0	64.1	
65,787	64,501		79.1	67.8		46.7	60.6	
6,063	4,269		37.0	26.0		30.8	44.0	
64,526	59,572		74.5	68.8		50.2	70.0	
no statewide registration						54.5	69.6	
						62.7	69.4	
58,803	57,506		72.6	72.1		51.3	75.2	
93,382	90,160		75.2	72.6		49.3	72.2	
34,579	32,654		75.9	71.7		43.0	67.3	
56,258	72,580		63.9	84.9		76.7	76.8	

Source Bureau of The Census
Congressional Quarterly
National COPE

oeiu-42-sbw-wh
February 1963

DADE COUNTY REGISTRATION DATA SEPT. 16 TO SEPT. 28, 1963

1. CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. (MIAMI)********** 796
2. HOMESTEAD (SOUTH DADE)********** 750
3. BROWN'S SUB (MIAMI)********** 714
4. OPA-LOCKA (NORTH DADE)********** 674
5. LIBERTY SQUARE(MIAMI)********** ***** 580
6. JAMES E. SCOTT HOMES (MIAMI)********** 522
7. PERRINE (SOUTH DAED)********** 405
8. GOULDS (SOUTH DADE)********** 348
9. HUTCHESON REALTY (MIAMI)********** 297
10. COCONUT GROVE (MIAMI)********** 246
11. RICHMOND HEIGHTS (SOUTH DADE)********** 235

TOTAL********** 5,567

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038

CORE VOTER REGIST

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
South Carolina	330	-	392	343	390	575
Louisiana	23	-	-	84	73	161
Florida	149	433	-	29	62	69
TOTALS	502	433	392	456	525	805

CORE VOTER REGIST

South Carolina	1879	1510	1534	1657	2421	-
Louisiana	174	189	161	94	324	355
Florida	63	-	-	3842	-	-
North.Virginia	___	___	___	___	___	___
TOTALS	2116	1699	1695	5593	2745	355

This table shows the number of people r
programs organized by the national staf
the voter registration programs of the

REGISTRATION - 1963

June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
575	674	575	871	1413	1353	1539	8455	
161	165	452	198	311	-	260	1727	
69	335	194	5593	-	172	98	7134	
805	1174	1221	6662	1724	1525	1897	17,316	

REGISTRATION - 1964

-	888	2744	8249	1235		22,117	30,752
355	-	51	1082	-		2950	4,677
-	-	----------		5465--		9370	16,504
			1002			1002	1,002
355	888	3315	10,333	6700		34,437	51,753

eople registered through voter registration
al staff of CORE. This does not include
of the individual CORE chapters.

LA.

April 1963

47
37
84 *

May-1963

27
16
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73 *

Sept 1963

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8.71 *

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Oct. 15, 1963

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April 1, 1964

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thru Spt 30 '63

S. C 3440
La 1206
Fla 9692

Counties	1963 Dec	1964 JAN.	Feb	MAR.	S.C. APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT.
DARLINGTON	77	144	134	80	147	173					
DILLON	69	72	47	62	39	68					
FLORENCE	106	166	94	111	116	257					
GEORGETOWN	97	153	94	129	114	200					
HORRY	114	74	80	80	90	117					
MARION	87	96	84	69	45	91					
MARLBORO	82	29	28	42	38	46					
LEE	59	71	52	73	60	67					
WILLIAMSBURG	39	93	101	86	151	149					
SUMTER	94	123	99	147	135	138					
~~CLARENDON~~ OUT											
YORK	106	141	131	136	100	160					
FAIRFIELD	99	76	30	69	36	115					
SPARTANBURG	94	115	97	66	109	155					
KERSHAW	89	110	131	131	116	149					
LANCASTER	42	64	34	59	32	69					
CHESTERFIELD	89	117	80	65	88	139					
UNION	59	86	81	75	76	142					
CHEROKEE	66	79	41	50	52	69					
CHESTER	71	70	72	79	113	117					
TOTAL	1539	1879	1510	1534	1657	2421					

1963	JAN	Feb.	MAR.	April	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	Sept.	OCt.	NOV
SOUTH CAROLINA	230		392	343	390	575	674	575	871	1413	1363
LOUISIANA	23			84	73	161	165	452	198	311	
FLORIDA	149	433		29	62	69	335	194	5593		172
TOTAL	402	433	392	456	525	805	1174	1221	6662	1724	1535

G.T. — 15,330

Given to Marvin Rich - Nov. 19, 1963

South Carolina — Total By Counties

Counties	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Darlington	49	45	65	62	59	68	79	84
Dillon		7	6	2	11	16	14	48
Florence	28	32	89	98	89	91	111	101
Georgetown		18	14	8	21	31	39	98
Horry		6		29	5	36	41	104
Marion	12	28	18	18	22	58	96	79
Marlboro	9	18	8	6	14	19	34	57
Lee	8	21	19	29	23	43	58	49
Williamsburg		9	65	65	Books Closed	69	45 + 55 + 78 = 178	30
Sumter	18	24	39	34	62	Books Closed	127	96
Clarendon	9	16	29	36	64	72	56	Out
York	68	64	84	104	59	157	119	109
Fairfield		16	21	70	6	12	57	61
Spartanburg	142	86	118	84	76	84	91	78
Kershaw				8	14	32	131	121
Lancaster				4	8	10	15	27
Chesterfield				12	10	12	57	86
Union				7	18	24	22	38
Cherokee					7	15	27	31
Chester					7	22	71	66
								1363
	343	390	575	674	575	871	1413	

CORR VOTER RE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mlnch	April	May	June
South Carolina	330	-	392	343	390	575
Louisiana	23	-	-	84	73	161
Florida	149	433	-	29	62	69
Totals	502	433	392	456	525	805

CORR VOTER RE

South Carolina	1879	1510	1534	1657	2421	
Louisiana	174	189	-	94	324	31
Florida	63	-	-	2817	--	
TOTALS	2116	1699	1534	4568	2745	
TOTALS—						

TER REGISTRATION - 1964

	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
)	575	674	575	871	1413	1353	1539	8465
	161	165	452	198	311	-	260	1727
	69	335	194	5593	-	172	98	734
	805	1174	1221	6662	1724	1533	1897	17,326

TER REGISTRATION - 1964

21

24 317

-

45

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

(Not printed at Government expense)

Washington Natl Co

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

A Proposal for Low-Cost Higher Education in the District of Columbia

SPEECH
OF
HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 13, 1965

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on September 23, 1963, our late beloved President John F. Kennedy set into motion plans to implement his drive for an adequate publicly supported college in Washington by appointing a five-member committee to study the need for such an institution.

At that time he pointed out that the city's only publicly supported college at present, District of Columbia Teachers College, is "so inadequate that its accreditation has been withdrawn by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education."

That Committee has made its recommendation to President Johnson. On March 18, 1965, the President sent to the Congress a message containing draft legislation to implement the Committee's recommendations. I have today introduced that legislation.

The bill would create in Washington a Board of Higher Education for the purpose of establishing and operating a 2-year public community college and a 4-year public college of the arts and sciences.

This legislation has long been needed. If the District of Columbia had home rule there is no doubt in my mind that these institutions of higher learning would have been established many years ago. That the principle is sound is demonstrated in dozens of communities throughout our Nation, not the least of which is the excellent city college system in my own city of New York.

It is up to the Congress to provide the means whereby these schools can be established in the District of Columbia and I sincerely hope that we will see action taken on this bill this year.

As President Johnson said when he signed into law the elementary and secondary education bill on April 11 that bill "represents a major new commitment of the Federal Government to quality and equality in the schooling we offer our young people." Let us follow that great achievement by enacting the necessary legislation for publicly supported higher education in the District of Columbia.

I would like at this point, Mr. Speaker, to commend to the attention of our colleagues the President's message in transmitting this proposed bill:

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES PROPOSING A BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

(Transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to establish a Board of Higher Education to plan, establish, organize, and operate a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes")

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 18, 1965.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am transmitting to the Congress herewith a proposed bill to authorize the establishment of two public colleges in the District of Columbia.

A distinguished Committee on Public Higher Education in the District of Columbia, appointed by President Kennedy, has unanimously recommended to me the establishment of a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District. As the Committee's report makes clear, both colleges are urgently needed.

The Committee's report stressed some of the benefits of establishing two such colleges in the District:

"Higher education for those to whom it was previously inaccessible produces consequences far beyond their own use of it. Availability makes a crucial difference in the motivation for learning at all levels and for all ages, generating hope and self-esteem among individuals and groups previously relegated to inferior status. Presenting models of successful escape from degrading conditions and providing trained leadership for those still struggling to emerge from an unfavorable background, higher education offers the best hope for community progress in our cities' battles against poverty, sickness, unemployment, and crime."

The bill would create immediately a Board of Higher Education to which would be assigned the responsibility and the authority to plan, organize, and operate these colleges. The community college would provide programs, generally extending not more than 2 years beyond the high school level, in both academic and vocational fields, with particular emphasis on the latter. The college of liberal arts and sciences would provide courses leading to bachelor's and master's degrees, with initial emphasis on teacher training. It would replace and absorb the present 4-year District of Columbia Teachers College.

The children of the Nation's Capital have been largely denied opportunities, available to high school graduates in the States, to continue their education beyond high school in publicly supported, low-cost educational institutions. Higher education should be made a universal opportunity for all young people—the Nation's Capital should set the pace, not lag behind. The Congress has abundantly demonstrated its concern with education, and I hope that the proposed bill will receive its prompt and favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

H.R. 7395

A bill to establish a Board of Higher Education to plan, establish, organize, and operate a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Public Higher Education Act of 1965".

SEC. 2. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "Commissioners" means the Commissioners of the District of Columbia sitting as a board or their authorized agents.

(b) The terms "Board of Higher Education" and "Board" mean the Board of Higher Education established by section 3 of this Act.

(c) The term "Board of Education" means the Board of Education of the District of Columbia established by the Act approved June 20, 1906 (34 Stat. 316), as amended (D.C. Code, 1961 ed., sec. 31–101 et seq.).

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an agency of the District of Columbia, a Board of Higher Education, hereafter referred to as the Board.

(b) The Board shall consist of not less than nine nor more than fifteen members, as the Commissioners shall from time to time determine, who may be employees of the United States or the District of Columbia. The Board shall be appointed by the Commissioners after consideration of nominees submitted in accordance with subsection (e), and a majority of whom shall have been for three years immediately preceding their appointment or designation bona fide residents of the District of Columbia. The Commissioners shall designate one of the members as Chairman.

(c) The terms of the members of the Board shall be of such uniform length as the Commissioners may determine, except that the

terms of the initial members may be varied to provide such pattern of staggered terms as the Commissioners may determine. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of that term.

(d) The Commissioners shall have the power to remove any member of the Board at any time for adequate cause, which relates to his character or to his efficiency as a member, after notice and opportunity for hearing.

(e) The Commissioners shall establish a Nominating Committee, consisting of such number of members serving for such terms as the Commissioners shall from time to time determine, which shall submit for the Commissioners' consideration in making appointments under subsection (b) at least three nominees for each vacancy which may exist on the Board. A majority of the members of such Committee shall have been for three years immediately preceding their appointment bona fide residents of the District of Columbia.

(f) The members of the Board shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 73b–2) for persons serving the Government without compensation.

(g) The members of the Board shall not be personally liable in damages for any official action of the Board in which such members participate, nor shall they be liable for any costs that may be taxed against them or the Board on account of any such official action by them as members of the Board, but such costs shall be charged to the District of Columbia and paid as other costs are paid in suits against the municipality; nor shall the Board or any of its members be required to give any bond or security for costs or damages on any appeal whatever.

SEC. 4. The Board is hereby vested with the following powers and duties:

(a) To develop detailed plans for and to establish, organize, and operate in the District of Columbia—

(1) a public college which will provide a program in the liberal arts and sciences, including, but not limited to courses in teacher education, leading to a bachelor's degree, and such additional program of study as may lead to a master's degree, and courses on an individual, noncredit basis for those desiring to further their education without seeking a degree.

(2) a public community college which will provide programs generally extending not more than two years beyond the high school level including, but not limited to (a) programs leading to a degree of associate in the arts or for full credit toward a bachelor's degree, (b) programs designed to prepare students to work as technicians and at a semiprofessional level in engineering, scientific, health-related, and other technological fields, and (c) programs designed for individuals desiring to further their education without seeking a degree.

(b) To establish policies, standards, and requirements governing admission, programs, graduation (including the award of degrees), and general administration of the colleges.

(c) To employ and compensate without regard to the Civil Service Act or the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, a president and other officers for each of the colleges established pursuant to this Act and such educational employees for such colleges as the presidents thereof may recommend in writing: *Provided*, That subject to the approval of the Commissioners, the compensation schedules for these officers and employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time consistent with the public interest and in accordance with rates for comparable types of positions in like institutions of higher education. The Board, upon the recommendation of the presidents of the colleges, shall establish, with the approval of the Commissioners and without regard to the provisions of any other law, retirement and leave systems for such employees which shall be comparable to such systems in like institutions of higher education.

(d) To employ and compensate in accordance with the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, noneducational employees of the Board and of the colleges established pursuant to this Act.

(e) To establish and determine, from time to time, with the approval of the Commissioners—

(1) fees to be paid by students (including charges for room and board), and receipts from such fees shall be deposited into a revolving fund in a private depository in the District, which fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation for such purposes as the Board of Higher Education of the District shall approve, and the Board of Higher Education is authorized, with the approval of the Commissioners, to make necessary rules respecting deposits into and withdrawals from such fund; and

(2) tuition rates (a) for residents and (b) for nonresidents, and receipts from tuition shall be deposited to the credit of the General Fund of the District of Columbia.

(f) To transmit annually to the Commissioners estimates of the appropriation required for the colleges established pursuant to this Act for the ensuing year.

(g) Subject to the approval of the Commissioners, to accept services and moneys, including gifts or endowments, from any source whatsoever, for use in carrying out the purposes of the Act. Such moneys shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of a trust fund account which is hereby authorized and may be invested and reinvested as trust funds of the District of Columbia. The disbursement of the moneys from such trust funds shall be in such amounts, to such extent, and in such manner as the Board of Higher Education, in its judgment, may determine necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(h) To submit to the Commissioners recommendations relating to legislation affecting the administration and programs of such colleges.

(i) To make such rules and regulations as may be necessary and to carry out such other activities as may be required to achieve the purposes of this Act.

(j) To assume control of the District of Columbia Teachers College established pursuant to the Act approved February 25, 1929 (45 Stat. 1276, D.C. Code, par. 81–118) from the Board of Education at such times as may be mutually agreed upon by such Boards and approved by the Commissioners. At such time personnel, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds available or to be made available for such Teachers College are authorized to be transferred and be under the control of such Board of Higher Education: *Provided*, That the Laboratory Schools shall remain under the control and management, and the employees assigned to such schools shall remain subject to the supervision of, the Board of Education.

SEC. 5. The Commissioners and the Board of Education shall furnish to the Board, upon request of such Board, such space and facilities in private buildings or in public buildings of the government of the District of Columbia, records, information, services, personnel, offices, and equipment as may be available and which are necessary to enable the Board properly to perform its functions under this Act.

SEC. 6. All obligations and disbursements for the purpose of the Act shall be incurred, made, and accounted for in the same manner as other obligations and disbursements for the District of Columbia and, except as provided in section 4(g) of this Act, under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

SEC. 7. (a) Subchapter 1 of chapter 18 of the Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1280), as amended (D.C. Code, secs. 29–401—29–419), relating to establishment of institutions of learning in the District of Columbia, is amended by striking out "Board of Education" wherever it appears in such subchapter and by inserting in lieu thereof "Board of Higher Education".

(b) Nothing contained in the amendment made by this section shall be construed as affecting the validity of any license issued by the Board of Education prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) The Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 729), relating to accreditation of junior colleges in the District of Columbia, is amended by striking out "Board of Education" wherever it appears in such Act and inserting in lieu thereof "Board of Higher Education".

SEC. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated from the revenues of the District of Columbia such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

771–636—97802

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1968

DF
file
Wash - Natl Core

June 17, 1965

To whom it may concern:

This letter will introduce Mr. Paul H. Stickney, who is an official representative of the Congress of Racial Equality in reference to federal programs.

James Farmer
National Director

cc Paul H. Stickney
1601 Arqonne Place N. W.
Apartment 236
Washington, D. C. 20009

Wash Office

June 24, 1965

Mr. Marvin Caplan
Director
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
2027 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mr. Caplan:

The Washington address of Mr. Alan Schiffman is

MFDP
926 Pennsylvania Avenue S.E.
Washington, D. C.

Yours truly,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

NM:akr

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

JUN 23 1965

ROY WILKINS, Chairman
ARNOLD ARONSON, Secretary
JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR., Counsel
CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, Legislative Chairman
MARVIN CAPLAN, Director Washington Office

2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036 phone **234-4722** • New York address: 20 West 40th St. New York 18, phone BRyant 9-1400

21st
JUNE
1965

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Miss Mutarelli:

Thank you for your note of June 17. We will be glad to welcome Mr. Alan Schiffman to the meetings of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. We would appreciate it if you would send us his Washington address so that we can put him on our mailing list and enable him to receive our regular MEMOs and meeting notices.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Caplan

Marvin Caplan, Director
Washington, D. C.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

A. M. E. ZION CHURCH
ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY
ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION
AFL-CIO
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL
CHRISTIAN FAMILY MOVEMENT
CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN SERVICE COMMISSION
CITIZENS LOBBY FOR FREEDOM & FAIR PLAY
COLLEGE YCS NATIONAL STAFF
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION — UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY
EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
FRONTIERS INTERNATIONAL
HADASSAH
HOTEL, RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES & BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
IMPROVED BENEVOLENT & PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD
INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT — AFL-CIO
INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS
IOTA PHI LAMBDA, INC.
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
JEWISH WAR VETERANS
LABOR ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION REAL ESTATE BROKERS, INC.
NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, USA
NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL BEAUTY CULTURISTS LEAGUE, INC.
NATIONAL CATHOLIC SOCIAL ACTION CONFERENCE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE
NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES — COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURAL LIFE AND LABOR
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS
NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL NEWMAN CLUB FEDERATION
NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION
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PHI BETA SIGMA FRATERNITY
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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
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STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION — COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST FELLOWSHIP FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
UNITED HEBREW TRADES
UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD & ALLIED WORKERS
UNITED RUBBER WORKERS
UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
UNITED STATES YOUTH COUNCIL
UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA
UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA
UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.A.
ZETA PHI BETA SORORITY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director

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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

file

June 17, 1965

Mr. Clarence M. Mitchell
Leadership Conference on
Civil Rights
2027 Mass. Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Dr. Wiley has asked me to let you know that Mr. Alan Schiffman, who is a member of our staff temporarily assigned to Washington, will from time to time be representing CORE at the Leadership Conference. This is an addition to, or in lieu of, Robert Blanchard.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli

NM:vm

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York, 10038
August 3, 1965

TO: CORE Chapters and Staff
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Washington Office

Though CORE does not maintain a Washington office as such, we do now have several people working directly with us in Washington on the MFDP Challenge, civil rights legislation and federal programs. Alan Schiffman of our Mississippi staff is in Washington for the duration of the Challenge, working out of the MFDP office at 926 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., telephone 546-4450. He is working directly with the Challenge and is the CORE liaison man there. He and Bob Blanchard represent CORE at the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights unless Farmer or I am in town.

Bob Blanchard is a former active member of Syracuse CORE who is now studying in Washington on a congressional fellowship. He does part-time volunteer work for CORE in the line of lobbying and gathering information for us on pending legislation. His address is: 5005 Lee Court, Apt. 301, Washington, D.C. 20027. Telephone at home: 568-6023; office: 225-2654.

Mr. Paul Stickney is an active member of Washington CORE, who spent three weeks this summer working in Louisiana and is planning to do work basically with federal agencies, by way of lobbying to get action on complaints filed by CORE people under the Civil Rights Act or various executive orders. You may contact him at: 1601 Argonne Place, N.W., Apt. 236, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Please feel free to contact these people for help with governmental problems.

Wash Office

September 27, 1965

Mr. Marvin Caplan
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington 36, D.C.

Dear Marvin:

Until we are able to open a Washington office it will be necessary for us to have various people attend Leadership Conference meetings. The following people from the Washington area may be attending Leadership Conference meetings for National CORE from time to time. The Rev. Douglas E. Moore, Mr. Paul Stickney, Mr. Robert Blanchard and Mr. Alan Schiffman. In addition of course to Farmer and myself when we are in the city. For the present at least, only Farmer or I will be authorized to represent National CORE on policy matters. The attendance of the others will be principally for liaison purposes. The only names that need to be placed on your mailing list are the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, 1514 Gerard Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., Mr. Paul Stickney, 1601 Argonne Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. and the National CORE office at 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038, to my attention.

Yours truly,

George A. Wiley
Associate National Director

GAW:mm

Washington - Natl. CORE

September 27, 1965

The Rev. Douglas E. Moore
1514 Gerard Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Reverend Moore:

I very much enjoyed meeting you and our long conversation when I was in Washington. The following is my rough outline for Washington office and the way I would see it working.

First of all, by way of background, let me say that CORE has been traditionally organized into four departments: the administration, which is responsible for housekeeping services; a legal department; a community relations department, which is fund raising and public relations; and an organization department, responsible for all field operations. The national convention and the National Action Council have mandated a split of community relations into a fund raising and a public relations department. We are currently seeking a public relations director. In addition, they have authorized the establishment of a program department and a research department at such time as funds will permit. Since the general thrust of our post-public accommodations program is into the areas of community organization and political action, there could be considerable logic in establishing the program department in Washington, in recognition of the need to direct the program in such a way as to have maximum impact on the legislative and other governmental processes largely emanating from Washington.

I would thus envisage the establishment of a Washington office which would house our program department, plus some other functions that I believe would be important adjuncts to it. The program director would have charge of the office and all of the personnel working in the office would be responsible to him. He would be responsible in turn to the Associate National Director, who has primary responsiblity for coordinating the staff and the internal affairs of the organization. The office would have a number of functions. It would be CORE's lobby in Washington. It would serve as CORE's eyes and ears in Washington to maintain liaison with the many departments in the executive branch of

government with which the civil rights movement has need to deal. It would also be used as a lobby for pressuring the executive branch for the responsible discharge of its many important functions which affect Negroes - the enforcement of the civil rights act, deployment and function of federal voting registrars, War on Poverty programs and Department of Agriculture programs, etc. It

The program director would become one of the principal spokesmen for the national organization, since he would be the chief spokesman in the Washington area for National CORE. He would testify on major pieces of legislation before Congress and in general direct our political activity from there.

I would see the office as being staffed by three additional people, at least initially. One would be a research assistant to do the digging on legislative matters and to burrow into the bureaucracy of federal programs, regulations, etc. A second, would be a community organization specialist that I would regard also as being the primary watchman of the poverty program, who would seek to understand the poverty administration, get to know the people in it, and among other things, attempt to find ways in which anti-poverty funds could be channeled into community organizational activities in which CORE groups around the country are involved. The third person would be clerical.

It also seems to me to be important that some substantial community organization be undertaken in the Washington area. It is not essential that this be done out of the same office, but I believe it is essential that it be done. For example, there are plenty of Negroes in Washington to have had the March on Washington without bringing anyone from the outside, if they could have been mobilized. The deficiency in mobilization, of course, was most apparent around the MFDP Challenge issue where there were very few Washingtonians participating. One possibility is that the community organization specialist might be able to develop a laboratory project right there in Washington with some volunteer help and, finances permitting, I would hope that we could develop a community organization project right there in the Washington, D.C. area.

An annual budget for the office as I have described it would run about as indicated on the attached sheet. There is some possibility that we could secure foundation funds to support the research person and office overhead on him and possibly even part of the community organization specialist. Judi Nusbaum, who has been doing research and federal programs work in the Southern Office, is interested in moving her operation to Washington. She is an extremely competent person. She is in New York now working on a proposal for submission to foundations for support of that phase of the Washington operation. I have in mind Mike Lesser for the community organization specialist. He has considerable experience and has been on our staff for several years working in the Mid-West and the South. He helped draft a Project Headstart program for a community in northern Louisiana and he knows something about dealing with the Poverty people in Washington.

I would like to get started on fund raising for this immediately. I believe that you and I and Farmer could find considerable immediate money to start this operation from trade unions and churches. Trade unions particularly, if we strike fast, based

on the fact that we want to begin work immediately onllobbying for a strong minimum wage legislation, which is coming to the floor of Congress on October 11th.

I would like to have your comments and reaction to these ideas. I am not now offering you a definite position, since a matter of this importance would have to be discussed with the National Action Council before execution. It would also, of course, depend on our getting a reading of the fund raising prognosis for such a purpose.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Wiley
Associate National Director

GAW:mm
Enclosure

Wash Office

OCT 25 1965

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 18, 1965

TO: Judi Buchanan, Richard Haley, Alan Gartner, Mike Lesser, Douglas Moore
FROM: George Wiley

Judi is going to Florida for a week to try to recover from a virus. She will try to be back by Monday, October 25th. I would like to schedule a meeting for all of the above listed people for 3:00 P.M., Monday, October 25th in my office in New York. We will discuss the research in federal programs functions of the Washington office. This is with a view to defining relationships with the National and Southern offices and making preliminary plans for application for a grant to do these functions. I would like to meet with David Hunter of the Stern Fund for a preliminary talk with Gartner and Judi later on in the week of the 25th.

Geo:
I can't make the meeting - for another commitment & no money—
I plan to be in N.Y— Nov 4, 5 & 6 - I could drop in at some point during the time I have depts scheduled meeting: Thurs - 3: pm, Friday 11. AM— what do you think—

Yours truly,

Dagmar

October 26, 1965

The Rev. Douglas Moore
1514 Girard Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Doug:

A surprise move this weekend - our National Action Council boted not to proceed with the development uf a Washington Office. This action was not based on the fact that there was anything intrinsically wrong with having a Washington office, but arose out of concern that we might become financially committed to a project that does not generate new funds as anticipated and would therefore impose additional financial burden on the organization at a time when we can ill afford it.

I am very sorry that this is not going to work out in the immediate future. The only other things we really have open in the immediate future are the spots of Associate Director of Organization and Public Relations Director, both of which, inaaddition to other disadvantages to you, would mean that you would need to be based in our New York office. Since I suspect that you are not particularly interested in applying for either of these positions, the only other thing that occurred to me that might interest you, is the possibility of our creating for you a special position to do fund raising geared to Negro churches and other institutions and organizations in the Negro community.

Please let me know if any of these possibilities have any appeal. I am sorry that things did not work out better. We did not go ahead with the meeting on the 25th. I expect to be in New York on November 4th, 5th, and 6th. Why don't you just give me a buzz when you get into town and we can arrange to get together. If I am in Washington any time, I will certainly plan to look you up.

Sincerely,

George Wiley
Associate National Director

GW:ns

October 27, 1965

Mr. Alan Schiffman
c/o M.F.D.P.
926 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Alan:

A check dated October 20th has been mailed to you today in care of Eva Young, General Delivery, Philadelphia, Mississippi. The check had been returned to this office. Hope all is well with you.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Stedman

Wash Office

November 12, 1965

Mr. Paul Stickney
1601 Argonne Place, N.W.
Apartment 236
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Paul:

We had illusions of grandeur for a time of opening up a CORE Washington bureau in the immediate future. However, the National Action Council at its recent meeting did not approve of going ahead immediately on plans for the development of a Washington office. For the time being, then, it will he necessary to continue using only whatever Washington facilities we can put together.

I would like to make more use of you than we have done in the past, and I would like to give you a couple of specific assignments right now. These are mainly by way of gathering information. You will notice enclosed are some things I prepared for some people in South Carolina. I would appreciate your going to the relevant bureaus that are involved with these matters and finding out as much information as you can about the program, and in particular, if you could find out on the Agriculture Rural Housing Program if the information that Mr. Walters in South Carolina gave to me is substantially correct and consistent with the policy of the federal agency.

Second, there is information that somebody in Dorchester County, South Carolina (presumably some federal agency) is building some kind of a facility there to provide jobs. The people in the Negro community did not know exactly what agency was doing this. I wonder if you could find out through GSA or somewhere in Washington who is building in Dorchester County. They thought it was something through the poverty program, but this was very nebulous. It presumably was something to provide jobs. They know very little about it. Once you locate who is doing it, they would like to know what the administration of it is and what the policy is

supposed to be for this. They have heard rumors that half the jobs are supposed to go to Negroes, but there has been very little contact with the Negro community in reference to their having any say about how this installation is to be organized. Some Negroes have been appointed to the Board, but they are the regular old line leadership that is not really very responsive to the needs of the Negro community.

Thirdly, I would like you to get some information for me from a couple of places. First there is a paper going around which is available in the Social Security Administration, which describes the economic needs of a family in an urban center. I believe you should ask around over there at the Social Security Administration and see if you can locate this paper. Second, I would like a bunch of information that is probably available somewhere in the Labor Department, in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is information on the minimum wage, and I have summarized the categories of information that I would like to have on the sheet that is attached. This is probably a very large order, so now you have something that hopefully you can get your teeth into.

Thanks very much for any help you can give me on these matters.

I expect to be in Washington the 17th and 18th for the planning for the White House Conference. I would like to stay over with you if this is okay with you. I will arrive some time on the 17th and will get in touch with you during the day.

Sincerely yours,

George Wiley
Associate National Director

GW:ns
Enclosure

December 11,1964

To: George Wiley

From: James T. McCain

Re: CORE'S Chicago Project

Below is the formula that was agreed upon by the NAC to run the Chicago Project for 6 months beginning October, 1964. The amount of finance for the Project was to be sent in the following order:

October	$ 1,800.00
November	1,800.00
December	1,200.00
January	1,200.00
February	600.00
March	600.00

Since the Chicago Project got started in October, 1964, we have sent Eugene Tournour the total sum of $ 2,700.00. $ 1,800.00 was sent in October and $ 900.00 was sent in November.No money has been sent since.

Estimate expense to run one center per month

Rent(including heat and light)	$ 125.00
Salaries for 4 task force workers at $ 35.00 per week for 4 weeks	560.00
Telephone	30.00
Supplies	50.00
	$ 765.00 per

Not included in this estimate is the price of typewriters and at least one mimeographing machine. As you will note, rent,telephone and supplies are on a monthly basis, but salaries are for 4 weeks, which might slighly increase or decrease the monthly figure of finances.

Community Centers:

North Side, 1486 N. Larrabee, telephone 6426719

South Side 600½ E. 49th St. telephone 924 4455

West Side 1210½ S. St. Louis telephone762 2475

Budget: Monthly Expense projected for a 12 month period beginning Oct. 1, 196

Rent, per center/per month $115.00
(Includes heat and light)

Staff sallaries; director and 3
staff assistants @$00.00per wk..... $400.00

Telephone ..... $ 35.00

Materials: registration forms,
leaflets, newsletters, office
supplies, class room texts and
supplies. .....-$ 50.00

$600.00 per center/per month

$1,800.00 per 3 centers/per month

$21,600.00 per 3 centers/per year

Further program suggestion:

Use of the community organization program in Chicago as a training situation for existing and potential CORE groups. For a more detailed description of this possible extention of the Chicago project refer to the Mid-West Regional Action Council Report. The education-discussion phase of that Regional Council meeting, on the program of voter registration and political education was an improvised example of this kind of exploitation of the Chicago program.

October 1, 1964

TO: Bookkeeping

FROM: James T. CMc Cain (Organization)

RE: CORE Chicago Project

Mr. James Farmer has approved of the Chicago Project with the allocation of money from the National Office, on the following basis.

$1,800.00 for October, 1964

$1,800.00 for November, 1964

$1,200.00 for December, 1964

$1,200.00 for January, 1965

$ 600.00 for February, 1965

$ 600.00 for March, 1965

This amount of money is to be sent to Eugene Tournour in Chicago by the 1st of each month.

TO: George Wiley December 14, 1964

FROM: James T. McCain, Director of Organization

In keeping with the memorandum from James Farmer concerning our retrenchment program because of our present financial crisis, the following things have been done in our department. Three persons have been dismissed in our department. One field secretary, one office secretary, and one task force worker.

1. The major activities that have taken place in our department have been the assigning of field staff to service affiliated and potential chapters and the setting up of the Chicago Project, which at the present time is in financial difficulty. The Chicago Project may have to be discarded, but it is absolutely necessary that field staff continue servicing and helping chapters with program.

2. Staff is now being utilized in the following manner:

a. Eugene Tournour has charge of the Chicago Project and has been working with the mid-western Regional Council

b. Louis Smith is in charge of the Northeastern regional office and is servicing chapters also.

c. Winston Locket has been giving some time with the Chicago project and now is servicing chapters in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana.

d. Michael Lesser has charge of servicing the chapters in Ohio, Kansas, Kentucky and West Virginia.

e. Joyce Ware, Herbert Callender and Eric Mann, who are working directly under Louis SMith, have charge of the entire Northeastern region, which consists of 9 States and the District of Columbia. There are at least 67 affiliated

and unaffiliated chapters in this region. The major job for field staff is one of just visiting many of these chapters for the first time and trying to find out what help these chapters need, and what can be done to help them.

f. The West Coast Region which is now operating under the supervision of the West Coast Regional Officers and Representatives until Chet Duncan's position is filled. Lois Rogers, LeAnn Faucette, William H. Brown, Bennie Holmes and Shirley Mesher.are staff employed on the West Coast. Lois Rogers is secretary of the office and Shirley Mesher is doing special fund raising on the West Coast. The other three employees are task force members. Not withstanding our financial situation, I think it is absolutely necessary for us to hire a field secretary for the West Coast to replace Chet Duncan at once. For the health of that office and the chapters in that area, this is a MUST.

3. The funds used in November and December for field staff have been used for travel, lodging, food, etc., to sustain staff while working with chapters. Chapter vivitation by staff has been curtailed for the past two months because of lackeof funds in the National Office. It is essential that as soon as funds are available, more effecient field staff should be added if CORE is to progress in the future as it has in the past.

As to a similar projection for January and February, this cannot be done with exactness. Where staff will go and the number of chapters staff can visit, will depend on CORE's financial condition during those two months. It is our desire to service as many chapters as it is financially possible to do.

McCain

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marvin Rich, Carl Rachlin, James McCain, Richard Haley, Clora Coleman & Lula Farmer

FROM: George Wiley

I believe each of you hav seen the memorandummfrom Jim concerning some of the basic steps necessary for retrenchment in the face of our present financial crisis. I need not reemphasize that we economize every possible way. I would like a written report by Wednesday, December 16 describing the specific steps your department has taken in compliance with the parts of this memorandum dealing with your operation. I would also like for each of you to try to plan to be in New York on Friday, December 18 for staff meetings that may consume most of the day.

As you probably know, the NAC - Steering Committee scheduled fof the 19th has had to be postponed due to shortage of funds. I presume this meeting will be rescheduled for January and, a week prior to the meeting, I would like to send to each NAC member a fairly comprehensive report on our activities in all departments and our retrenched budget projections (for all departments). Would you please begin work on reports for your area and have a working draft available for our discussions on the 18th. I would like for these reports to contain thmxf a minimum of the following 3points.:

1) Descriptions of the major activities taking kplace in your departments during the months of November & December, at least.
2) A brief rundown on your staffing indicating the location of each staff person in his area or areas of responsibility.
3) A breakdown on your utilization of funds during this two month period and some brief justification for this usage of staff and funds.

I would like similar information projected into January and February.

JAN 11 1965

January 7, 1965

Dr. George Wiley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Philadelphia CORE has been pushed into a very bad position by the local chapter of the NAACP. There seems to be only one thing left to do - fight for our lives.

The local NAACP and Safeway Trails, Inc. have gone to court to enjoin us from demonstrating against Safeway Trails, Inc. The local chapter president is a dictator as far as the chapter is concerned. They are afraid of the man and will not stop him.

The Safeway attorney doublecrossed us and it is likely that an injunction will be granted. Saturday, January 9th, we will have a demonstration at our local terminal regardless of any court action.

We will have our attorney answer the injunction, and will start a suit for slander against the local NAACP. I think in the light of the enclosed news article, and the reference to Mr. Farmer as an "Uncle Tom", some attention should be given to the NAACP on a national level. Some elected official or representative at the national level of CORE should demand a retraction, an apology, or both.

Yours in Freedom,

James O. Williams
Chairman
Philadelphia CORE

JOW
jb

cc: James McCain
Marvin Rich
James Peck

PHILA. INQUIRER

Picketing Threat By CORE Hit

Cecil B. Moore, Philadelphia branch president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Wednesday that the Congress of Racial Equality was trying to muscle in on his agreement with the Trailways Bus Co.

Moore said the NAACP negotiated a satisfactory agreement over hiring Negro bus drivers a year ago after picketing in bitter cold weather. Despite this agreement, CORE threatened Wednesday to picket the bus terminal at 13th and Filbert sts.

'EVIL CORRECTED'

In Philadelphia, Trailways buses are run by Safeway Trails, Inc., and serve New York and Washington.

"We are condemning CORE as a bunch of irresponsible civil-rights delinquents," Moore said. "We think picketing and demonstrating are all right to call attention to an evil. But when that evil is corrected, then it serves only to selfishly call attention to themselves."

FARMER ASSAILED

Moore described CORE's national leader, James Farmer, as an "Uncle Tom" who "wants to spit the [illegible] Congressional delegation." He said the organization was composed of "90 percent long-hairs, exhibitionists, fraternal, beatnik white intellectuals and Negroes whose sole purpose is to call attention to themselves."

Moore called on Negroes to continue riding Trailways buses. He said the bus company hired 16 Negro drivers last year, 12 more this year, and had 30 percent Negro garage and clerical employes, as well as a Negro personnel and information clerk.

PHILA INQUIRER 12/31/64

BULLETIN 1/6/65

NAACP Joins Suit Against CORE

The local NAACP yesterday joined with Safeway Trails, Inc., in seeking an injunction restraining CORE from future demonstrations at the Safeway bus terminal, 13th and Arch sts.

The suit, filed by Isaiah W. Crippins, NAACP attorney, and John F. Naulty, Safeway counsel, alleged CORE "assembled a mob" at the terminal Dec. 30, threatening and obstructing the movement of bus passengers.

Judge Eugene V. Alessandroni scheduled a hearing for 2 P. M. Thursday.

Crippins and Naulty averred in their petition that NAACP and Safeway some time ago worked out an integration policy and that CORE now conspires to upset the harmony that exists between them.

TO: George Wiley

FROM: James T. McCain April 14, 1965

Acting Director, Department of Organization

The Acting Director of the Organization Department will be responsible for fulfilling the duties of the Director of the Department during his absence. This will include the supervision of the field staff, including the Regional Offices, involving responsibility for hiring and dismissal of field personnel; assigning them to various CORE regions; maintaining and collating information about field staff, including programmatic and financial reports.

Additionally, he will be responsible for the organization and development of CORE chapters throughout the country. This includes receiving and making decisions on the organizing of new chapters and the maintenance, servicing, affiliation and/or disaffiliation of chapters. He will, in the absence of the Department Director, be the staff officer and make final recommendations to the National Director, Associate National Director or the National Action Council on the acquisition of personnel and the functioning of chapters.

The Acting Director of the Organization Department will supervise the work of an Assistant Director for Program and Training. This assistant will develop, under his guidance, training and program which affects the entire organization.

TO: George Wiley

FROM: James T. McCain April 14, 1965

Assistant Director for Program and Training, Department of Organization

The Assistant Director for Program and Training will have the responsibility of preparing programmatic materials for chapters. He will be expected to develop specific programs which can be adapted to chapters throughout the country. These programs should be geared toward the major areas of emphasis within CORE, such as housing, education, employment, etc.

The Assistant for Program and Training will be responsible for setting up training programs in each CORE region. These training programs should reflect not only the direction of CORE as seen from the National Office, but should reflect the actual needs of the chapters. Training should involve staff members as well as chapter members, and should draw on persons knowledgeable in the various fields of interest in which CORE is involved. The Assistant for Program and Training will be under the direct supervision of the Director or Acting Director of the Organization Department.

January 13, 1965

Mrs. Merrie Lou Hilton
1585 Market Street, N.E.
Salem, Oregon

Dear Mrs. Hilton:

Our national office is undergoing considerable reorganization, and in checking back files we have come across your letter of September 23rd, which appears to have been mistakenly filed without having been answered. If such is the case, I hope you will accept our sincere apologies for the oversight.

Your interest in our southern program and offer to donate your services to CORE are greatly appreciated. I am referring your letter to our Southern Office. They will communicate with you if there will be suitable openings this coming summer or fall.

Yours truly,

George Wiley
Associate National Director

GW:nm
cc: Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. James MCCain

McC

1585 Market St., NE
Salem, Oregon
September 23, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Avenue
New York 38, New York CO7-6270

Gentlemen:

I am writing to you to ask if you can accept my services in your work.

If, however, CORE is not the organization I should be addressing, would you kindly advise me as to what organization I should write.

I would like to work in the Freedom Schools, literary program or vote registration program in the South. I feel I could be of service there and my past experience as a teacher and a newspaper reporter would enable me to teach and work effectively.

I am not unfamiliar with the South. I know it is not the place for starry-eyed do-gooders. I have been in the South at various times over the past 35 years. I spent this past summer in East Texas, Georgia and North Carolina. What I saw and heard there only hardens my determination to try to help in the Civil Rights movement.

Before listing any professional experience which I think would qualify me to work with you perhaps I should tell you something of myself.

First - This offer to CORE is not an impulsive gesture on my part. It is something I have considered carefully for several years.

I am a widow (my husband, a newspaper man, died five years ago). I have discussed my desire to work in the Freedom Schools with our daughter and her family and they are eager for me to do so.

Second - I am 64 years old, in excellent health. I am currently under contract to Salem, Oregon Public Schools in the special education department.

My contract expires June 15, 1965. After that date I will have a small retirement income. This will permit me to donate my services to CORE. I would be able to work through the fall and winter months when your youthful volunteers and some clergymen have to return to their schools or jobs. I feel I could give two years at least to this work.

If you accept my offer, it would probably take me a month or more (after my school contract expires) to close my home and set my affairs in order, so that I could be available by late summer, 1965.

Regarding past experience, I list the following:

1. Twenty years as a newspaper reporter and editor in Ohio, New Mexico and California.

2. Twenty years as teacher in New Mexico, California and Oregon.

3. Much of my teaching has been in a specialized field -- teaching either children, youths, or adults who are slow learners or who have been educationally retarded because education was not available to them at earlier years.

4. Presently I am working in the special education department of schools, teaching teen-agers who are retarded but have sufficient mentality to be educated, provided right kind of instruction is offered.

5. I hold full certification as a teacher in general education in State of Oregon and have in past been fully certified in California and New Mexico.

6. I hold full certification in State of Oregon in special education. In this work one of the things I have been able to do successfully is to <u>adapt</u> material (for instance in civics, history, language training) to meet the understanding and educational level of those I have been teaching. Also I have specialized in teaching so called non-readers to read.

I have discussed my desire to work in the Freedom Schools with my superior in the special education department here and they encourage me to write you.

If you consider my offer I will furnish you with character and professional references.

If someone from your organization is to be in this part of the country in the future I will try to arrange to meet him for an interview. Or if there is someone in the CORE organization in Oregon whom you would like me to contact, please advise me.

Most sincerely,

(Mrs.) Merrie Lou Hilton

[redacted]
Salem, Oregon
8-23-64

MEMORANDUM

TO: Maxine Skurka
FROM: George Wiley

July 19, 1965

Please dig out of the files the recent reports on Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana - the Southern Field Reports.- and send a couple of copies to Bill Bradley's attention at the Southern Office. Thank you.

July 20, 1965

Richard Haly
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Bill Bradley asked George Wiley to see that Southern Staff reports were made available to him when he arrives in New Orleans. I am sure that all the reports I have, and probably more, are in you files. If you think I have some you don't have -- just write and I'll send copies.

My regards to all of you

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

cc: G. Wiley

Weighing every word, Clark commented, "I don't recall any problems I had THAT

the Chinese Communists had

Continued on Page 3

Negroes Plan 'Stall-In' on Roads to Fair

By GEORGE MERLIS

Of the World-Telegram Staff

The Brooklyn chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality today jumped the gun on the national organization and revealed that a dramatic "stall-in" will be staged to clog roads leading to the World's Fair on April 22, the opening day.

In a leaflet distributed in Brooklyn, the borough chapter of the civil rights organization urged volunteers to "drive a while for freedom."

"Take only enough gas to get your car on exhibit on one of these highways," the leaflet said. It then listed the main roads to the Fair: Grand Central Parkway, Brooklyn-Queens Expressway, Belt Parkway, Interboro Parkway and Van Wyck Expressway.

CORE did not specifically tell volunteers to run out of gas and block the roads with their cars. The leaflet only urged drivers to get "on exhibit."

The crudely printed leaflet is headed, "World's Fair Civil Rights Exhibit."

If the demonstration, slated to begin at 7 a.m., is successful, it could halt opening-day crowds expected on the roads to the Flushing Meadow fairgrounds.

A spokesman for Brooklyn CORE said that the national office was coordinating the project.

A spokesman for the national office in Manhattan, acknowledged there would be a World's Fair "project" but declined to discuss it.

He said, "The World's Fair project is a national project. Its nature and character will be announced Monday."

The Brooklyn CORE spokesman said the stall-in idea originated with the borough chapter. He said the demonstrators would dramatize CORE's demands for "jobs now, integrated quality education and an end to slum housing."

When the logistical difficulties of taking enough gasoline to stall a car in an exact location were brought up, the Brooklyn CORE spokesman said, 'We'll work it out."

It was pointed out that half a gallon of gas too much would take even the most gas-consuming automobile five miles or more past the Fair. Half a gallon too little could stall a car before it reached any of the principal highways leading to the Fair.

In addition, heavy traffic expected on roads to the Fair might ruin even the most careful calculations because cars use far more fuel creeping along bumper-to-bumper than they use on an open road.

Spring in New York

Twenty-first day of spring. It snowed.

Found Exceptional Tenants

Mrs. G. Monsell says that this is what happened when she advertised her apartment in the World-Telegram Classified Section. "Second person who called rented apartment. Rented to exceptionally fine couple." Here's how you can find the right tenants fast wherever you have a vacancy:

Call BA 7-3211

An expert Ad Writer is at your service.

OUR PEOPLE DEMAND:

a confrontation between the Mayor and local civil rights groups on the following:

1. EMPLOYMENT close down all construction sites immediately until the work force in that industry is fully integrated

2. SLUM HOUSING begin an immediate "rent strike" throughout the ghetto areas

3. SCHOOLS produce immediately a plan with a timetable for total desegregation of all schools

4. POLICE BRUTALITY create a Public Review Board, selected by civil liberties, civil rights, and church groups to investigate complaints of police brutality

---

OR

STALL IN

AT THE WORLDS FAIR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22

Starting at 7:00 A.M. until . . . ?

On the following parkways: Grand Central, Brooklyn-Queens, Belt, Interboro and Van Wyck

HOW?

Put Your Car On Exhibit Anyway You See Fit . . .

Run out of gas
Stop and Check your engine
Fix your flat tire
SLOW DOWN and enjoy the scenery

FOR MORE INFORMATION—*Call* CORE

Brooklyn — UL 7-9200 Bronx — LU 9-8409 New York City — MO 6-0400

CORE

STATEMENT OF DEMANDS

We demand that the Mayor and City Council take immediate action to right the wrongs that have been perpetrated upon the Negro & Puerto Rican people for so long as a result of the apathy & callousness of the City of New York...

EMPLOYMENT: The Mayor close down all construction sites immediately and not reopen them until the work force is fully integrated; and that the Mayor press for Grand Jury indictments against those Unions and officials who discriminate.

SLUM HOUSING: The City begin an immediate rent-strike throughout Bedford-Stuyvesant, Bronx & Harlem, and move for indictment by a Grand Jury of all slumlords.

SCHOOLS: The City immediately desegregate all High Schools, halt construction of all buildings in Ghetto areas, and produce a timetable for total desegregation of all schools.

POLICE BRUTALITY: That the Mayor call for a Public Review Board, selected by Civil Liberties, Civil Rights, & Church Groups, to investigate and adjudicate all complaints on Police Brutality; that all patrolmen who are charged with police brutality be suspended immediately, pending a hearing.

For information call:

New York CORE - 2090 7th Avenue - MO 6-0400
Brooklyn CORE - 319 Nostrand Ave. UL 7-9200
Bronx CORE - 1301 Boston Rd., Bronx - LU 9-8409

So. Office

May 8, 1964

Officer In Charge
National Bank of Commerce
2201 St Charles Avenue
New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir:

As National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, I have appointed Richard Haley, Associate National Director, to assume full charge of administration of the CORE Southern Office, located at 2211 Dryades Street, Room 203, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Haley has full authority to carry out all business transactions necessary to the conduct of the Southern Office, and is directly responsible to me, as his immediate superior, for the manner in which he executes these duties.

Very truly yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

cc: Richard Haley

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

C

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

NQ026 PC428
NSA535 NS LLN359 NL PD NEW ORLEANS LA 7 1964 MAY 8 AM 12 59
JAMES FARMER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW NYK
PLEASE DIRECT THE FOLLOWING LETTER AS INDICATED. BE SURE IT IS ON CORE STATIONARY. TO OFFICER IN CHARGE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE 2201 ST CHARLES AVENUE NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA REGARDING; CHECKING ACCOUNT FOR CORE, SOUTHERN OFFICE. DEAR SIR AS NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, I HAVE APPOINTED RICHARD HALEY, ASSOCIATE NATIONAL DIRECTOR, TO ASSUME FULL CHARGE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE LOCATED AT 2211 DRYADES STREET ROOM 203 NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA. MISTERHALEY HAS FULL AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS NECESSARY TO THE CONDUCT OF THE SOUTHERN OFFICE, AND IS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO ME, AS HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR, FOR THE MANNER IN WHICH HE EXECUTES THESE DUTIES. RICHARD HALEY.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

IN NEW ORLEANS

9

NEW 15 1964

May 12, 1964

Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. James Farmer, National Director
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Thank you for your letter of May 8, 1964, relating to Mr. Richard Haley, Associate National Director, and to his authority for the Southern office of CORE.

Your letter of authorization would be sufficient if you could deliver to us a resolution of your Board of Directors authorizing you to make such appointments.

Another possibility would be for you to complete the enclosed corporate resolution. By this method, your Board of Directors could authorize Mr. Haley to maintain a banking relationship in the name of the corporation.

Just as a suggestion, you might consider a second authorized signature from your New York office. This could facilitate matters in the event of illness, transfer, etc.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Sullivan.

W. R. Sullivan
Assistant Cashier
St. Charles-Jackson Branch

WRS/lv
COPY: MR. RICHARD HALEY

So Offices

July 24, 1968

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans 13, La.

Dear Mr. Haley:

Mr. Farmer hopes you will forgive him for not writing personally at this time, but was most anxious for you to receive this letter, and knows you will understand the pressures he is under right now.

He wanted me to send you the enclosed copy of a letter received from Lolis Elie, the contents of which only serve to confirm his own highest regard and respect for you.

May I join Mr. Farmer in sending warmest good wishes to you, and congratulations on your superb accomplishments in one of the most difficult areas of this land.

Cordially yours,

Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to
James Farmer

Enc.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

JUL 21 1964

July 20, 1964

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

Mr. James Farmer
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

The purpose of this letter is to give you my evaluation of Richard Haley. Dick has done an excellent job since his arrival in New Orleans; he has suggested many sound programs to the New Orleans chapter and he has also emphasized the need for members to go into nearby communities to develop chapters and programs. This is very important when you consider the fact that there are no civil rights groups in a large part of Louisiana. Dick has also made himself available to explain C.O.R.E.'s philosphy to both Negro and white citizens, and he has not missed a single opportunity to make issues of racial injustices. For example, it was Haley who first called Washington's attention to the fact that military personnel was addressing an adjutant general meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans; and by following through, he succeeded in getting New York delegation as well as the Puerto Rican delegation to withdraw.

I consider the above worthy of note, but Dick's outstanding characteristic is his ability to unify chapters, thus avoiding dissention between field staff and local chapters. This is one of the attributes that is often lacking in field personnel as evidenced at our most recent convention.

Finally, I would say that he has made chapters realize that courageous action is essential to sound program, but that suicide is not.

Warm personal regards,

Lolis

LOLIS E. ELIE

LEE/amr

a: Haley

Sou Reg Co

October 2, 1964

Mr. W. R. Sullivan
Assistant Cashier
National Bank of Commerce
St. Charles-Jackson Branch
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Enclosed are signatures of authorization for opening the CORE bank account at the National Bank of Commerce. CORE does not have a Board of Directors as such. However, the officers whose signatures are included encompass the necessary authority to validate this account.

I trust we can now begin to do business without further delay. Please enlist our cooperation in case any further problems should arise.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

September 18, 1964

Mr. Alan Gartner
148 Kirkstall Road
Newtonville, Mass.

Dear Alan:

I'm enclosing copies of correspondence on three upcoming speaking engagements for the boss in your neck of the woods. If you want him to stay longer for a CORE activity on any of them, please let me know as soon as possible.

At long last, I'm also enclosing the things for you to sign to open the bank account in New Orleans. I was stuck in bed with an inflamed gall bladder for nearly three weeks, and it got buried. Please send it on to Ruth Turner in the enclosed envelope.

Happy New Year, and all that .....

September 18, 1964

Miss Ruth Turner
1740 Crawford Road
Cleveland , Ohio

Dear Ruth:

I realized only after you had left the last Steering Committee meeting that your signature was also required at the bottom of the forms, as indicated.

Richard Haley is most anxious to open his bank account as soon aspossible, so will you send the cards and forms back to me in the enclosed envelope immediately, please.

Thahks.

Yours,

Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to
James Farmer

Enc.

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
January 11, 1965

Mr. Jesse Morris
Council of Federated Organizations
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Jesse:

This office would very much appreciate your evaluation of the job James Mays is doing for COFO in Mississippi. CORE's Scholarship Education Defense Fund hired him a number of months ago to work in the area of federal programs, but in the time he has been in Mississippi we have received no reports whatsoever from him.

This, of course, rather concerns us. We have also written a letter to Mr. Mays requesting a complete report, but we have made this request numerous times in the past with no response. You might urge him to respond as soon as possible.

We would be most grateful for your comments in this matter, as well as a run-down on how and what he has been doing and whether or not his performance has been an asset to COFO.

Thank you very much; will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

cc: Richard Haley and Marvin Rich

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
January 11, 1965

Mr. James Mays
Council of Federated Organizations
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Mays:

For a number of months you have been working for CORE, in the area of federal programs for COFO in Mississippi. This office has asked you on a number of occasions for reports on what you were doing and what progress you had been making. We have never gotten any kind of respose or communication from you.

Again we ask for a report. As soon as possible. It should not only cover your current activity, but include a general outline of what you have done since your arrival in Mississippi, (i.e. programs you have worked on and/or instituted, where you have worked in the state, progress you have made, what you are currently doing and the direction of your efforts).

We would appreciate this information immediately.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein
for Dave Dennis

cc: Richard Haley and Marvin Rich

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
January 11, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

JAN 13 1965

Dear Marvin Rich:

By this time, you should have received a copy of the prospectus for the Louisiana College Campus Project; can you tell us how soon it might be accepted by SEDF? Regarding the program, the campus travelers will probably visit campuses in other states where the staff has set up similar conferences, particularly in North and South Carolina and Florida, hopefully building the same type of local leadership as we are striving for with the program in Louisiana. Also, the students who will become involved in community programs this summer will undoubtedly return to school in the fall with a very different outlook towards things than they had in the beginning--and become a great influence among others of their students bodies to become involved in the "real world". Not only will they become a primary source for recruitment, but they will also become on-campus organizers as well as probably instigating a valuable philosophical revolution among the Negro students of their colleges--and perhaps the state and the entire South.

Enclosed are two copies of letters: one to Jesse Morris and one to James Mays. If Mr. Mays has sent any kind of reports in to the National Office, we would appreciate copies of them. The copies of the letters should be self-explanatory.

Let us know about the prospectus...

Sincerely,
Debbie Bernstein
Debbie Bernstein
for Dave Dennis

CORE

February 16, 1965

Debbie Bernstein
CORE's Southern Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Debbie:

I am always being asked for addresses and telephone numbers of all our offices in the Southern States. I find there are quite a few places that I don't have up-to-date numbers or addresses, and in some cases none at all. Will you, or someone in the office, send me as many copies as you can of this information. I would like all other departments here in the National office to have copies too.

Thanks in advance.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

cc: Ben Peterson

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FEB 2 3 1965

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
February 17, 1965

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organizatien
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine:

Here's the list you requested, as up to date and complete as we were able to muster. I can't send numerous copies because we've never needed to run off lots and lots. You should be able to do that pretty easily.

I assumed that you didn't intend for me to include chapters in the South--there are a multitude, but you should have that information on file. Let me know if you don't.

I will include many copies of the staff list with their locations--up to date as of our recent conference here in January. People do ask me for that information constantly, so you may find it of use also.

You're welcome.

Sincerely,
Debbie Bernstein
Debbie Bernstein

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
March 9, 1965

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

MAR 1 1 1965

Dear Maxine:

More current info on CORE offices in the South:

CLINTON, LOUISIANA (Bill Yates and Steve Miller)
headquarters for operations in eight parishes,
including Washington (where Bogalusa is):

Mrs. Christine Wright
Box 364
Clinton, Louisiana

Bill asked that all the usual press releases, mailings, etc., be sent there--but if possible, not marked as CORE. You know what the post offices in the small Louisiana towns have been like.

Also, there is a phone in Bogalusa, though no office: 732-7449.

Bill Brown in Sumter, South Carolina, is operating from 325 West Bartlett Street, phone: 773-2145. Frank Robinson is still at the Robinson Street office. We aren't sure if the Bartlett Street address in another office or Bill's residence, but that's where he can be reached.

Sears Buckley was just in from Rankin County, Mississippi; they have a project office in Brandon, now, but he left without giving me its address and phone. I'll try to get it soon.

Sincerely,
Debbie
Debbie Bernstein

OK

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
March 18, 1965

Mr. Robert Gore
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

MAR 2 2 1965

Dear Bob:

Dave asked me to write you concerning the series of staff training programs you have been put in charge of. My impression had been that these were oriented towards training staff to work in Northern urban ghettos (such as the session recently held in Chicago), and the funds provided for the program were for this purpose only.

What we'd like to know is whether similar training sessions could be held in the South as part of the same program. The urban ghetto orientation would easily be adapted to the larger Southern cities (for instance, we have recently begun a political action project in New Orleans), and people like those in the Dallas chapter are in need of intensive training.

It seemed to us, too, that workshops of this kind could be adapted to field work, and benefit the staff and volunteers in the rural areas also.

We have the resourse people we need, and setting up the programs would be no problem at all--what we need is the money to carry them out. The need for specialized training and bringing people up to date on what's going on all over the country is great, especially in terms of the upcoming summer projects.

Let us know, please, if we can get something going in this direction. Meanwhile, be well.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

MAR 2 3 1965

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
March 20, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Marv:

Mike Lesser (not ours--Joanne Hollander's brother) just called from the University of Wisconsin. He will be bringing down approximately 30 students to work on their Spring Break, which is April 15-25, in Jonesboro and Bogalusa.

We thought you'd like to add this information to the rest of the spring program material we sent.

What did you think of the Field Fellowship Program brochure suggestions?

Sincerely,

Debbie

Debbie Bernstein

March 23, 1965

Miss Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Deb:

Thanks very much for your recent letter asking about staff training. Actually, I am waiting for George Wiley to return to the office so that I can discuss with him a memo I have prepared for all of our staff. Your letter, however, raises some of the points I made in the memo.

To begin with, I am interested in having an all staff session at the earliest possible time. As you note in your letter, many of the situations which occur in Northern urban centers are similar in Southern urban centers. I think also, much of the experience gained in voting drives in the South can be translated to some degree for our Northern staff. Above and beyond this, it seems to me that all of us ought to at least have some notion about the short-and long-term goals we are striving for, and how CORE fits into the grand scheme of things.

Within a day or two I will be talking with Wiley and I'll give you more detailed info. Meanwhile, let'sanot worry too much about getting the "bread" together. I am sure that if we get together a good training program, the money will come from somewhere. Regards to all, and I look forward to writing soon.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:ms

March 23, 1965

Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleang, La.

Dear Debbie:

The encbosed letter is yours! Seems rather queer that George has to travel from Canton to Cambridge, Mass. for a dentist appointment! Will you please ask Haley why on earth this got to me and what to do about it.

Thank you much.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Ogganization

March 23, 1965

Miss Debby Bernstein
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Debby:

The Field Fellowship Program brochure was excellent. It really showed thought, work and most important, it was done promptly. I am going to have to change it a little. You are not too concerned about SEDF's tax exemption but don't let that bother you. If you keep up this kind of work, I will be the happiest man around town.

Glad to know that you will be getting people April 15-25. There will be others from around here as well but I had them call Richard directly.

Sincerely,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:YS

MAR 29 1965

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
March 25, 1965

Mr. Charney Bromberg
#7
3 Sacramento Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Charney:

How have things been since I saw you last in January? I notice you aren't in Canton--is this a permanent thing or are you coming back? I didn't get a chance to call the people you suggested might help the Louisiana project, I'm sorry to say--it took all time and energy to meet and talk with those I mentioned to you. Response was great, though--so far $250 has come down, with a few large fund-raising events coming up in the next two months that should bring in much more.

However, the object of this letter is more businessy than that. I just received your letter about George's proposed trip to NY and dental appointment from Maxine, who is a little confused by the whole thing. Such matters as financing transportation, etc., are taken care of by this office--that's what a regional office is for!

I brought the matter to Richard Haley's attention, for he must authorize such arrangements--and he was a little confused, too. We have had to communication about the trip, other than the suggestion George mentioned when he was last here. I hate beaurocracy as much as anybody, but the plans must be put on paper and submitted before any money is authorized.

Either the trip must be postponed until George submits a written request for the funds and account of the purpose of the trip, or else the money will have to come from elsewhere. At any rate, arrangements as to transportation, etc., should be handled through this office, not National.

I'm really sorry for the delay--but bookkeeping is bookkeeping, and one must follow the System (they tell me).

Be well--and drop me a note (un-businessy, please).

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

cc: Maxine Skurka and JoAnn Ooiman

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans. Louisiana
March 26 1965

MAR 29 1965

Mr Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38 New York

Dear Marv:

First of all, let me ~~thank~~ you for your recent letter about the Field Fellowship brochure--it helps morale a lot.

The actual subject of this letter, however, is to find out the status of our request for two-way radios for the Louisiana Summer Project. Dave said a request ~~was~~ made a few months ago to look into getting a license with FCC--has anything been done on that? We'll be needing at least 20 sets, and we should start getting a network set up in the beginning of May, if possible. Things are going to be bad, and none of us wants a repeat of Neshoba County.

Ed says he has written you about my desire to work for CORE in New York this summer. We have discussed the possibility of my functioning as Southern resource person in the Community Relations Department, to handle pr for this region. He says he mentioned that I am hoping to enter Columbia this fall to finish school--I though I might go a little further. I have applied for evening courses at General Studies, as one must be 21 to attend full time. This means I will still have full time free during the school year to continue working for CORE: I thought this longer-term commitment might affect the decision to have me work there.

Regarding the Spring Program, we spoke to the two people responsible for the Washington and Kansas University groups yesterday. It seems the Washington people all went off to Montgomery and may not come, but Kansas is bringing down three busloads this weekend.

Enough. Let us know about the radios. Be well.

Sincerely,
Debbie
Debbie Bernstein

March 31, 1965

Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St
New Orleans, La.

Dear Debbie:

It's not that I suspicious or anything but I'm enclosing a copy of this letter I received from Donny Lee. He asks me to put him on the mailing list for 25 copies of the CORElatér for their new office. Where and what is this new office? You didn't mention it on your list of Southern Project offices. I will await your answer before I send out the material.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department ofOOrganization

Organization

C.O.R.E.
838 Felicity
New Orleans, La.
February 7, 1965

C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

MAR 2 5 1965

Dear Mr. Rich,

I am writing for Matt (Flukey) Suarez to ask you to send a list of supplies. We are in the process of opening a new office and trying out a new program; needless to say, we are broke. If at all possible, we would appreciate your sending down these things:

1,000 "Freedom Now" buttons
1,000 "I am Registered" buttons
Any current C.O.R.E. literature
Our name on mailing list for 25 copies of COREelstor

Thank you for anything you can do for us.

Freedom,
Donny Lee
Donny Lee

Maxine: Note date of letter and date received in the office.

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 3, 1965

Maxine Skurka
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

APR 8 1965

Dear Max:

My fault entirely--there is, indeed, a New Orleans Project. It's brand new, and I was waiting to get the info on Rankin County (on which I've now given up all hopes of doing) before letting you know.

Matt Suarez is directing the project, and the office has just been set up at 838 Felicity Street (New Orleans). Phone: 522-1001.

The request for supplies is justified--the last batch you sent down was confiscated by Bill Yates for use in Clinton and Bogalusa. Literature, however, and copies of the COREIator are in plenty here, and I have no idea why they have asked you for them.

The Send-George-To-The-Dentist campaign is straightened out at last. He will be coming to NY next Friday for five days, in which he will make a sojourn to Cambridge for extensive dental treatment.

You asked for current material on the South Carolina Project: we have nothing printed up except the report included in our overall report to NAC, which should have arrived in NY by this time.

I guess that's it. If there's anything else, let me know.

Sincerely,
Debbie

Debbie Bernstein

file

APR 7 1965

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 3, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

Enclosed is a complete copy of the Mississippi staff's program proposal. The regional report to NAC included a condensation of it, but Dave felt it would be valuable to forward a whole copy to you, perhaps for discussion at Friday's meeting.

Anyway, here it is. Be well.

Sincerely,

Debbie

Debbie Bernstein

Staff Education

The single most important area of staff education is political education. The voting bill--even in its weakest probable form--will have tremendous implications for Black Belt counties in the South. It appears by now even in the South that neither CORE nor SNCC is revolutionary in its attitudes--the organizations seek to offer Negroes the opportunities presently open only to whites, but there is at present no serious move towards a radical reconstruction of American Society.

In the staff's attempt to deal with the American political structure there is no basis on which to operate. The staff background is in running demonstrations, in getting people to talk or to demonstrate at the courthouse or at the lunch counter. These demonstrations in themselves are now meaningless; they must be part of a larger program aimed at a harder-to-reach goal. The single most potent weapon will be the vote, but most staff is too young to have participated in the political process; many staff have never voted in their lives.

Staff needs education in all levels of political activity. The education should surely come combined with field work; there are several ways to do this:

(1) Use a travelling expert--moving from area to area, perhaps meeting with local people at the same time that he meets with staff

(2) Pull staff to a central location regularly

(3) Pull parts of staff to a central location, letting them go back to local areas and share with the rest of the staff

(4) Self-education--staff decides their needs on the local level and sets up their own educational program.

An interesting fact is that staff educational needs tie in exactly with local people's needs. There must be some discussion about the possibility of really tieing in large numbers of local people along with staff in this educational process.

Care should be taken in choosing resource people. Every effort should be made to develop a strong independent movement political voice. Whether or not in the Democratic party remains to be seen. Certainly the FDP is an important beginning. The important point is that there are local issues around which to organize and develop a voice. The problem of the marginal farmer for instance needs political visibility. The inclusion of domestics under national minimum wage laws is a natural issue that needs to be openly discussed.

Suggested Outline of Political Organization Education

I. Voter Registration

A. Block organization--including car pools, baby sitters, time off from work, etc. Records of who is registered, techniques for encouraging registration. Techniques for getting out the vote.

B. How to implement the Civil Rights Bill of 1965--local pressures to place on registrars, U.S. Government pressure and how to take advantage of it, techniques for organizing around the bill.

II. Voter Education .

A. Political jobs available--both elected and appointed

B. How different points of view are represented; how individuals can make their voices heard.

C. The power of the vote and the aspects of life covered by it

D. Misuse of the vote--operation of machines, both rural and urban; faults in the American political structures

III. Voter Organization

A. Organization around issues--different techniques for rural and urban

B. Organization around patronage and spoils

C. Organization around existing organizations

Suggested resource people--Southern Negro political workers from such places as Fayette County, Tennessee, or Black Belt counties in North Carolina or North Florida.

Further education must be specialized and must try to make a person a storehouse of information around a certain issue such as

Unions and labor organizing

Education and school problems

Farm problems

For further information see the memo Future of Paid Movement Organizing in the South.

Some attention should be paid to group dynamics and the techniques of dealing with large groups of people verbally. Particularly important is the development of the movement notion of combining organization with education.

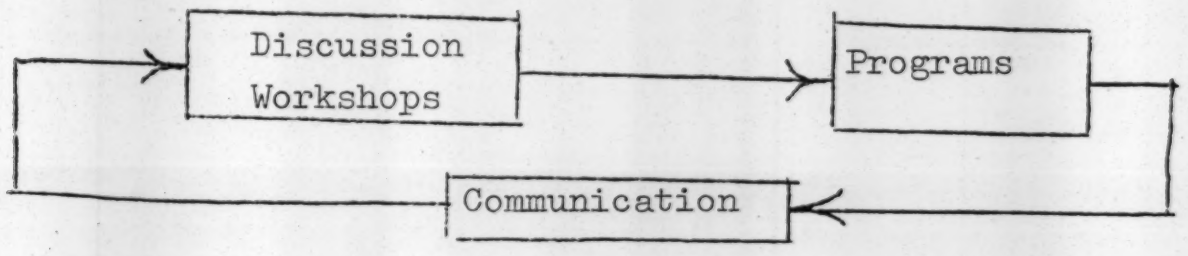
Richard Jewett
Mississippi Field Staff
March 31, 1965

The New Movement in Mississippi

Slowly but surely a sense of local movement is developing in Mississippi a real depth and involvement of a significant portion of the adult Negro community. The degree of involvement varies from community to community, but the sense of the movement exists everywhere we are presently working.

These local movements ought to be connected in some sense--county-wide, state-wide, and nationwide. It is staff's job both to deepen the local movement and to develop this sense of connection.

In outline the Mississippi movement should look like this:



Local and area-wide workshops and discussions are held, people discuss their problems and come up with a plan or program. This program is put into effect. The details of the program and the results of the program are told to other areas. These areas use this information as a part of their own discussions and workshops out of which they generate their own programs. Information about these programs is then communicated, and the process repeats itself. It is staff's job to build on all three of these levels and to encourage local people to do so also.

In Mississippi at the present time the staff has succeeded in pretty well covering the area of discussions and workshops. The areas of program and communications are missing. The ultimate need is for local people to develop in these areas, but staff will have to provide a transition role. To this end the following will be done:

Communication

1. Set up a district office. From this district office send out mailings to local people in local movememts. The mailing list will be made up from staff and local movement recommendations. A rough figure would be 100 names to a county--a total of 1200 names for the whole district. At present there would be more names from the most worked counties, fewer from the non-worked counties.

A regular mailing--say every two weeks--will go out to this mailing list. Included in the mailing will be:

Reports of the activities in all counties

Reports of important activities in the State

A calendar of workshops, meetings, etc.

Occasional original stories, essays, poems, etc.

Special mailings on particular programs or issues will be sent out occasionally; for instance:

Information about the equal employment opportunities of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Information about election procedures, officials to be elected, dates, etc.

Discussion of the voting rights bill

Emphasis in the regular mailings will be on encouraging local people to respond (this is your office, let us know what you want, write us of your own meetings, etc.) As much as possible the mailing will simply reproduce local reports verbatim. Initially the publication will be largely staff-written, but gradually it will be written more and more by local people themselves.

2. WATS line. Originally it was thought that COFO could plug local people into the COFO structure, but that has not worked out--probably because the local people are not interested in many of the complex in-group staff problems. Instead, local people are setting up their own structures. So now COFO must take its resources and fit them into local people's structures. The WATS line for instance will discontinue daily WATS calls to the 4th Congressional District projects. Perhaps once a week calls will be made. Most of the time, however, a local person will make regular WATS calls to local people around the district, connecting local movements.

Programs

Programs will come out in a variety of ways. The two obvious methods for development of program are (1) through discussions and workshops on the local and state level and (2) through a single person or group of persons working out a program of their own. The important point is not where the program comes from but rather whether or not the local people really make it their own program. Staff can suggest programs and can help implement them, but the bulk of the program must be carried locally.

Though the details are far from clear it is evident that programs in the near future will take two main forms--(1) political education, voting, and political action, (2) attacks on the local issues of roads, sewers, schools, etc.

Staff Changes

To implement the new sense of movement in the state and to develop the district-wide sense the following staff changes will be made:

Richard Tinsley to become full time 4th District communications man

2 or 3 staff to run the district office along with several local people

Remaining staff to be distributed evenly over the district--roughly two to a county.

Richard Jewett
Mississippi Field Staff
March 31, 1965

Future of Paid Movement Organizing in the South

The present direction of the movement in the South indicates an overnight change in its workings. Federal pressure under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and under the proposed voting act of 1965 combined with a nationwide sympathy for the Black Belt provide a basis for real freedom in the local area. But if local people can do more and if there are more tools available, then simple protests developed and led by a few people provide no meaningful program on which to develop a lasting change.

Typical questions the movement tried to answer last year were:

How do we stop the pressure of the local sheriff?
How do we get the vote?
When does the next bomb explode?

Typical questions the movement is trying to start to answer this year are:

When I get my vote, how do I use it?
What kind of government gives my children the best education they can get?
How can my farm be improved to give me a real working wage?
If both white and Negro schools are so bad, why doesn't the government improve them?

To deal with the increased complexity of the questions facing the movement the following proposals are made:

(1) All existing task forces be phased out of existence as soon as there is a local movement in all Black Belt counties open to OCRE.

(2) CORE change its policy to hiring as field staff only highly trained community organizers.

(3) CORE put money into local hands in local areas by having the organizers hire whatever assistance he needs in the local area itself.

The training of the organizers should include:

(1) Extensive political background

(2) Economic background in at least one area of the following:

a. Farms
b. Unions or labor organizing
c. Community services
d. Education

(3) 3 to 6 months in field situations similar to ones where his work will ultimately be carried out.

The organizer will work in depth in one area, developing a program around the issue of his competency. Part of the organizer's job is to share his competency and to develop local ability both to take over the program and to share it with other areas. Increased communication with other local movements (see memo on The New Movement in Mississippi) combined with the newly trained local people will ideally spread successful projects fairly rapidly.

In line with this suggestion the present Mississippi Task Force should be entirely phased out of the 4th Congressional District in Mississippi by January 1, 1966. By that time the task force is to be replaced by 5 organizers (say 2 farm, 1 union, 1 school, and 1 community services.)

Richard Jewett
Mississippi Field Staff
March 31, 1965

Reg Smith

April 6, 1965

Miss Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Debby:

To go ahead with the application for FCC license we must get the locations for your transmitters. Could you give me such a list?

I will take up your personal situation for the summer in staff meeting today and let you know what we come up with. Columbia is a terribly expensive school. Probably the most expensive in the city. Perhaps you would be interested in trying another school.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:YS

APR 12 1965

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 8, 1965

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Max:

Brief, miscellaneous and unimportant: How, ehere could I find one of the little, oval, silver CORE pins? I had one (they're very nice), but the clasp finally has broken, and the whole thing has been mislaid.

If you could manage to track one down and send it to me, I'd truly appreciate it.

Meanwhile, all hell is breaking loose in Bogalusa, so must return to "business".

A premature thanx.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Max:

I had gathered a little stack of things to send you, material we had sent to all chapters, when Haley called and suggested that I send you copies of the material we had sent to all chapters...

Anyway, here it is.

Sincerely,
Debbie Bernstein
Debbie Bernstein

P.S. Could I have a list of CORE staff in the north? (+ southwest). We have no such list, & I would like to ask field sec's to try & recruit summer volunteers...

thanx. deb

recruitment

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 14, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

Dave tells me you'd like to have a copy of our Task Force and summer volunteer application form, and copies of the things we have sent to chapters; generally, to know what has been done in the way of recruitment, at least on paper.

Besides the memos to chapters, asking them primarily to begin to recruit people and to get local publicity on the projects, themselves, letters have gone to particular contacts asking for special aid, and describing our plight. Such letters have gone to:

Ron Kaufman, Stanford University
Mike Lesser, University of Wisconsin (not ours)
Ike Reynolds, Western Regional Office
Steve Miller, Antioch College
Richard Burke, Lawrence CORE
Lawrence Glover, University of Michegan
Gary Perly, Labour Committee for Human Rights (Canada)
Jeanne Webber, Rye Council on Human Rights (NY)

Mike Lesser (ours) was here last night, and we talked about his obtaining some people before his return--and we are just generally alerting people as we come in contact with them as to our urgent need. There is a good bit of interest being expressed by students at Southern, Xavier, Grambling and Loyola here, which is being (at long last) followed up; the availability of Community Development Fellowships will help lots.

Now all we can do is wait a few days, to see if there is any response from chapters or the contacts we wrote.

If you've any more questions, you are welcome to address them to me.

Sincerely,
Debbie
Debbie Bernstein

PS: I am awaiting a list of our northern staff from Maxine; we are going to appeal to the field secretaries to begin some kind of immediate recruitment program in their respective areas. If you have any more suggestions, please let me know.

April 16, 1965

Debbie Bernstein
CORE
2999 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Debbie:

Thanks for the material on the Summer Project. I need a batch of applications along with the fact sheet that you send out with them. I get calls every day about working in the South and I'm sure by my having to tell people to write to you for applications puts some people off. Not to mention that I didn't have very much to tell them until I received your material. If you can spare a few more of all of the stuff you sent it would be great.

Please keep me informed.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

April 19, 1965

Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Debbie:

Since Bob is in Bogalusa and since this is Southern Office business and since I can't make heads nor tales of it I am sending the enclosed letter to you. Sorry!

Engiosedto all

Sincerely,

mMaxine Skurka
Department of Organization

Bob
Read attached
Kelley

BEST COPY

Apr 1 '65

Kwame

[illegible] County COFO
[illegible], Miss:
General Delivery
April 14, 1965

Mr. Bob Gore
CORE
38 Park Row,
New York, 38, New York

Dear Mr. Gore,

Preston Ponder has refered me to you, about a matter involving $150 which came from the National Council of Churches for the half share of the rent for the Clarke county [illegible] activities:

Facts:
The check for $150 was given to Jim Collier, by Warren McKenna for the NCC:

Check was cashed by Jim:

Tales: From Jim, "I gave the money to Preston in a sealed envelope: He was going back to Meridian and he was supposed to drop the money in your box:"

From Preston: " I never received any money from Jim: Talk to N.Y. CORE because I've st straightened things out with them:"

From Jan Freedom Brown: " Preston has your money:"

Fact: I am responsible for all bills in the Clarke Project: And the money last is urgently needed to pay the rent on the building:

Has Preston talked to you? If so is CORE going to replace this money- right now I've had to borrow funds to pay the rent: This money must be replaced:
Do You have $150 for me?

6666 6

I've been in Clarke since October- with no subsistance: Put me on the roles now:

Also, Ed Day is supposed to be distributing credit cards: Now I have to waste four gallons of gas every time I need gas because I have to come up to Meridian:
Where are the Cards,????

Freedom:

T COPY AVAILABLE

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 19, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

APR 2 2 1965

Dear Max:

Many and voluminous packets on their way to you. I'll probably be speaking to you later on today, but in case I don't:

1. Could I get a list of our Northern (and Western) staff? We want to get the field secretaries up there, especially, to begin some serious recruitment, and set up screening boards and training sessions for new volunteers.

2. You probably already have this, but new Baton Rouge freedom house is at 240 Washington Street; phone, 342-0724. We have just installed an emergency phone in this office for project staff use, only: number is 523-7556, which someone at National might need to know.

3. What could National do in the way of really stepping up a recruitment program? At least try to get as much publicity out as possible on the summer projects, themselves; also, you might send out a memo to chapters, etc., emphasizing the one we've sent (two?). Max, we're really in a bind--with about 30 applications received, and we need about 300 people!

Thank you, thank you, thank you for the pin. May Allah bless your universe.

Sincerely,
Debbie
Debbie Bernstein

APR 2 6 1965

CORE Southern Regional Office
22209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 21, 1965

Maxine Skurka
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Max:

I wanted to let you know oficially that I've resigned from this office, and further information, etc., requests from you should be directed elsewhere. Geraldine Maddocks will be handling the mechanics of my job for a while, until Dave can get someone more familiar with the Movement and organization than she is, to help him. So you can direct questions to her.

Also, I've told her to forward project address and phone changes to you, and inform you of the establishment of new ones. (By the way, the new office numbers here:

523-7625 and 523-7626

the old one is defunct--we have a whole push-button deal, with square buttons, yet, and the hold light is red...)

I will be arriving in NY Sunday, probably, and Dave talks of meeting me there and talking to Marv about the possibility of my working out of National, but tis all speculation. At any rate, I will probably be seeing you shortly.

Until then, be well.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

COPIES OF FORM LETTERS I'VE BEEN USING.
THE ONE ON MISSISSIPPI IS OUTDATED, SINCE
THE DECISION WAS MADE TO ACCEPT NO ONE.
NOW I JUST WRITE AND SAY COME JOIN ANOTHER
PROJECT, OR WORK WITH FDP IN MISSISSIPPI.

DEB

CORE SUMMER PROJECTS, 1965

The primary fields of concentration for CORE's efforts this coming summer are Louisiana, South Carolina and northern Florida. Plans for a program in Mississippi are being made on the community level, with COFO, and are still being worked out.

LOUISIANA: The intent of the Louisiana Summer Project is to build local interest around local problems, as the beginning of a state-wide Negro structure. The project emphasizes the value of community organization to deal with these problems both during the summer and afterwards, when there will be a smaller Task Force on hand.

So far, most Movement activity has been centered around urban areas, and there is a great need for expansion into the rural. Work is being done in five of eight Congressional Districts, so solid groundwork has been laid for further, more significant efforts.

Voter registration will continue to be the focal point of CORE's program in the state. Since the national elections, we have moved into other areas that political education--there are the beginnings of several freedom schools and libraries, rural organization and federal programs work, desegregation of public facilities and accommodations, and through the Summer Project we hope to develop full community center programs. However, all of this requires staff, money and equipment greater than we have had thus far to work with. The Summer Project is aimed at providing these essential tools for these programs to be put into effective operation.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The Summer Project in South Carolina is designed to give Negroes the greatest possible voice in the Congressional, Senatorial and gubernatorial elections in 1966--in an attempt to defeat Strom Thurmond and his machine. To accomplish this, Negro registration must be increased tremendously and political organization strengthened.

There is much enthusiasm in the state for rural organization and implementation of federal programs; these will be included in the Summer Project wherever feasible.

NORTHERN FLORIDA: The CORE projects in northern Florida have been among the most successful in voter registration in the South. In one county last year Negro registration rose from 452 to 4500! Work has also been done helping the Civic Interest Group that holds classes in citizenship, and developing local CORE chapters.

Here, too, the Summer Project is aimed at expanding program to develop freedom schools, community centers, strong local organization, and working on local needs, such as employment, desegregation or trash collection.

NEED FOR VOLUNTEERS: Because of our stringent--almost desperate--financial situation, we are mainly interested in volunteers who can be self-supporting. $15-$25 a week can pretty well cover living expenses on the average project. Many volunteers draw this minimal support from church or civic groups in their hometowns, some from personal savings, and others are "adopted" by individuals or groups who take on the responsibility of providing this amount for a given period of time. Groups might spend the time between now and summer raising money specifically for this purpose, to support summer freedom workers.

CORE will be hiring a few additional Task Force people, but hiring preference will be given to the residents of project areas; we urge you to make other subsistence arrangements if at all possible. If you can be self-supporting, please note this on your application.

Return all completed applications to:

Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

FROM: CORE'S SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

TO: PERSONS REQUESTING INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS WORK IN MISSISSIPPI IN SUMMER 1965

RE: PRESENT STATUS OF THE MISSISSIPPI PROJECT IN TERMS OF THE NEED FOR VOLUNTEERS

At the present time, plans are still being worked out for this summer's program in Mississippi. This is being done on a community level, together with COFO.

Therefore, we are uncertain as to the number of volunteers that will be needed on civil rights projects in the state, or whether this work will largely be done by the local people. On the other hand, as last summer, there may be a need for as many acceptable volunteers as are interested.

You may note your preference for working in Mississippi on the Task Force application, but it may be that your participation is needed far more in another state. In this case, we will notify you and you will then have the option of a second preference or, if you are available only for work in Mississippi, the withdrawal of your application.

Thank you for your willingness to help.

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

This is to inform you that we have received your application for work with CORE in the South.

Decision on acceptance is awaiting the return of comments from your references, and usual application processing; you will be notified as soon as this decision is reached.

Thank you for your willingness to help.

_____ has recently applied to us for work on CORE's Task Force in the South. The application included your name as reference, and we would appreciate a brief statement from you concerning the following:

1. your relationship to the applicant, and how long you have known him (or her);
2. applicant's ability to work under intense strain, cope with emergency or emotional situations, accept inconvenience or discomfort, work as part of a team;
3. whether or not the applicant is willing to tackle all kinds of jobs, even if "inexperienced" or "unskilled" in those areas;
4. whether or not the applicant is willing to listen;
5. what are the applicant's best qualities?
6. what are his (her) weaker points?
7. other comments you may have regarding this individual's possible to a civil rights project staff in the South.

Please return this information as soon as possible to:

Miss Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Gordon Carey

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT COMMITTEE QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT
(Including Equipment, Funds & Books Acquired) July 8, 1964

Cash in Chase Manhattan Bank Savings Account:	164.36
Cash on Hand (As of 7/8/64)	40.00
Total Cash	$ 204.36
Estimated Value of Total Equipment & Books and cash mailed in	5,202.15
Grand Total Cash, Books & Equipment	5,406.41

This financial report audited by Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman, and Mary Buckley, Secretary-Treasurer. July 8, 1964

**** ****

FUTURE PROSPECTUS OF THE CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT COMMITTEE

The CSEP is planning an ART EXHIBIT & SALE to benefit National CORE during its period of financial crisis. The ART SHOW & SALE will be held at the St. Marks Church in the Bouwerie beginning August 8th and running through August 22nd. Fifteen prominent professional artists to-date have either delivered their art works or promised same. The art works are being stored in the home of Margie Hopp, CSEP Committee member. They will be insured by CORE broker Harold Nininson by Mary Buckley, CSEP Treasurer. All art works not sold at the gallery will be put on permanent exhibit and sale in the CORE National Office. It is understood that the CORE National Office will be responsible for the security of these paintings and drawings, and that they may be sold by appropriate CORE authorized staff for the work of the CORE Southern Education Project.

The CSEP, having launched a successful new campaign for specialized books about Negro and African life and history (at the request of Richard Haley, David Dennis and Rita Schwerner) have been deluged with requests for information about Negro history and literature books, how to go about setting up Negro history courses in schools, community groups, etc. We respectfully request that the CSEP, using accumulated bibliographies, be allowed to develop a Negro history and literature program for National CORE. Such a program would be undertaken with the cooperation of the Association for the Study of Negro Life & History, a reputable organization that was organized by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson of Howard University.

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT ON EQUIPMENT & NEW BOOKS COLLECTED TO DATE REPORT #2 - July 8, 1964

Contributor	Item	Date	Value	
T. H. Clarke	10.00	5.25.64	10.00	
Furniture Wkrs. Union	25.00	6.10.64	25.00	
Folkways Records	200 New Records	6.12.64	600.00	
Nancy Jacobson	Used Elec. Phonog.	6.17.64	50.00	
Citadel Press	12 Negro Hist. Bks.	6.11.64	26.00	
Assoc. Pub. Wash., D.C.	12 Negro Hist. Bks.	6.18.64	60.00	
Dial Press	4 Negro Books	6.24.64	16.00	
I. Marcuse	10.00	6.24.64	10.00	
Mrs. L. Sharoff	1 Webcor Rec.	7.3.64	200.00	
Mrs. L. Sharoff	1 LTP Rec.	7.3.64	50.00	
Mr. L. Stouman	1 Used Typewriter	7.3.64	50.00	
Lafayette Radio	2 New Phonographs	7.6.64	150.00	$75 ea.
Wm. Morrow & Co.	10 Negro Books	7.6.64	22.50	
Bethany Press	25 Negro Books	7.6.64	32.50	
Bobbs-Merrill Co.	5 Negro Books	7.6.64	12.00	
Bruce Humphries Co.	10 Negro Books	7.6.64	25.00	
Mrs. E. Johnson	25 Negro Hist. Guides	7.6.64	25.00	
Hill & Wang Pubrs.	80 Negro Books	7.7.64	200.00	
Farrar & Strauss Pub.	25 Negro Books	7.7.64	87.50	
Contemporary Records	21 New Records	7.7.64	63.00	
Basic Books	10 Negro Books	7.8.64	45.00	
		Total	1,759.50	
Equipment as of 5.20.64 Total value			3,442.65	
7.8.64 Grand Total			5,202.15	

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman; Bob Daniels, Vice Chairman; Mary Buckley, Treasurer CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

ESTIMATE OF RUNNING EXPENSES FOR ORGANIZATION(SOUTH)
(omitting salaries and travel expenses)

Location	Office Expenses	Car Lease	Car Operation	Miscel-laneous	TOTAL Weekly
Quincy	47.00	84.00	100.80	17.30	249.10
Baton Rouge	60.00	56.00	67.20	17.30	200.50
Monroe	50.00	56.00	67.20	17.30	190.50
Meridian	50.00			17.30	67.30
Philadelphia	50.00			17.30	67.30
Canton	50.00			17.30	67.30
Jackson	75.00	28.00	33.60	17.30	153.90
New Orleans	90.00			17.30	107.30
TOTALS	472.00	224.00	268.80	138.40	1103.20

Richard Haley
October 14, 1964

So Office

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Current Monthy Program Costs*
Prepared by George Wiley, Associate National Director
July 13, 1965

SOUTHERN PROGRAM	PAYROLL	RENT, PHONE TRANSPORTATION LEGAL SERVICE SUPPLIES, ETC.	TOTAL
SOUTHERN PROGRAM**			23,500
LOUISIANA	2,200	4,600	6,800
MISS. (4th. Cong. District)	2,100	4,300	6,400
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,200	2,900	5,100
FLORIDA	700	1,800	2,500
NORTH CAROLINA	880	800	1,680
TEXAS	470	550	1,020
NORTHERN PROGRAM	2,700	7,100	9,800
NATIONAL PROGRAM	2,600	3,000	5,600
ORGANIZATIONAL			
GOVERNMENT	500	2,100	2,500
PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION	3,800	4,700	8,500
	20,900	28,900	50,000
Additional Monthly Costs for Summer Projects, (June, July, August)			10,000
		TOTAL	60,000

* Do not include emergency costs (e.g. bail, fines, medical), special national projects, training, membership recruitment, membership maintenance or fund-raising costs.

** This includes support for about 75 full-time workers including 50 task force workers who get subsistence. It does not include extra costs of over $10,000 a month incurred in the support of over 100 summer volunteers working in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida.

MAY 23 1966

SOUTHERN OFFICE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS — FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1966

CASH ON HAND

Bank Balance $17.90

PENDING BILLS

Ed Hollander - ID photos	12.12
Southern Bell-March & April bill	637.32
Public Service - light bill	19.38
City taxes	9.10
Budget Rent-A-Car	21.04
Governmental Guide	4.00
Henri Petetin - office supplies	42.54
Southern Business Machines Co.	49.44
Mason's Motel - staff meeting 2/6-7	238.96
Fred Lacey - Atlanta Trip	41.99
Southern Bell- bill for Bogalusa, La.	40.09
Collins, Douglas & Elie - photo stats	25.00
Reboul Typewriter Service-maintenance contract	18.03
Mt. Beulah Conference - May, 1965	875.00
Reboul Typewriter Service - stolen typewriter	96.31
Times Picayune - new spaper	31.20
Rent-March, April, May	300.00
Mason Mortgage Loan - for phone bill	500.00
Ed Hollander - Miscellaneous expenses	15.88
TOTAL PENDING BILLS	2977.40

BUDGET DUE

Budget March 1-6	704.34
" " 7-13	821.73
" " 14-20	821.73
" " 21-27	821.73
" " 28-31	469.56
Budget April 1-3	352.17
" " 4-10	821.73
" " 11-17	821.73
" " 18-24	821.73
" " 25-30	704.34
Budget May 1	117.39
" " 2-8	821.73
" " 9-15	821.73
" " 16-22	821.73
TOTAL OF BUDGETS DUE	9743.37

CC: Mr. Herb Callender
Miss Clora Coleman
Miss Jan Jennings

##########

file

SOUTHERN OFFICE MONTHLY BUDGET

Rent	100.00
Telephone	200.00
Utilities	25.00
Postage, general	22.50
Office supplies	100.00
Typewriter maintenance	5.00
Research dept.	
Postage	22.50
Publications	15.00
Public Relations	
photo supplies	50.00
photo processing	25.00
Travel and subsistence	
southern staff *	500.00
	1065.65
T&S above: add R. Moore	35.00
Total monthly budget	1100.00

Estimated allowance for individual expenses per month:

Cox	35.00
Brown	35.00
Robinson	35.00
Gordon	60.00
Jewett	35.00
Haley	40.00
Dennis	60.00
Hollander	40.00
Moore	35.00
Smith	40.00
Castle	50.00
Baines	50.00
	535.00

INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLEGE CONFERNCE PROGRAM

JAN 2 5 1966

One of the purposes of the College Conference Program is to interest southern Negro students in the CORE SEDF Field Fellowship Program. In the summer of 1965 there were not as many southern Negro students participating in the program as we would have liked. The main cause of this situation was, I feel, the lack of recruiting by staff members on southern campuses. If recruiting were started in February, this would give us two months before the conference to talk with and encourage students to participate in the 1966 Summer Project. Early recruiting would also give us more time to expose the student s to the goals and purposes of the movement, and to instruct and train them about their responsibilities in the field. Consequently, we would have a much more effective group of people in the coming summer: people who have skills that are needed in the Negro community today.

These ideas were expressed several times last year, but I cannot overemphasize the importance of involving more southern Negro students in our program now. Through this program we must provide the incentive for these students to become involved in our present and future programs. These students will soon be the professional people of their communities; they will, in large measure, determine the future success or failure of the movement. One of the objectives of the Field Fellowship program has been to give students the opportunity to enrich their academic experience through direct experience in the field. In the College Conferenses we will be able to show these students how they can further the movement, and allow them to see and choose what aspect or program might best serve their academic purpose.

RATIONALE BEHIND THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thus far, in the civil rights movement, the involvement of college students from southern campuses has been painfully minor--but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of their communities. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

Southern Negro college students have had very little introduction to the civil rights movement. From their birth to the time that they enter the university they have been living in a system which has attempted to keep their minds locked in a dungeon of conformity. Thus far, the Negro university has not been able to provide an effective means for the student to escape this psycholgical dungeon. Instead it has done more to sustain it. Upon graduation, most students tend to conform to the society and become content or "blind" to the evils that exist around them. The university usually prepares the student to do this instead of preparing him to build a better society.

The Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarantee equal opportunities everywhere. In many places across the country people are beginning to move in order to establish this base. I strongly feel that the college students of this country, especially in the South have a vital role to play in establishing this base. There are skills that are being aquired by the college students that are very badly needed by the people in their communities. These skills can be shared and new skills aqquired through community educational programs. Students who major in agriculture are needed in the rural areas of the South. Lawyers and Doctors are needed. Banks, Clinics, shopping centers, agricultural development programs, new schools and universities, and political training and organizations are needed throughout the Negro communities of the South. Skills to develop these things are being aquired everyday by college students but without the imagination or incentive to do them.

We are planning a series of conferences on southern Negro campusus to begin to get the students to discuss these problems in an attempt to come up with solutions. Through these conferences we hope to further expose the students to the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in the present programs, develop new programs, and become a voice in the movement through the SEDF Program.

The students who will participate in these conferences have a great stock in the success or failure of the movement. These students will soon be the adult citizens in a dozen communities all over the region.

The following is a prospectus for a series of conferences to be held for college students in the South. We propose to concentrate our efforts in Louisiana, N orth Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi. We hope to have our first conference in April, during the Easter holidays.

We will attempt to visit the following campuses during the period 2/6 - 4/10

LOUISIANA

Grahmbling
Southern — Feb. 6-20
Dillard
Xavier

FLORIDA

Florida A & M — Feb. 21-27

SOUTH CAROLINA

S.C. State — March 7-12
Morris

MISSIBSIPPI

Jackson State — March 25-30
Tougaloo

NORTH CAROLINA

Johnson C. Smith — SHAW - St Augustine College
Bennett — Livingstone — March 13-23
N.C. A & T — BARBER Scotia
N.C. ~~State~~ College (Durham)

Other colleges in the above state will be contacted by mail or through other channels.

April 1-7 Planning for Conference
April 11 - June 7 Follow up General Conference with small conferences and recruitment (training) for SEDF Field Fellowship Program.

PROGRAM FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

This conference will be a general one, with representatives from the colleges listed on the previous page. It will be held for two days.

This conference will kick off a series of smaller conferences (workshops) on college campuses. In these conferences we will attempt to get students interested in working on the CORE summer program under the SEDF Field Fellowship program. We hope to involve 100 students in this program.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

1. Involvement of College Students in the Movement

This session should be a largely non-directed discussion by the students on their ideas and feelings about the movement and their potential involvement. Someone from staff might give a brief history of the involvement of college students in the past.... This discussion might touch upon why college students are reluctant to become involved in the movement.

2. Student Teach-ins

This is a program in which debates are held between students from different universities on various subjects. This type of program could serve as a stimulus to students for more discussion and ideas about projects.

3. Problems Confronting the Negro Community

The students should discuss openly and freely the problems that exist within their local communities and the community that surrounds the campus. An attempt should be made to get them to relate these problems to those of the country, and to trace the sources. Filmstrip.

4. Politics

A preview of the political structure of the state and the people who occupy the various public offices. Have a discussion on political education and organization and how they can participate in such a campaign. Some one should make a presentation of the efforts of Negroes to organize in other areas. Booklets on the political structure of other areas for comparison. Filmstrip.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc)? What is the war in VietNam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back for discussion. Filmstrip

PROGRAM FOR WEEKEND CAMPUS CONFERENCES

1. Problems Confronting College Students

Under this topic we hope to get the students to begin to take a serious look at their college and what it means to them. What is its purposes and does it serve that purpose? What can be done about their institution of higher learning to increase its effectiveness?

2. Education

Here can be a discussion of what is education. A good look should be taken at the literacy problems of the communities and the type of education that Negro students are receiving. A tutorial program can be suggested and discussed. This will be an attempt to get these students interested in a community service project.

3. Brief History of the Movement

For information, someone from staff can discuss the history of the movement. This can go back to Negro history. Students might be interested in doing research on some Negro history to bring back for discussion. Filmstrip.

4. Federal Programs

Information on federal programs should be distributed to the students for discussion. Questions should be raised as to their effectiveness in the Negro community. How can students take action for improvement if needed, and how can we see to it that those programs which are good can be implemented. Filmstrip.

5. Foreign Policy

H ow does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.)? What is the war in VietNam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROCEDURE

There will be two "campus travelers", whose job will be to contact students and instructors on the campuses and build up interest in the conferences. They are to acquire facilities, resourse people and materials for the conferences. They will also hold training sessions on the campuses with smaller groups of students between conferences to keep the students interested.

We hope to involve college professors in these conferences as resource people. For instance, we will try to get someone from the law department to discuss the political structure of states and the Civil Rights Act. We will try to get someone from the sociology department of one of the colleges to speak on the "problems and sociology of the Negro Community". We also hope to involve them in helping set up the various conferences.

The intent of involving college professors in these conferences is to begin to establish a relationship between student and peofessor. It is felt by many that one of the main problems on the college campus is the lack of communication between the student and the professor.

To organize the conferences the staff should arrange a series of small discussions among the students to discuss the possibility of such a conference. The conference should be organized and run by the students. We should serve only in the capacity of resource people.

The discussion groups should be as flexible as possible. The students should be encouraged to invite students from other universities to participate in their discussion groups and the planning for a larger confernece. This will establish a base of communication between the universities which would give strenghh to future student movements.

BUDGET RECCOMONDATIONS

STAFF SALARIES

Worker # 1	35.00 per week	
Worker # 2	35.00	
	70.00	
Feb. 1 - June 7 (17 weeks)		1190.00

EXPENSES FOR STAFF AND EQUIPMENT

1 car (leased)	100.00 per month	
gas	200.00	
paper	125.00	
Room & Board	25.00 per wk per worker	
		2475.00

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Transportation for 100 students from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana to New Orleans. Would probably be an average of $ 35.90 per student for round trip.

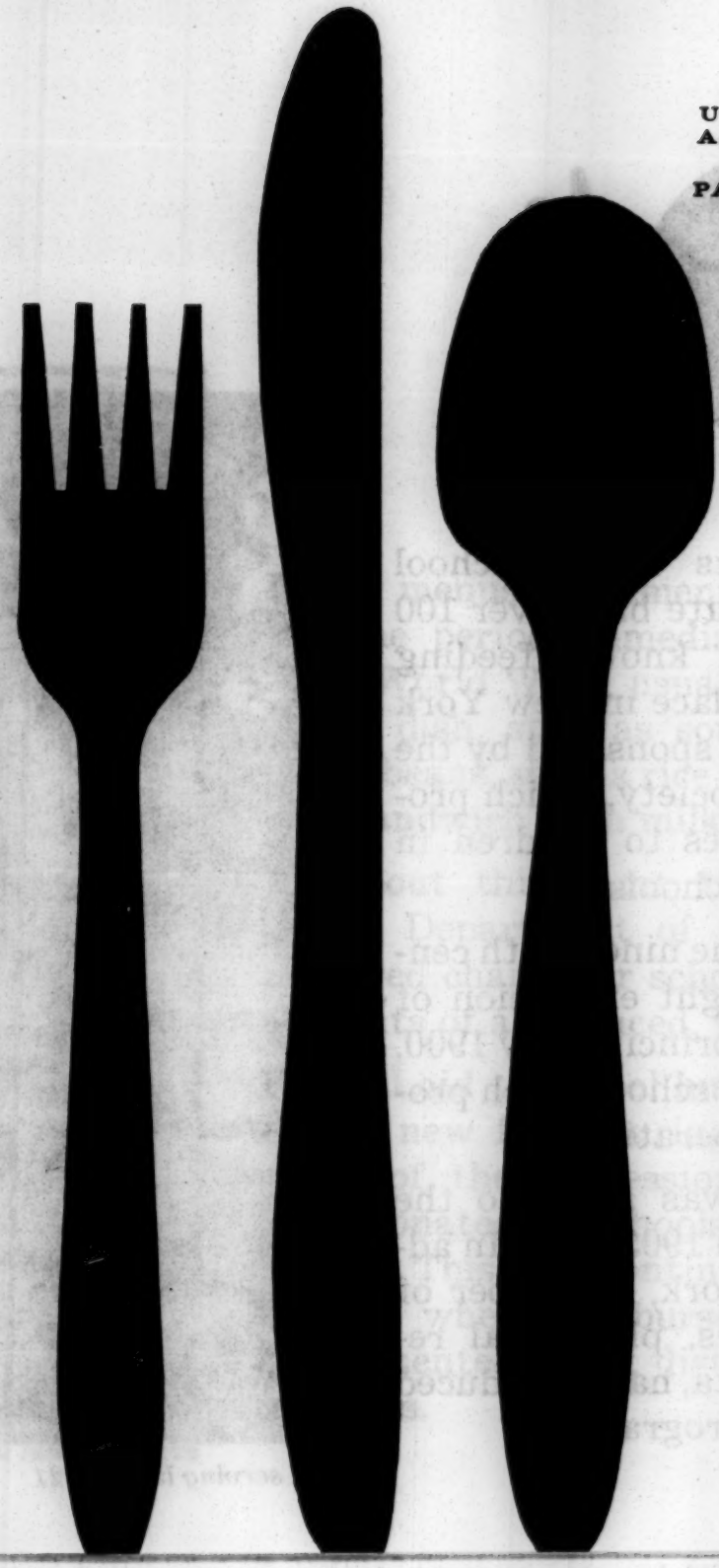
100 studnets X $ 35.00	3500.00	
materials	50.00	
food - $3.00 oer day		
for two days for 100 students	600.00	
housing - $ 3.00 per day	600.00	
for two days for 100 students		
		4750.00

TOTAL COST OF PROJECT $ 8415.00

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Slightly Revised
PA-469 December 1961

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

Fifteen Years of Progress 1947-1961

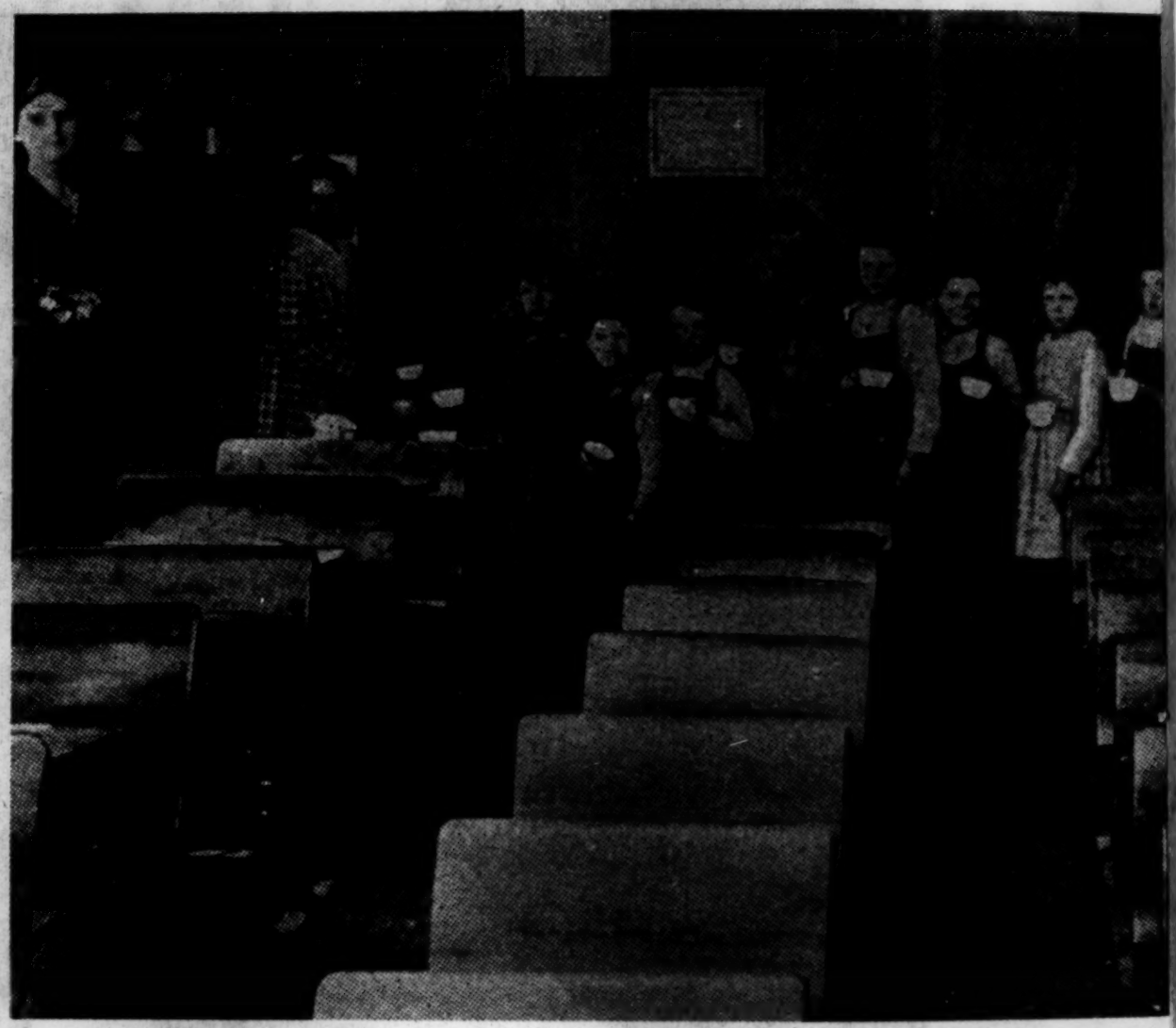


the history of

American origins of the school lunch program date back over 100 years. The first known feeding operation took place in New York city during 1853, sponsored by the Children's Aid Society, which provided free lunches to children in local industrial schools.

The last half of the nineteenth century saw but slight expansion of the school lunch principle. By 1900, only a handful of school lunch programs were in operation.

Major impetus was given to the program between 1905-1915. In addition to New York, a number of other large cities, plus rural regions in Minnesota, had introduced "penny" lunch programs.



A serving line—1921

school feeding

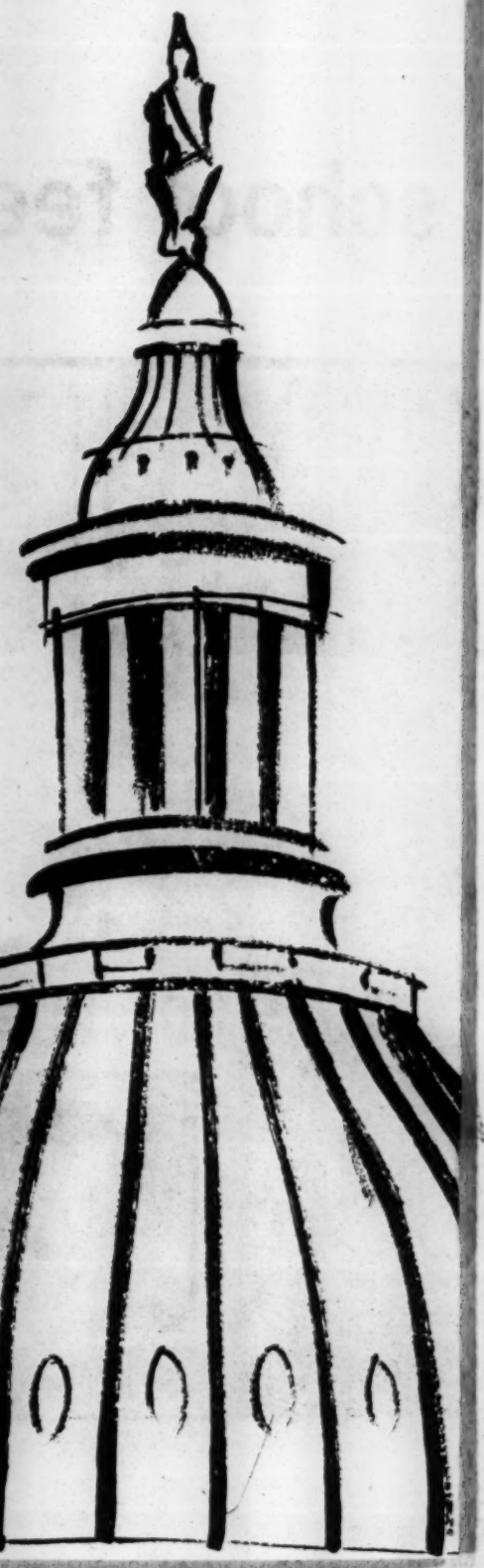
Early school lunch posters

Lunch menus in elementary schools during the period immediately before and after World War I usually consisted of a single dish, such as soup and crackers, baked beans, stew, a rice or bread pudding, or a sandwich with milk.

At about this same time, the United States Department of Agriculture first prepared charts for schools, showing the elements of a balanced, wholesome lunch.

Federal aid to school lunch programs assumed new form during the 1930's. Because of the depression, surplus foods were donated to schools throughout the nation. This aid continued until World War II when reimbursement payments supplemented direct distribution of commodities.

national school lunch act 1946



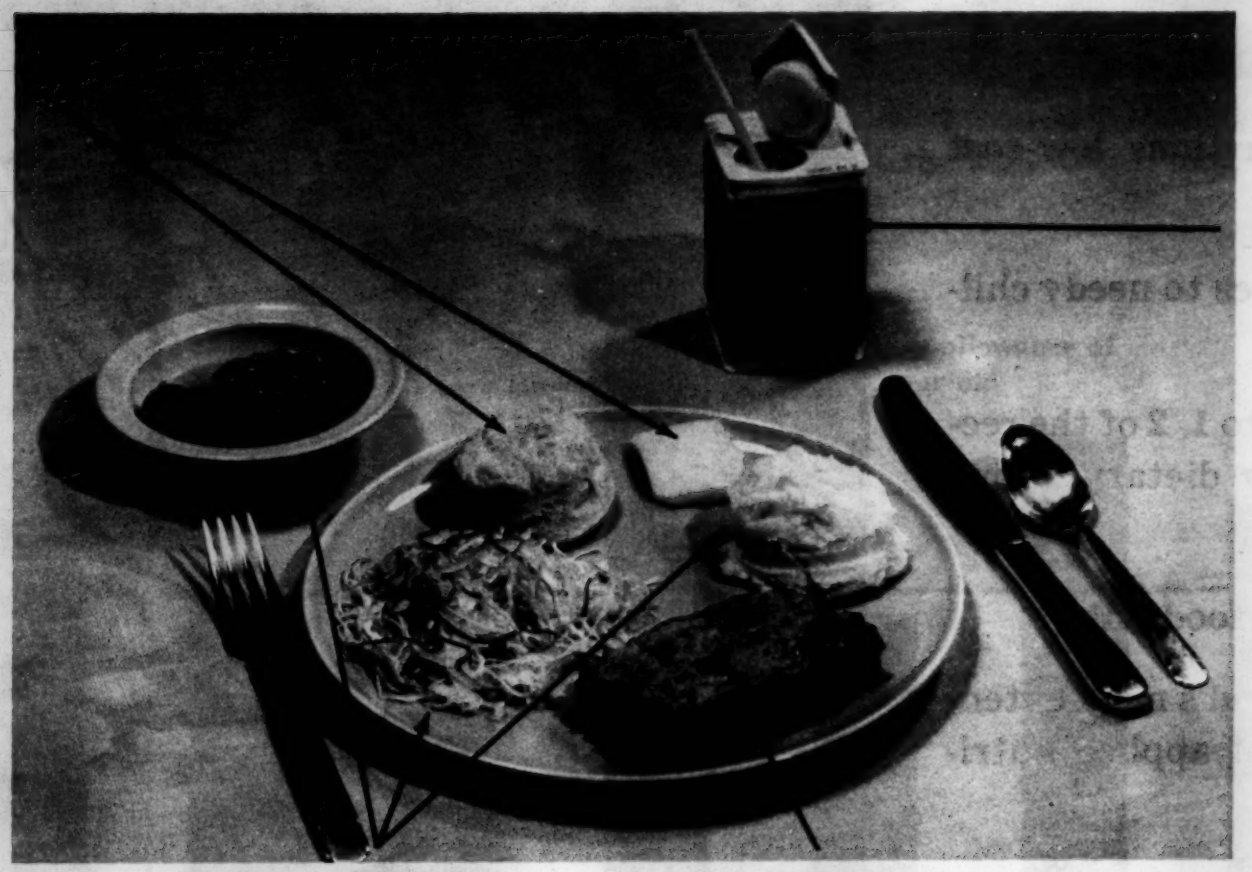
Congress enacted permanent and basic legislation providing for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of the lunch program in the National School Lunch Act of 1946. By this Act the State Educational Agencies are given responsibility for administration of the program. The Secretary of Agriculture is responsible for establishing national standards and maintaining general supervision. In addition, the Act provides for an annual appropriation of funds by Congress. It also permits the Department of Agriculture to purchase and distribute commodities as well as to reimburse schools for a part of their local food costs.

Under the National School Lunch Program, schools must agree to three basic regulations:

1. The lunch program must be operated on a non-profit basis.
2. Children unable to pay the full price of the lunch must be served free or at a reduced price.
3. Lunches must meet nutritional standards established by the United States Department of Agriculture. These standards are embodied in the lunch pattern known as the "Type A" lunch.

the type "A" lunch

Two teaspoons butter or fortified margarine, one portion enriched or whole grain bread



½ pint fluid whole milk

¾ cup of at least two fruits and/or vegetable items

2 ounces protein-rich food (such as meat, fish, poultry, cheese, eggs, peanut butter, and beans)

benefits to the student

The national school lunch program

- Provides a nutritious low-cost lunch.
- Gives free lunches to needy children.
- Meets from 1/3 to 1/2 of the recommended daily dietary allowances.
- Develops sound food habits.
- Is one of the world's most extensive programs of applied nutrition.
- Teaches social graces.
- Builds an alert healthy citizenry.

which lunch for your child?

Each costs about the same—but, look at the difference!

type "a" vs. a la carte

type "A" lunch

a la carte lunch

1/3 dietary allowance of a 10-12 year old

Calories

Protein

Calcium

Iron

Vitamin A

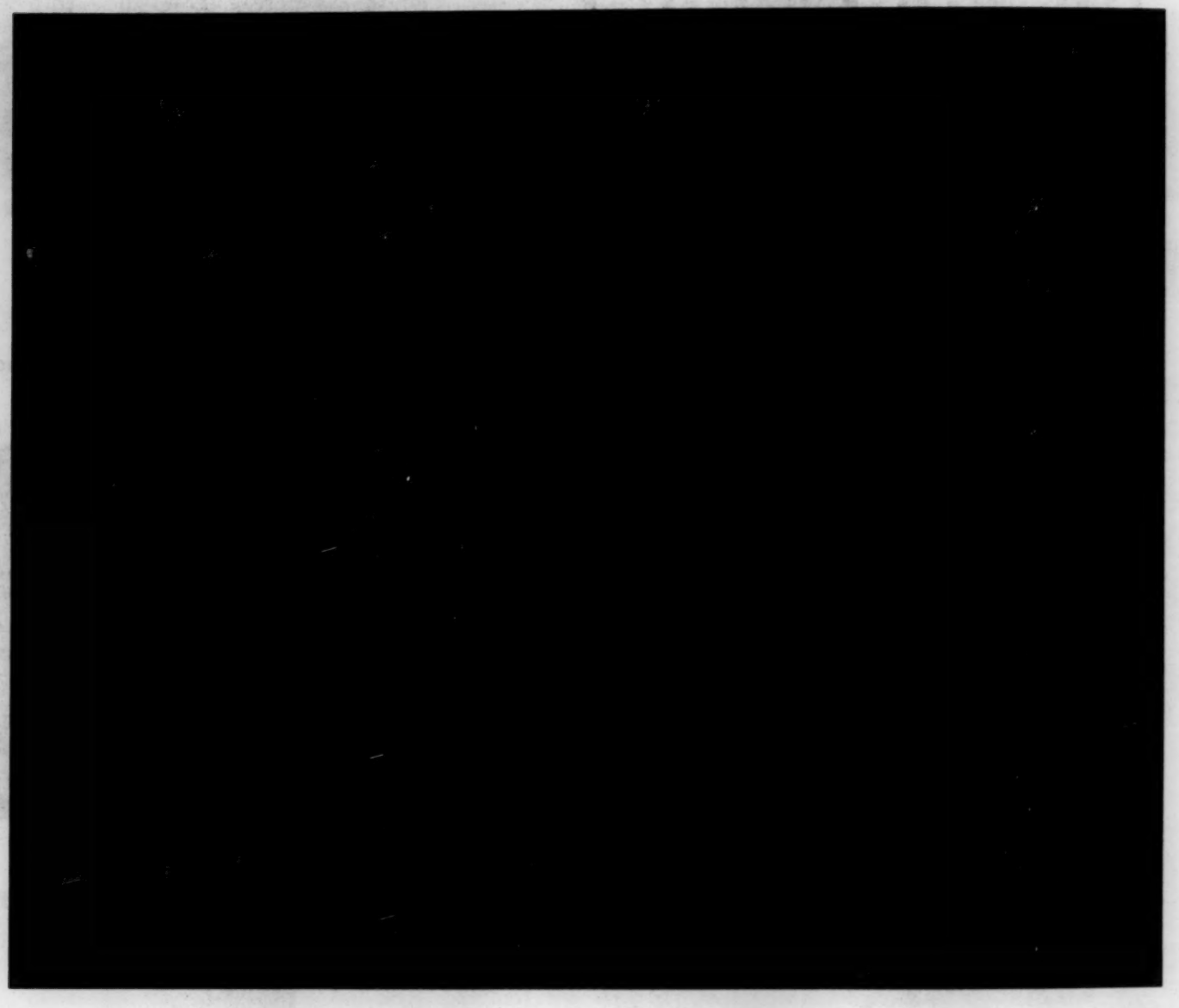
Thiamine

Riboflavin

Niacin

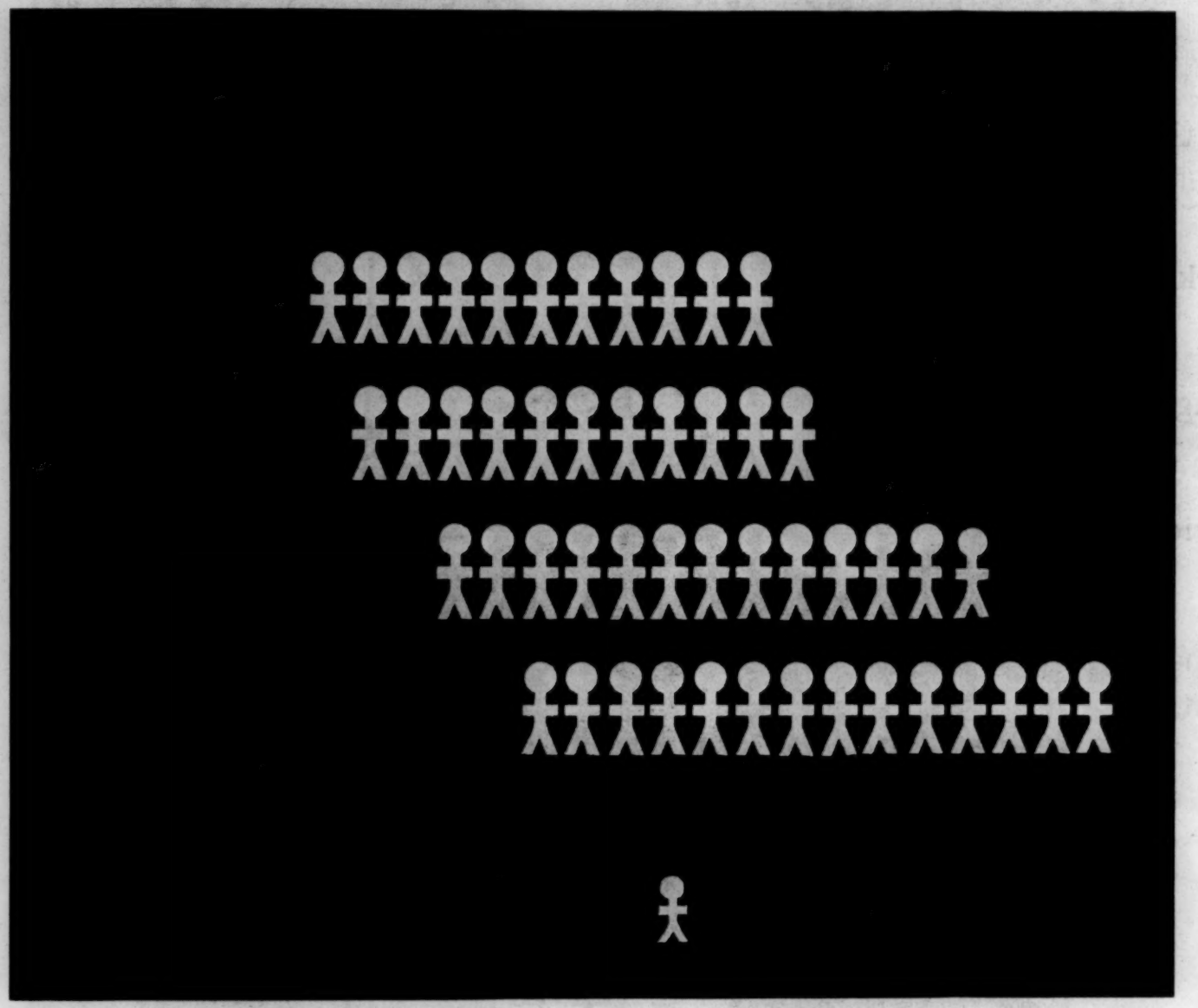
Ascorbic Acid

growth of



- The number of schools participating in the national school lunch program has almost *doubled* over the past 15 years.
- Lunches are now available in schools having two-thirds of the nation's total enrollment.

the program

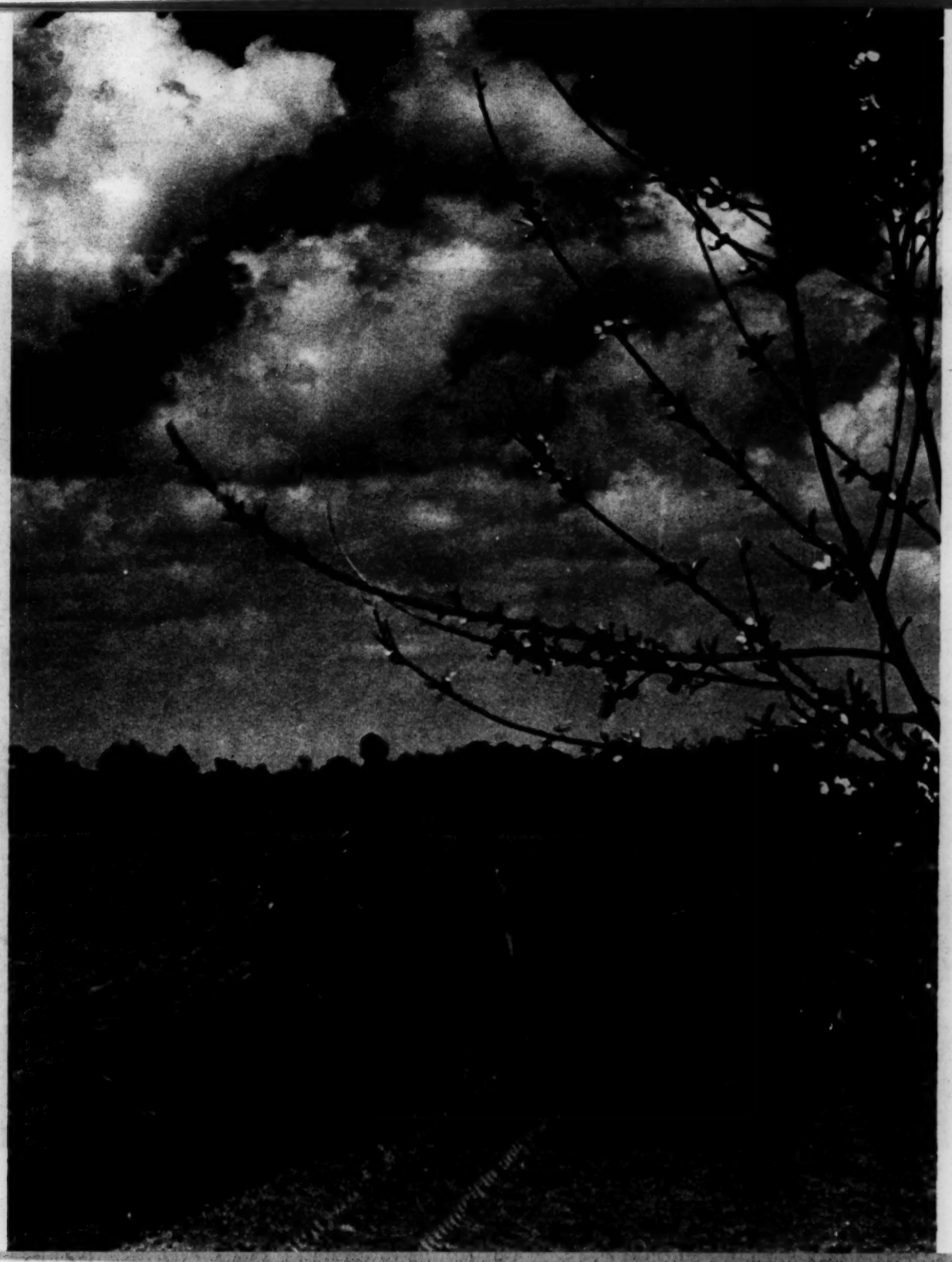


- In 1947, less than one of every six students received lunch under the program.
- During 1961, nearly one of every three students ate a type "A" lunch.

value to the farmer

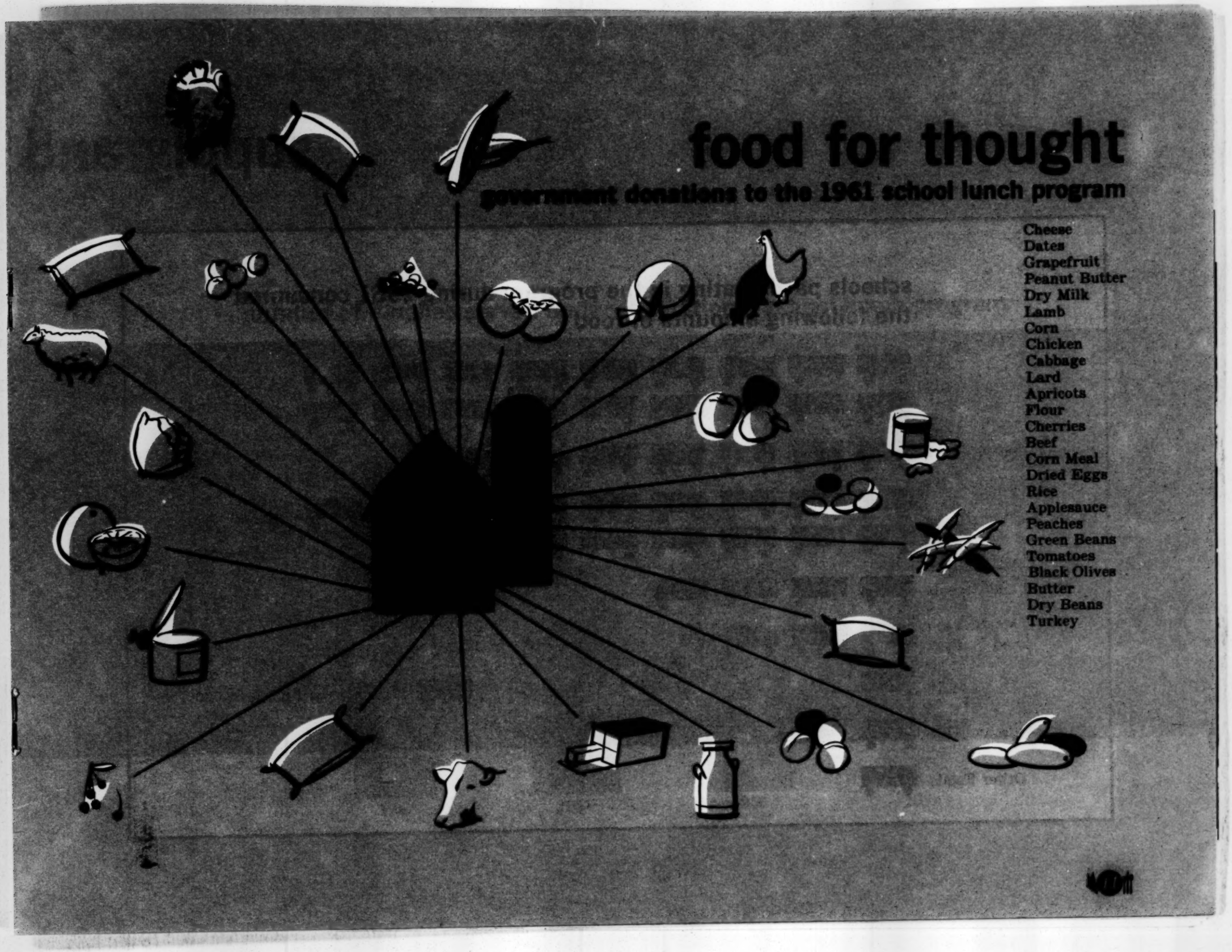
Agriculture benefits from the program because it

- Creates an expanding market for farm products . . .
- Provides for better management of food abundance . . .
- Teaches children to eat a wide variety of foods . . .
- Helps develop sound food habits in tomorrow's adults.



food for thought

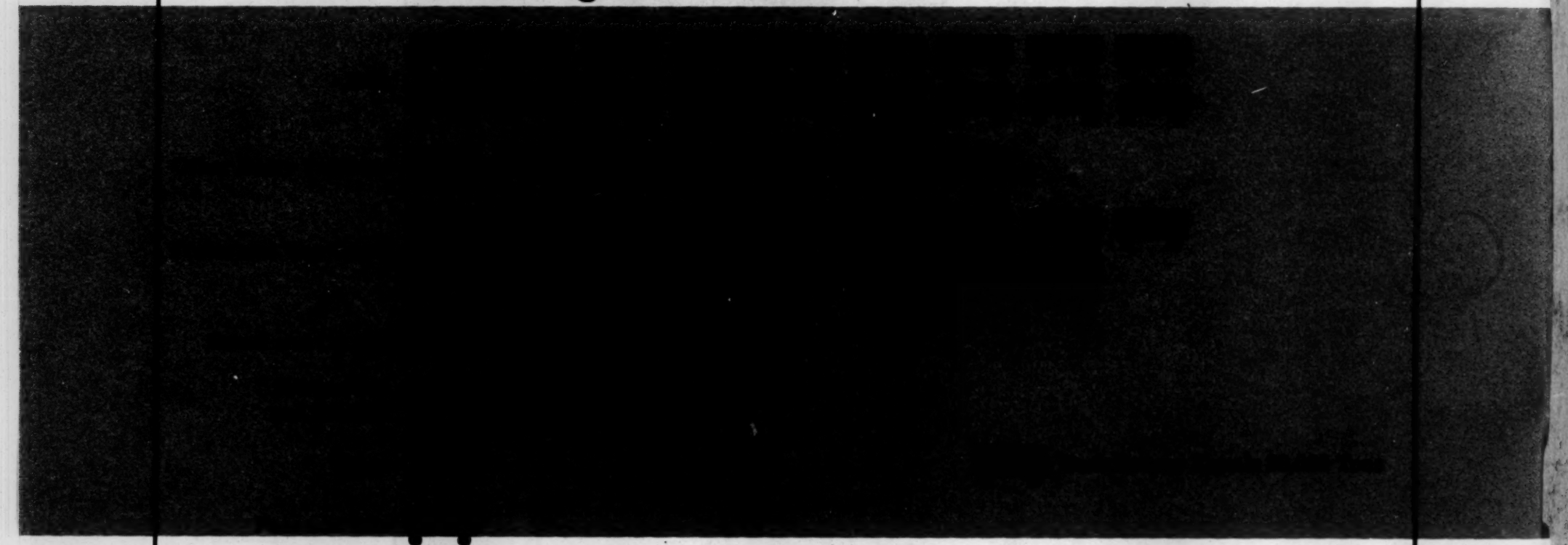
government donations to the 1961 school lunch program



Cheese
Dates
Grapefruit
Peanut Butter
Dry Milk
Lamb
Corn
Chicken
Cabbage
Lard
Apricots
Flour
Cherries
Beef
Corn Meal
Dried Eggs
Rice
Applesauce
Peaches
Green Beans
Tomatoes
Black Olives
Butter
Dry Beans
Turkey

supply and

schools participating in the program during 1961 consumed
the following amounts of food

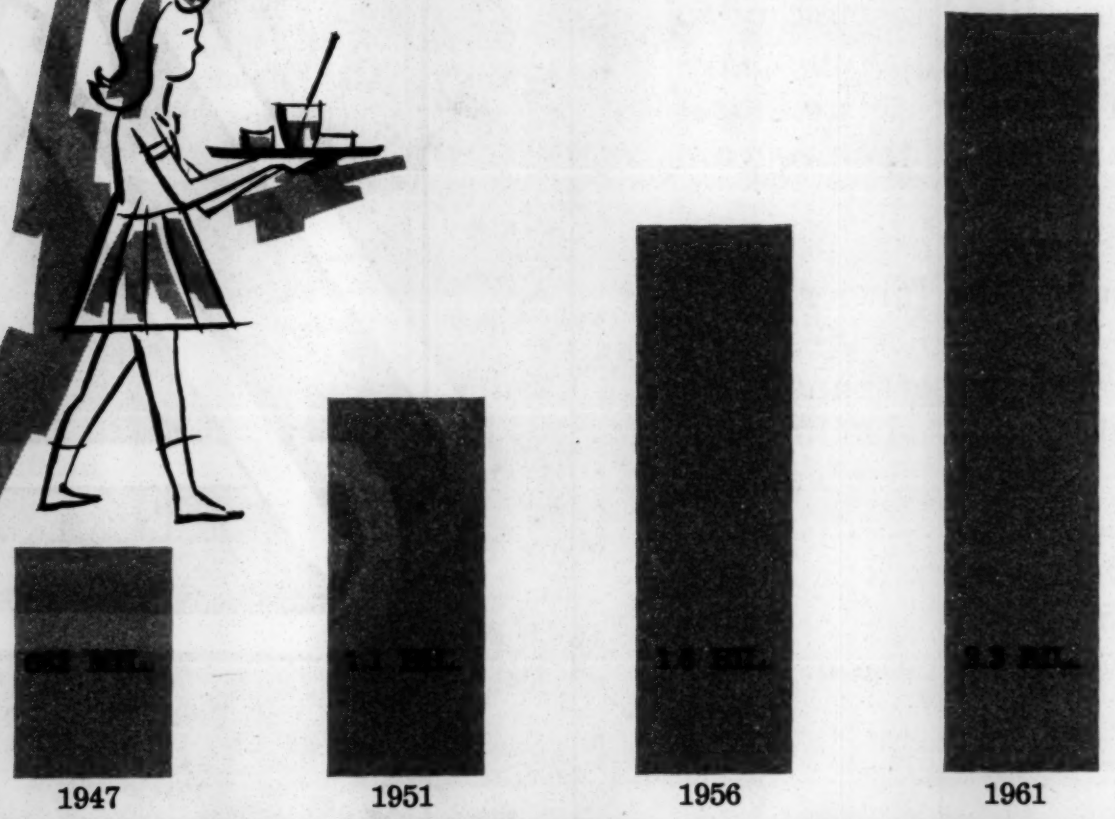


Other Foods

demand

More than eighty percent of the foods used in the program are purchased from local suppliers of food

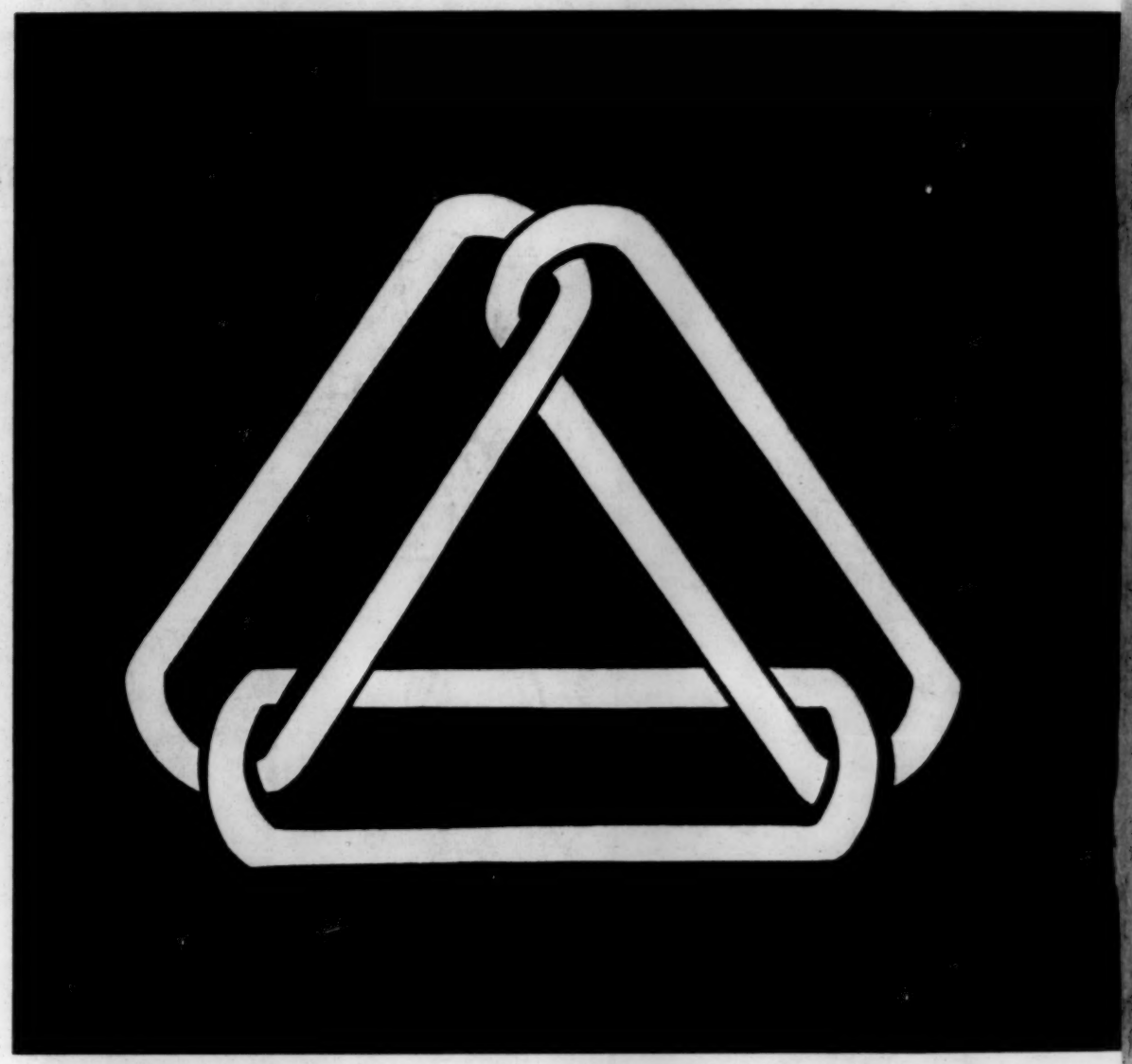
number of lunches served under the national school lunch program



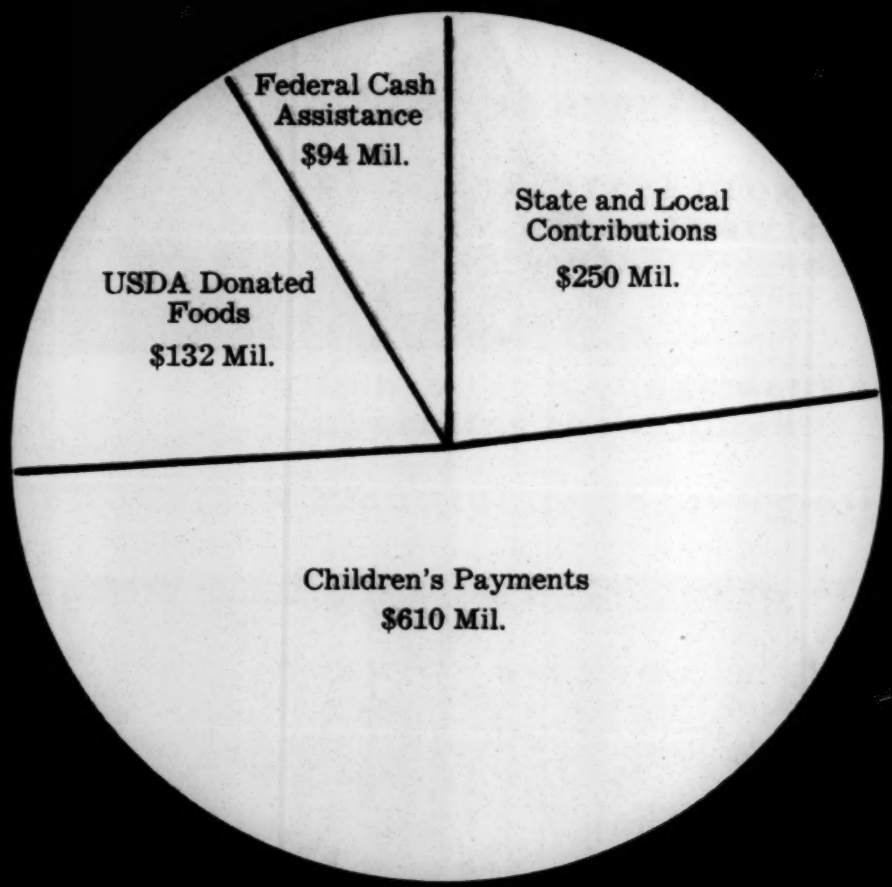
value to the nation

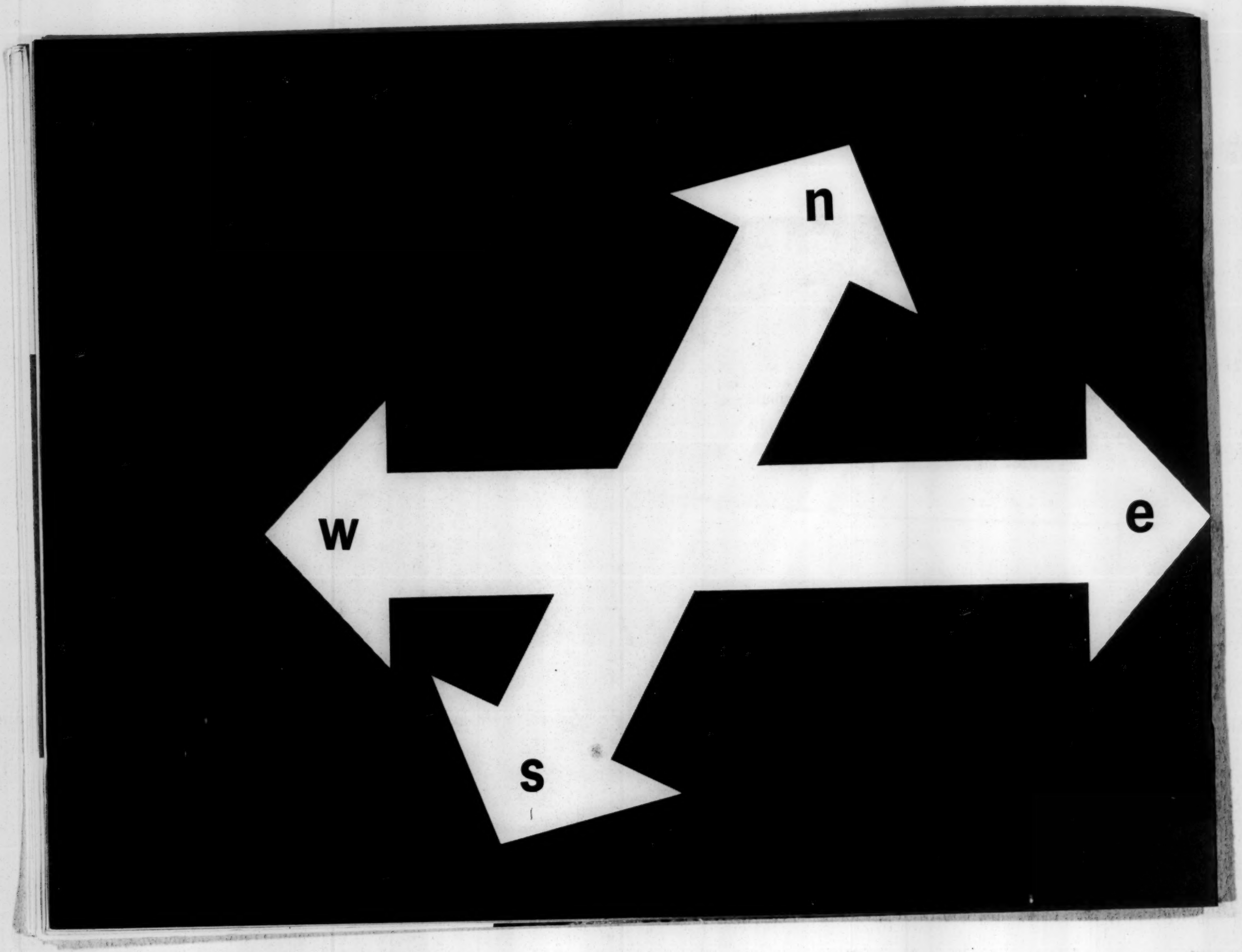
The rapid growth of the national school lunch program over the past 15 years is unqualified testimony to the success of this unique co-operative effort by federal, state, and local authorities. In addition the program insures:

- Strong, well fed youth.
- More income for the farmer.
- Huge market for food trades.
- Jobs for lunchroom personnel.
- Employment for related industries.
- Constructive outlet for abundant commodities.
- Well-nourished students receptive to instruction.
- Healthier, wealthier nation.



a billion dollar business

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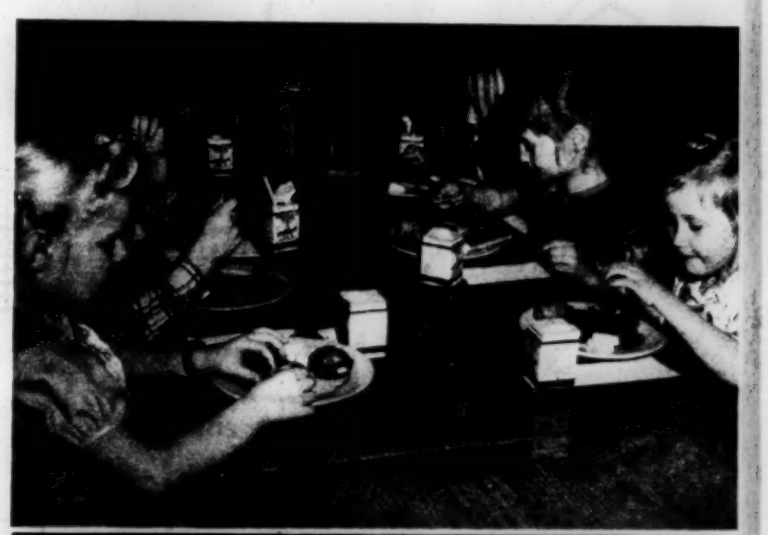
developments and trends

regardless of location, U.S. children now enjoy nutritious lunches through the national school lunch program

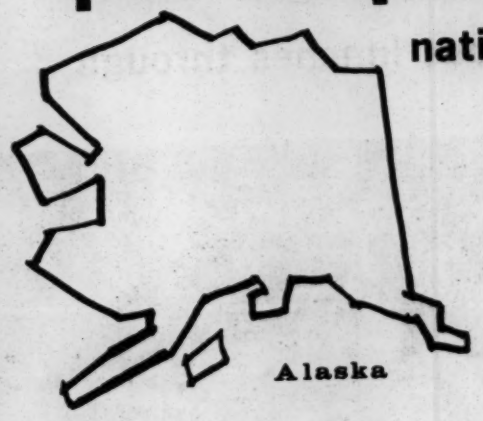
Advances over 15 years include:

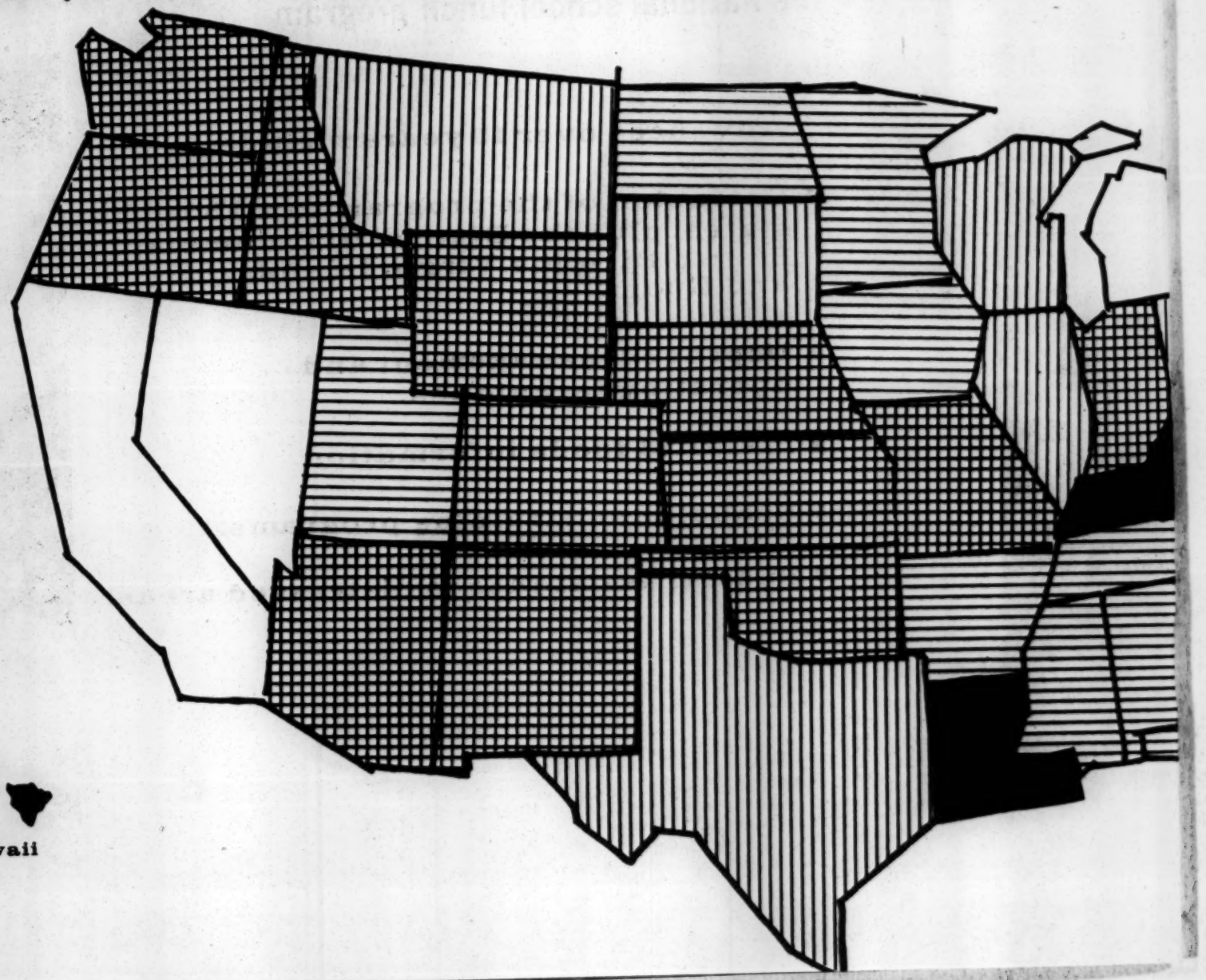
- **Extension of the program to all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.**
- **Improved management and operating techniques.**
- **Plentiful foods information.**
- **School lunch training programs.**
- **Special assistance to distressed areas.**



participation / today

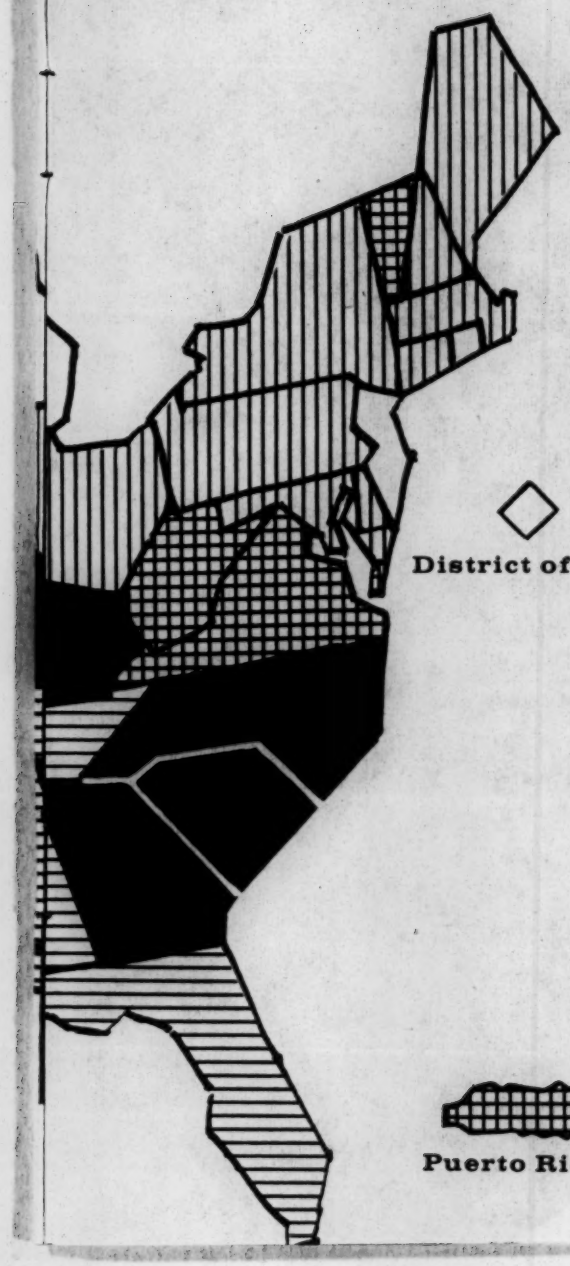
nationwide participation of children in the national school lunch program





Per Cent Participation of Enrollment

- 20% or less
- 21-30%
- 31-40%
- 41-50%
- Over 50%



/ tomorrow

- Greater participation
  —through normal enrollment growth,
  —in schools already in the program,
  —by extending the program to non-participating schools,
  —by including lunchroom facilities in newly constructed schools.
- Expanding markets for agricultural abundance.
- Increased local purchases.
- Better trained school lunch workers.
- A more nutrition-conscious people.

TESTIMONIAL

"As an uninvited guest at the educational banquet, school food service has successfully run the gamut of neglect, of scorn, of fear, of anger, and has now entered the approved portals which entitle it to a chair at the educational board."

E. Allen Bateman
Superintendent of Education
State of Utah
1945-1960

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
1862 1962
OF AGRICULTURE
Growth Through Agricultural Progress

TITLES II AND III

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

PUBLIC FACILITIES

OF THE PROPOSED CIVIL RIGHTS BILL OF 1964

(H. R. 7152)

This short leaflet deals with Titles II and III of the Civil Rights Bill (H. R. 7152). It is a brief analysis of these two sections. Knowledge of facts is always a prerequisite for responsible action. If this Bill becomes law, informed compliance can replace irresponsible defiance.

TITLE II

IT IS:

Title II is the section which eliminates certain types of discrimination in places of public accommodation. It states in the opening paragraph:

"All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation . . . without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin."

IT COVERS:

Title II is quite specific about places covered.

1) Any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests. There is one exception: a place which has less than six rooms for rent and in which the proprietor resides (such as a boarding house).

2) Any establishment or facility principally engaged in selling food.

3) Any gasoline station.

4) Any motion picture house, theatre, concert hall, sports arena, sta-

dium, or other place of exhibition or entertainment.

5) Establishments which are located in or contain a business listed above.

6) Public accommodations (covered above or not) which are segregated by State or other law.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY:

Title II is based on the Commerce Clause (Article I, Section 8) which states that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce between the states. It is also based on the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, which states that no state may deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The Commerce Clause

To the extent that the establishments covered by Title II are engaged in interstate commerce, or affect that commerce, they are subject to regulation by Congress. Discrimination on the basis of race, for instance, interfers with the free movement of interstate travelers and their free access to goods offered for sale. It distorts the free flow of goods in commerce by artifically restricting the market for interstate goods. It leads to the withholding of patronage for goods and services. It inhibits the holding of conventions and meetings in segregated cities. These are a few of the interferences of discriminatory practices upon commerce.

The Fourteenth Amendment

If discrimination on the basis of race is carried on under color of any law, custom or usage required by state or local officials, or fostered or required by action of a state, it violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and as such is unconstitutional.

ITS ENFORCEMENT:

The prohibitions of Title II would be enforced only by civil suits for an injunction. Neither criminal penalties nor the recovery of money damages would be involved. Of course, any person violating a court injunction issued under the provisions of Title II (as in any other court injunction violation) would be subject to contempt proceedings. Civil suits for an injunction would be filed in federal District Courts.

FOR THE PUBLIC:

Government has long regulated business in a variety of ways for public

interest. We have the Wagner Act, Sherman Act, Clayton Act, Taft-Hartley Act, Minimum Wage Law, Food and Drug Law, zoning ordinances, and building codes. Title II makes it possible for the businessman to offer his goods and services to all of the public. Thirty-one states presently have laws similar to Title II.

TITLE III

There have been many cases decided in the courts which prohibit a state or county or municipal government from segregating such public facilities as parks, public beaches, playgrounds, public golf courses and other similar facilities. Nevertheless, many publicly owned facilities remain segregated. Title III seeks to meet such problems by empowering the Attorney General, upon receipt of written complaint, to desegregate governmentally-owned or operated public facilities (with the exception of schools and colleges which are covered in Title IV of the bill) whenever he finds the complaintants unable to do so themselves.

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Ga.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICIES UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 RESPECTING DESEGREGATION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICIES UNDER TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 RESPECTING DESEGREGATION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

I. Applicability of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to Desegregation of Elementary and Secondary Schools

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act prohibits the extension of Federal financial assistance to any dual or segregated system of schools based on race, color, or national origin. To be eligible to receive, or to continue to receive such assistance, school officials must eliminate all practices characteristic of such dual or segregated school systems.

II. Methods of Compliance—General

Elementary and secondary schools or school systems may qualify for Federal financial assistance by:

A. Executing an Assurance of Compliance (HEW Form 441), if the requirements specified in III below are satisfied; or

B. Submitting a final order of a court of the United States for the desegregation of the school or school system which satisfies the requirements specified in IV below, together with an Initial Compliance Report (see VI below); or

C. Submitting a plan for the desegregation of the school system which the Commissioner of Education determines is adequate to accomplish the purposes of the Civil Rights Act, as set forth in these policies (see V below); together with an Initial Compliance Report (see VI below); and

D. Implementing the Assurance, final court order or desegregation plan in good faith so as to effectuate the basic objective set forth in section 601 of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act:

> "No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

III. Methods of Compliance—Assurance of Compliance (HEW Form 441)

An Assurance of Compliance (HEW Form 441) that will qualify a school system for Federal financial assistance may not be executed by a school system in which:

A. The race, color, or national origin of pupils is a factor in their initial assignment, reassignment, or transfer to a particular school or class within a school; or

B. Teachers or other staff who serve pupils remain segregated on the basis of the race, color, or national origin of the pupils in a school; or

C. Any activity, facility or other service, including transportation, provided or sponsored by a school system is segregated on the basis of race, color, or national origin; or

D. There remain any other practices characteristic of dual or segregated school systems.

IV. Methods of Compliance—Court Orders

A. A school system subject to a final order of a court of the United States will be eligible for Federal financial assistance only if the order directs desegregation of the school system; it does not suffice if the order merely directs school authorities to admit certain named persons or otherwise fails to require the elimination of a dual or segregated system of schools based on race, color, or national origin.

B. School districts submitting a final court order should send official copies of the court order, together with an Initial Compliance Report as described in VI below, indicating the present state of compliance with the order and the school district's program for continued compliance.

V. Methods of Compliance—Plans for the Desegregation of School Systems

A. *Types of Desegregation Plans.*

A school system will be eligible for Federal financial assistance by submitting a desegregation plan providing for the assignment, reassignment, and transfer of pupils to or within schools on the basis of:

1. Geographic attendance areas, subject to the requirements of sections B and C below;

2. Freedom of choice granted to and exercised by the pupil and his parents or guardians, subject to the requirements of sections B and D below; or

3. A combination of geographic attendance areas and freedom of choice.

B. ***Requirements Which All Desegregation Plans Must Satisfy.***

1. *Faculty and staff desegregation.* All desegregation plans shall provide for the desegregation of faculty and staff in accordance with the following requirements:

a. *Initial assignment.* The race, color, or national origin of pupils shall not be a factor in the assignment to a particular school or class within a school of teachers, administrators or other employees who serve pupils.

b. *Segregation resulting from prior discriminatory assignments.* Steps shall also be taken toward the elimination of segregation of teaching and staff personnel in the schools resulting from prior assignments based on race, color, or national origin (see E4b below).

2. *Nondiscrimination in other school affiliated services, facilities, activities and programs.* All desegregation plans shall provide for the elimination of discrimination based on race, color, or national origin, with respect to services, facilities, activities and programs sponsored by or affiliated with the schools of the system. If busing or other transportation is furnished or sponsored by the school or school system, the plan shall call for its provision without discrimination based on race, color, or national origin.

3. *Preparation of pupils, teachers, staff and community for desegregation.* All desegregation plans shall contain specific information as to actions that will be taken to prepare pupils, teachers, staff personnel and the community for the changes which will be involved in desegregating the school system.

4. *Notice.*

a. All desegregation plans shall provide for their publication in a conspicuous manner in a newspaper having general circulation in the geographic area served by the school system, reasonably in advance of the time for any action which may be taken by pupils under the plan;

b. All desegregation plans shall provide for notification to pupils currently enrolled in the school system and to their parents or guardians in sufficient time to enable them to understand and take advantage of their rights to initial assignment, reassignment or transfer for the coming school year, and for the mailing of such notices to parents or guardians of pupils then enrolled or for their distribution in any other manner that will assure their receipt by parents or guardians;

c. All desegregation plans shall be accompanied by sample copies of the notices to be given respecting each of the following categories:

(1) The initial assignment of pupils intending to enter schools of the system for the first time;

(2) Initial assignment of pupils intending for the first time to enter a school of higher level after having completed a school of less advanced level; and

(3) The reassignment or transfer of pupils for the forthcoming school year.

5. *Subsequent court orders.* If, after submission of a desegregation plan, a final order of a court of the United States is entered calling for the desegregation of the school or school system covered by the plan, the plan shall be revised, if necessary, to meet the requirements of the court order and of any future modification of the order.

6. *Performance as a test of plan.* The Commissioner of Education may from time to time redetermine the adequacy of any desegregation plan to accomplish the purposes of the Civil Rights Act.

C. ***Plans Based on Geographic Attendance Areas.***

A desegregation plan which proposes to assign, reassign or transfer pupils on the basis of geographic attendance areas shall contain provisions that will meet the following requirements as to all grades covered by geographic zoning:

1. *Attendance zones.* Racially separate attendance zones shall be abandoned entirely and each attendance zone shall be part of a single, nonracial system of attendance zones. Zone lines shall be drawn to follow the natural boundaries or perimeters of compact areas surrounding particular schools.

2. *Initial assignment.* All pupils shall be initially assigned to the school for the geographic attendance zone in which they reside.

3. *Attendance outside zone of residence.* The rules or practices under which pupils are reassigned or permitted to transfer to a school outside their zone of residence shall not take race, color, or national origin into account.

4. *Right to attend in zone of residence.* At the beginning of any school year any pupil attending a school outside his zone of residence shall have the right to transfer to and attend the school in his zone of residence.

5. *Notice.* Each pupil and his parents or guardians shall receive notice of the school to which the pupil is assigned which satisfies the requirements of B4 above.

D. *Plans Based on Freedom of Choice.*

The responsibility to eliminate segregation rests with the school authorities and is not satisfied by rules and practices which shift the burden of removing discrimination to the class or classes of persons previously discriminated against. Desegregation of a school system may, however, be initiated by a "free choice" plan containing provisions that will meet the following requirements as to all grades covered by free choice:

1. *Adequate opportunity to make a choice.* No pupil shall be assigned, reassigned or transferred without being given once annually, at an appropriate time, an adequate prior opportunity to make an effective choice of school.

2. *Pupil placement laws.* The criteria of pupil placement laws or similar statutes, rules or practices shall not be used to limit desegregation through restriction of any pupil's right to free choice.

3. *Initial assignment: lowest elementary grade levels.*

a. Announcement of the procedures for initial assignment of pupils to the lowest elementary grade level (including preschool and kindergarten classes where available) shall be made by full notice in the press.

b. The times and places for, and manner of, preregistration and enrollment shall be fixed so that a free choice may be made easily by each pupil.

c. If overcrowding will result at a particular school from the choices made, initial assignment shall be made either by giving preference to the pupils residing closest to the school or on the basis of non-racial attendance zones. If no choice is made, they shall be assigned to the school nearest their homes or on the basis of non-racial attendance zones.

4. *Initial assignment: lowest grade of junior high, high or other school above elementary level.*

a. Announcement of the initial assignment of pupils to the lowest grade of junior high, high or other school above the elementary level shall be made by individual notices to each pupil and his parents or guardians. The notices shall be furnished reasonably in advance (as specified in the plan) of the time for filing the form for exercising choice of the school next to be attended, together with copies of the form. Copies of the notice and the form shall be submitted together with the plan.

b. If overcrowding will result at a particular school because of the choices made, initial assignments shall be made either by giving preference to the pupils residing closest to such school or on the basis of non-racial attendance zones.

c. Pupils may either be required to make a choice of schools or be initially assigned, if they do not make a choice, to the school nearest their homes, or on the basis of non-racial attendance zones.

5. *Reassignment or transfer: all other grades to which freedom of choice policy applies.*

a. In all other grades to which the freedom of choice policy applies, every pupil shall be informed by individual notice addressed to himself and his parents or guardians: (1) of his right to transfer to a school of his choice, and (2) where copies of the form for exercising this transfer right may be readily obtained in the school and elsewhere.

b. If overcrowding will result at a particular school because of the choices made, the pupil shall either be given preference over pupils residing farther from the school or shall be permitted to attend another school of his choosing within a reasonable distance of his residence.

6. *Initial assignment: pupils entering school system for first time or who become eligible to attend some other school in the system by reason of change of residence.* Any pupil who either enters the school system for the first time or becomes eligible to attend some other school in the system by reason of a change of residence shall be initially assigned without regard to race, color, or national origin.

7. *Transportation.* The exercise of free choice shall not be restricted by transportation practices. Transportation shall be provided to pupils under a free choice policy on the same basis as it is provided to other pupils attending the same school.

8. *Notice.* All notices to pupils and their parents or guardians respecting the initial assignment, reassignment or transfer to or within schools shall:

a. State simply and clearly the applicable rules and administrative practices regarding the rights which the desegregation plan accords pupils with respect to initial assignment, reassignment, or transfer, to or within the schools;

b. Give the times, dates, and places at which pupils, or their parents or guardians may exercise their rights under the desegregation plan; and

c. Include an assurance that school personnel will neither favor nor penalize any pupil because of the choice he makes in the exercise of his rights under the desegregation plan.

E. ***Rate of Desegregation.***

1. Every school system which submits a plan that fails to provide for the desegregation of every grade in all the schools within its system by the beginning of the school year 1965–1966 must sustain the burden of justifying the delay and must include in its desegregation plan a time schedule for such desegregation.

2. The fall of 1967 is set as the target date for the extension of desegregation to all grades of school systems not fully desegregated in 1965–1966 as a qualification for Federal financial assistance.

3. On or before January 31, 1966, the Commissioner of Education may modify the policies respecting desegregation of elementary and secondary schools in order to determine eligibility for Federal financial assistance in the 1966–1967 school year and thereafter.

4. Every school system beginning desegregation must provide for a substantial good faith start on desegregation starting with the 1965–1966 school year, in light of the 1967 target date.

a. Such a good faith start shall normally require provision in the plan that:

(1) Desegregation will be extended to at least four grades for the 1965–1966 school year; the grades covered must include the first and any other lower grade, the first and last high school grades, and the lowest grade of junior high where schools are so organized;

(2) Any pupil newly enrolled in the school system or in any school within the system (e.g., who has newly established a residence within the district) shall be enrolled in and assigned to a particular school without regard to race, color, or national origin;

(3) No pupil shall be publicly supported in a school outside the school district unless such support is available without regard to race, color, or national origin to all pupils residing in the school district; and in any case no student shall be required to attend a school outside the school district in order to maintain racial segregation or minimize desegregation in a school within the district;

(4) Any pupil attending a school to which he was originally assigned on the basis of his race, color, or national origin shall have the right, irrespective of whether or not the grade he is attending has been desegregated, to transfer to another school in order to take a course of study for which he is qualified and which is not available in the school he is attending;

(5) Any student attending any grade, whether or not fully desegregated, at a school to which he originally was assigned on the basis of his race, color, or national origin shall have an opportunity, subject to the requirements and criteria applicable equally to all students without regard to

race, color, or national origin to transfer to any other school in which he originally would have been entitled to enroll but for his race, color, or national origin; and

(6) Steps will be taken for the desegregation of faculty, at least including such actions as joint faculty meetings and joint inservice programs.

b. In exceptional cases the Commissioner may, for good cause shown, accept plans which provide for desegregation of fewer or other grades or defer other provisions set out in 4a above for the 1965–1966 school year, provided that desegregation for the 1965–1966 school year shall extend to at least two grades, including the first grade, and provided that the school districts, in such case, shall take into account the steps which would be required to meet the 1967 target date.

VI. Compliance Reports

A. *General Requirements.* All recipients of Federal financial assistance are subject to the requirements respecting compliance information set forth in section 80.6 of the Departmental Title VI Regulations.

B. *Initial Compliance Report.* If an Initial Compliance Report is required, it shall contain sufficient detailed information to provide an accurate picture of past and present racial conditions in each school district. Precise, up-to-the-minute statistics are not required. The material furnished should be what fair-minded school officials believe to be true and what reasonable men would think necessary for a rational appraisal of racial practices in the system. The following list, not intended to be exclusive, suggests the kinds of information that should be covered by an Initial Compliance Report:

1. A racial breakdown of the school-age population residing in the district by attendance zone;

2. The racial distribution of pupils, by school, throughout the system;

3. The racial distribution of teaching and staff personnel, by school, throughout the system;

4. Maps, which need not be of professional quality, where useful or necessary to demonstrate such things as school locations, attendance zones, or school bus routes;

5. Past and present rules and practices for the initial assignment, reassignment, and transfer of pupils within the system; and

6. The status of appeals or other pending proceedings, if any, if a court order for desegregation is submitted.

C. *Subsequent Compliance Reports.* Subsequently submitted compliance reports may refer to previous reports and should report with the same scope and detail on developments since the last previous report.

VII. Definitions—Initial Assignment, Reassignment and Transfer

As used herein:

A. The term *initial assignment* means the assignment to a particular school in the school system of any pupil who:

1. Is to attend preschool, kindergarten, or first grade; or

2. For the first time enters a school of higher level (such as junior high or high school) after having completed a school of less advanced level; or

3. For the first time enters the school system at any level; or

4. Becomes eligible, or would become eligible, aside from considerations of race, color, or national origin, to attend some other school in the school system by reason of a change of residence.

B. The term *reassignment* means the assignment of a pupil to the school he currently attends for an additional period of time.

C. The term *transfer* means the assignment of a pupil to a school of the same level other than the one he currently attends (e.g., transfer from one elementary school to another).

VIII. Alternative Administrative Procedures

If an administrative procedure provided for herein is not administratively feasible in a particular situation, the Commissioner may accept an alternative procedure if he determines that it will accomplish the same purpose.

April, 1965.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O—772-645

September 27, 1965

Mr. Edward R. Brooke
Attorney General,
Commonwealth Of Massachusetts
Statehouse,
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Attorney General:

I am writing to you as was suggested by your secretary this afternoon. I spoke with her about a request that our Southern Office in New Orleans has asked me to relate,you their behalf, to you. They are planning a dinner for either the evening of November 19th or November 25th and wish to invite you as their main speaker.

They have told me that the community in New Orleans is well aware of youractivities and would respond in a highly favorably manner to your appearance. Let me add to the wishes of the Southern Office my hope that you will find it convenient and possible to speak at their dinner.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner

October 5, 1965

Mr. Edward R. Brooke
Attorney General,
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Statehouse,
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

The dinner committee in New Orleans has decided to postpone the CORE dinner until late January or early February. The reason for this change was the under estimation for the need for intensive work to aid those affected by the hurricane and the feeling that nothing should divert them from these efforts. They have asked me to reissue their invitation to you to speak at the dinner at this later date and once again I join in their hope that this will be possible for you.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

AG/rvb

P.S. I am enclosing our borchure on CORE's new holiday cards which I thought might be of interest to you both personally and for your office use.

October 14, 1965

Miss Doris Castle
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Doris:

Nina Simone has indeed agreed to do a number of concdrts for CORE. The arrangements are that we are to pay her $1,000 in lieu of expenses for each concert. In exchange she will present a complete evenings entertainment. We are in the process of arranging two weeks of concerts in the northeast for January, until that time Miss Simone will be on the West coast.

I will inquire as to what arrangements whe would want for a concert in New Orleans and let you know as soon as I find out. I trust you received the Holiday Cards which I sent.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner

P.S. Doris, when are you going to write me? Rosalind

Operation Freedom
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati 14, Ohio
December 9, 1963

Mr. Richard Haley
c/o Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Haley,

Greetings. At the December 7 meeting of Operation Freedom in Cincinnati, Ohio, you were proposed for membership on the Operation Freedom board of trustees. We think it would be particularly desirable to have you as a memberbof the board because we are trying to have a close working relationship with as many civil rights groups as possible. You also helped Operation Freedom to set up its program in Haywood and Fayette Counties, Tennessee and are familiar with the situation in the South. Please return the enclosed card within the next week indicating whether or not you will serve on the board.

The board of trustees is responsible for setting Operation Freedom policy and making any decisions necessary in connection with Operation Freedom's work. Board meetings are usually held once a month and the next meeting will be held on January 4, 1964 in Cincinnati, Ohio. The following meeting is tentatively set for February 1, 1964 in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Of course acceptance of board membership does not require attendance at all meetings, especially if you live some distance from the city in which the meeting is being held. Many persons now on the board who live some distance from Cincinnati, where many past meetings have been held, have shown an active interest in Operation Freedom's work through correspondence with us.

For your information we are enclosing an Operation Freedom brochure and a copy of the minutes of the December 7 meeting.

Sincerely,

Jack McKart

Jack McKart
Coordinator

Mississippi

EXTRACTS FROM NEWSLETTER May, 1963

RE: OPERATION FREEDOM

"Operation Freedom from the very beginning has been geared mainly to providing this "stop-gap" between the loss of one livelihood and the finding of another."

"The Operation Freedom fund will be used to (1) enable those who have land to make their crops when banks cut them off from credit, (2) stop foreclosures on homes and farm equipment, (3) help landless Negroes who lose their jobs survive until a permanent solution is found."

"Operation Freedom appeals to people throughout the nation to help it meet the challenge in Mississippi and West Tennessee. This is what you can do:

1 - Send money to Operation Freedom, c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin, 923 Dayton Street, Cincinnati 14, Ohio, to assist those harassed for trying to vote. Make your gift as generous as you can, but do not let the magnitude of the need make you feel that only large gifts are solicited. Whether yours is a dollar or several thousand dollars, it is needed.

2 - Send to Operation Freedom suggested names of persons and organizations to whom they may appeal for funds.

3 - Write to Operation Freedom at the above address, obtain additional literature and take this matter up with your church, with other organizations to which you belong, and with your individual friends.

4 - Order descriptive literature from Operation Freedom and do your own mailing to a list of your friends or enclose in a regular mailing to your organization. Operation Freedom runs on a shoestring, so as little money for postage."

May 1963

Newsletter ---

TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SUPPORTERS OF OPERATION FREEDOM

"Where ya getting your money to live on?," recently asked the mayor of a Mississippi Delta town of a Negro city employee fired several months ago for activity in voter registration.

"A freedom group in the north," replied the destitute family man who was receiving aid from Operation Freedom.

"Well," the mayor said, "they'll run out of money soon."

"Oh no they won't," said the man without a job.

"Is that so," returned the mayor, "Then maybe you'll consider taking back your job."

"It's OK with me," the rehired man said quickly.

This is the gist of an incident recently reported by Amzie Moore, Mississippi resident who heads a local committee through which Operation Freedom works.

West Tennessee

It is now more than two years since people gathered from many parts of the United States in a concerted effort to keep Negroes from being driven from their homes and from their counties through evictions, unemployment, boycotts, foreclosures, harassment, and shootings. "These determined people are not going to be driven out. They are going to stay, and Operation Freedom is going to help them" -- so runs a statement which came out of that convening conference of "Operation Freedom."

You who have been Operation Freedom supporters from the very beginning remember that attention was immediately concentrated upon Haywood and Fayette Counties in West Tennessee. There people were homeless, penniless, faced with an almost hopeless future. Operation Freedom became a channel through which your money went immediately to save the house or tractor, to buy the seeds or fertilizer by means of which people could stay -- and without which they would have to leave.

"We are very thankful for Operation Freedom," a spokesman from one of those areas wrote us a few months ago. "Yours is the only organization that remembered our struggle this year. It has meant so much to people here to be able to make their crops."

Operation Freedom Gets New Call

In September, 1962 several groups promoting voter registration said to Operation Freedom: Yours is the only group in existence which is set up to take care of the terrible situations which are now developing where people are registering to vote. Will you consider giving help here in Mississippi where we are now?

Operation Freedom board said: We will try to raise the money required to answer needs in the Mississippi Delta as well as those in West Tennessee. We will have to find some way, however, personally to contact people in the Delta; we will have to send someone around the country to establish more local Operation Freedom groups and raise more money; we will have to find some way to write more letters, news releases, brochures, and to keep in touch with additional committees representing the embattled freedom fighters; we will have to find a way to handle more finance and make many more loans from Operation Freedom.

With no office headquarters, no paid staff, and no budget for administrative purposes, such a decision was based mostly on faith -- we had done a lot in West

Tennessee at the time when it counted the most (without knowing how we would be able to do it) and this challenge would be no different in kind, just different in size.

Entering Mississippi

Operation Freedom, therefore, announced its intention to follow the voter registration movement into the Delta and to make it possible for families to stay; and to try to make it impossible for plantation owners, employers, businessmen, or local governments to drive from the counties people who have for the first time in their lives taken a significant step forward in the freedom struggle.

Operation Freedom decided to continue channelling all funds through local committees, with no deductions for costs of administering the program (postage, stationery, occasional secretarial help, phone calls, travel, etc.) and to pay these administrative costs with funds coming in which are earmarked for this purpose.

One board member, Jack McKart, was asked to be coordinator. He accepted this unsalaried position, spending several weeks in West Tennessee and the Delta. After the new brochure ("While Continuing in West Tennessee, Operation Freedom Moves Into Mississippi") was prepared, he spent several weeks on the east coast spreading the word of Operation Freedom's expanded program and raising money. (Send to the Operation Freedom address for copies of these brochures.)

Coordinator

While in West Tennessee and the Delta, Jack McKart wrote back: "Sharecroppers in the Delta are being evicted for attempting to register and for attending meetings where registration is discussed, employees are fired even if a relative has attempted to register, some storeowners refuse credit to Negroes whether or not they have registered, lists of people who have attempted to register are kept by bankers so they can deny these people loans, during the last five months of 1962 about 12 people in the Delta were shot at - two being wounded, lives of voter registration workers have been threatened."

He also said: "I wish everyone could sit as I have in the cold sharecroppers' cabins with coat on, see the hunger and the children out of school because they have no adequate clothes, see the bullet holes in the houses of registration workers, hear of the two young women left unattended in a white hospital after they had been shot, talk to the young man just out of jail charged with telephoning a white woman, hear of the mutilated body found near Canton. You have to be there to believe it. A northern minister said to me recently, 'Don't take it too seriously; this sort of thing has been happening a long time.' When thousands of people are suffering, it is hard to comprehend. I guess that is why the Germans couldn't comprehend when 6,000,000 Jews were facing gas chambers. It was too big — they were an abstraction, like people in Mississippi now. But when you *see*, you have to act."

Operation Freedom's Unique Function

Operation Freedom tried to tell this story so that people could see. And people greeted Operation Freedom's expansion into Mississippi with several thousand dollars. Foreclosure was prevented, utility bills and rent money were provided for people newly fired from jobs, and life for a number of families was "saved." Those dollars went a long way. In many cases they have helped families to stay. Some of them, like the Delta town city employee, may even be asked to take their old jobs back. But to people in these situations help must come from outside if they are to withstand the first jarring shock of being fired from a job or evicted from a home

realizing that a wife and children may suffer slow starvation or even worse.

Operation Freedom from the very beginning has been geared mainly to providing this "stop-gap" between the loss of one livelihood and the finding of another. This is the one task which no other group is prepared to undertake. There are organizations which provide the impetus for gaining civil rights such as the right to vote; and there are those which work on long-range answers such as industrial development through governmental help. But there seems to be no organization other than Operation Freedom which is prepared to provide help now - right now!, when the axe has just fallen, the larder is empty, the family has no roof, or the land has no seed. This has been the genius of Operation Freedom.

Doing The Immediate

People in West Tennessee who had themselves come through the most severe onslaughts which followed their initial voter registration drive were also interested in seeing Operation Freedom answer the appalling needs in a similar crisis developing just south of them. From West Tennessee we heard: "We need help, but we know they need it more;" and "We have been trying to keep our own requests low because we know you have so many new needs to meet in Mississippi."

People in West Tennessee and Mississippi have thought that a meeting of representatives from both areas (geographically and culturally it is really one area) should get together in the near future to share ideas and experiences and begin to plan cooperation of various kinds. Therefore Operation Freedom's coordinator is working on trying to set up a two day session for such purpose somewhere in the northern part of the Delta.

Mr. and Mrs. John McFerren, two of the first and hardest hit in West Tennessee, have now succeeded in obtaining a Small Business Administration loan to finance a business which will employ several individuals. Timely help from Operation Freedom during the past two years may have made the difference between their remaining and their being forced out. Others have been helped as much or more.

Measures Beyond The Immediate Emergency

The last families living in the tent cities of West Tennessee have moved out. Tents and platforms have been taken down. Some of the people who formerly borrowed from Operation Freedom are now able to borrow locally. Most cannot, however, and are, therefore, receiving Operation Freedom loans.

Members of the board of Operation Freedom are, of course, aware that stop-gap measures are not enough, that there must be a way provided for families to help themselves and work together for a better future than that which they have known. But how much of this can Operation Freedom, with its meagre resources and volunteer workers, do? That is the relevant question. It is certain that if the stop-gap measures are not provided, making long-range plans for these people is largely a waste of time -- for those who are forced from their homes and counties and who end up on the relief roles of some distant city are well beyond the very best-intentioned "long-range planning."

Operation Freedom has, therefore, hoped to perform the immediate job and so to make it possible for the springing up of such things as redevelopment, new industries, cooperatives, etc. Most of you already know that Art and Carolyn Emery sold their farm in Iowa a year ago on the condition that Operation Freedom would grant a sizeable loan to help them get established in West Tennessee and begin work to reclaim land of both Negro and white farmers. By using his bulldozer he has brought back

into use much timberland and wasteland owned by Negro farmers. Largely as a result of their efforts during the past year there is a new co-op called the "West Tennessee Organic Vegetable Producers Cooperative." It has approximately 30 members.

Operation Freedom made an attempt last year to purchase land in West Tennessee in the hope of relocating some tent city families and others who had no land to farm. This project was being considered in terms of cooperative development. However, after locating the funds and locating some land, Operation Freedom found it could purchase nithing in that territory in the name of Operation Freedom. As fall came, the voter registration movement moved into Mississippi; and Operation Freedom moved with it.

Self-Help Industries

One thing which has helped many of the families in Haywood County during the past several months has been the small self-help industry of making and marketing tote-bags. Although this is not an Operation Freedom project, Operation Freedom has followed it closely and has been of some assistance to it. Eric Weinberger, New York City, began the project and has been in Brownsville (Haywood County) during most of the past 14 months. Material for making these shoulder bags, procured outside, has been made into the finished products by people who are temporarily or seasonally unemployed. These have been sold through the mail. During the first year 3,000 bags were made and marketed, providing 71 families with a small but regular income. Eric, who was severely jailed and beaten upon first arriving in Brownsville, has not been driven away. Instead, he has stayed to be of service and to share the common lot. (At present, however, he is in jail at Fort Payne, Alabama, arrested with nine others at the Alabama-Georgia state line when they took up the freedom walk of postman Moore who had just a few days before been murdered by a segregationist at that spot.)

Eric's labors in Haywood County are significant. They have combined economic self-help with moral uplift; and in that area he is greatly admired (except perhaps by the police who still follow him around wherever he walks. He has no car.)

Items now available are: suede leather tote-bags - $9.75; tote-bags in 3 colors - $12.50; billfolds - $3.50; belts with brass buckles - $3.00. There is a 10% federal excise tax on all except the belts. Order from Haywood Handicrafters League, c/o Odel Sanders, 307 West Margin Street, Brownsville, Tennessee.

Currently an attempt in the Mississippi Delta is being made to begin a self-help industry starting with one item, perhaps hand-needled bed quilts. Your ideas on some productive self-help industry would be appreciated. (Interested people may write Amzie Moore, 614 S. Chrisman, Cleveland, Mississippi.)

Freedom Gardens

At the March meeting of the Operation Freedom board it was decided to ask the Brethren Service Committee about the possibility of sending food and clothes into Mississippi. This group responded by sending a shipment and including a large quantity of seeds of various kinds. Aaron Henry, Operation Freedom contact in Clarksdale, Miss., recently said: "Freedom gardens are now springing up all over the place."

Two Operation Freedom board members have been involved in organizing a series of workcamps in West Tennessee under other sponsors, one of which has been the International Voluntary Service (mentioned in last newsletter, dated September of 1962).

Recent workcamps have helped to erect the cement block walls of the new community building of the Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, Somerville, Tenn.

How Your Money Has Been Channelled

In the 27 months of its existence, Operation Freedom has taken in $101,245 for channelling to West Tennessee and Mississippi. This has gone for crop loans, living expenses until harvest, loans to prevent loss of business, loans to prevent foreclosure on equipment, tents and lumber and wiring for tent cities, loans for building small houses, project of the Emerys, and emergency aid. (Those wanting a full financial report should write to the Operation Freedom address.)

Needs For Which There Is No Money

In Operation Freedom's bank account there is now $22. Loan requests which have been approved by local committees and which Operation Freedom is financially unable to grant, total $13,380.

Besides these known requests there are many others which the local committees are holding up because they know that we do not have the money at this time. Among the known but unmet requests are:

(1) One woman is presently in danger of losing her home because she engaged in voter registration activity and attended a national conference on civil rights. The last payment on her house mortgage wasn't due for another 9 months, but suddenly it was demanded this month. Three banks with which this woman had previously done business refused her a loan and she is now in desperate need of $500 to save her home from foreclosure.

(2) One white family which has identified with the Negroes in their struggle recently acquired a farm with which they are going to try to make a living since their previous livelihood has come from businesses which have failed because of segregationist pressure. They need money for farm equipment, namely a tractor, plow, seed drill, and truck. A couple of years ago when pressure was being applied to Negroes involved in voter registration, this family refused to participate in the segregationist activities testifying factually in federal court. Since then they have lived with a feeling of not knowing what the next day holds. Finally they obtained a loan from a private source using this for a down payment on a farm. Now they need money for the farm equipment listed above in order to continue.

(3) A woman in the Mississippi Delta attempted to register and as a result, her husband was fired from his job last fall as a day laborer on a cotton plantation. The plantation owner said he was fired because his wife had tried to register. He has not been able to get work since then. Until he again finds employment, he and his wife and six children desperately need money in order to live - money for food, clothing, rent, and other necessities.

(4) Another white family in Tennessee refused to be part of the segregationist opposition to the Negro voter registration. They have also suffered much for the civil rights stand they have taken. A white person who stands up for civil rights is also a victim of physical violence and economic reprisals because the segregationists consider him a "traitor to his race." This family needs approximately $2500 to keep their farm going this year. Seven families active in the voter registration movement who work his land are dependant also on this help.

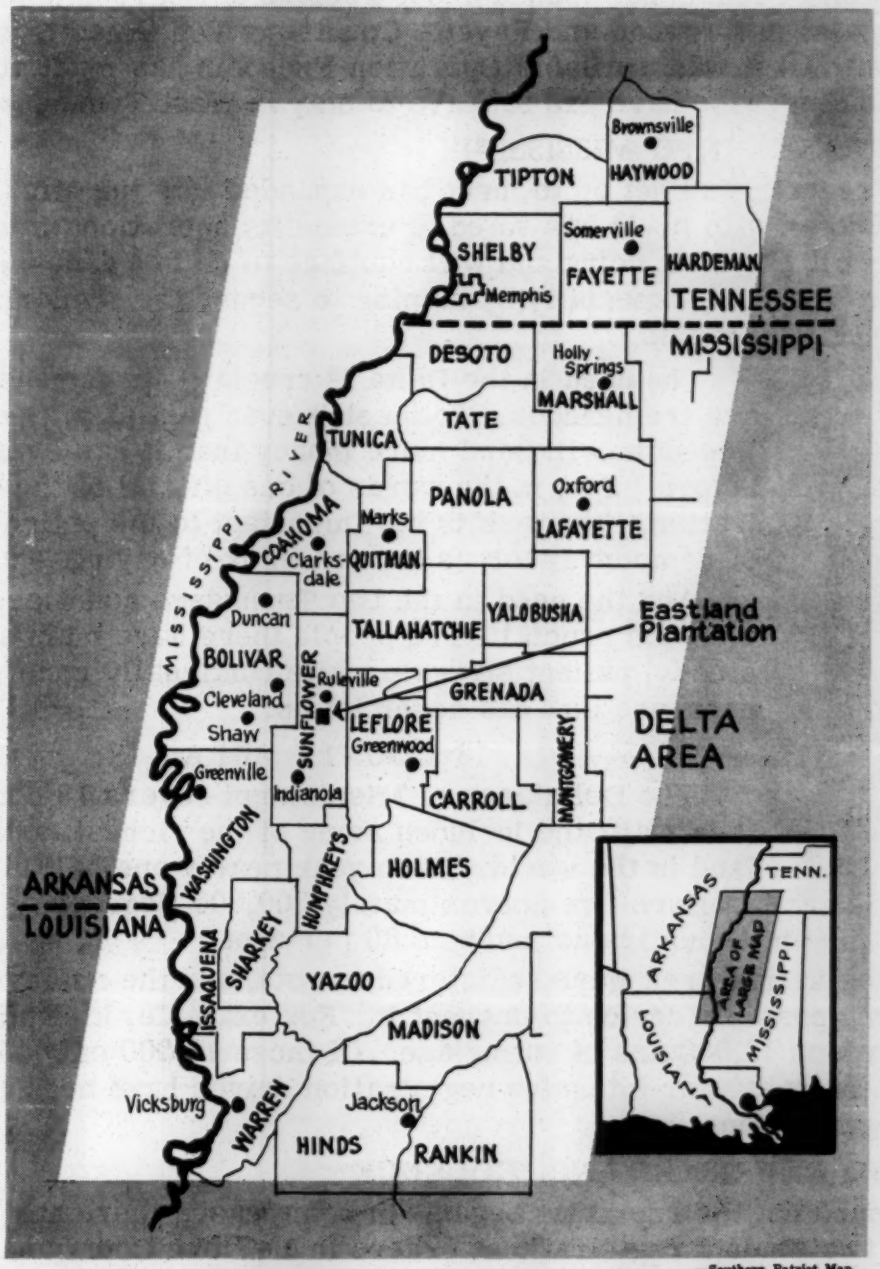
(5) Just as this newsletter was being written, a phone call came from friends in Mississippi saying that a widow with five children, living on the outskirts of Greenwood, Mississippi, needs help. As you may recall, Greenwood has been the center recently of violent opposition to voter registration. This woman owns approximately 65 acres of land. She needs approximately $3500 to farm it. Segregationists have twice had her committed to the state mental institution in order to try to take ownership of her land. Since 1957 she and her children have been surviving on welfare, receiving between $17 and $78 a month. This woman, who refuses to give up, is maintaining her dignity and courage, and is trying to make a living for her family.

Operation Freedom
c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati 14, Ohio

May 12, 1963

P.S. We hope that this newsletter tells you much of what you have wanted to know of recent happenings. As the final deadline for planting crops approaches we also hope that you will be able to make an additional contribution now. Please include in your gift something for the administrative fund - which at the moment is depleted. If you are not able to give to the Operation Freedom Fund at this time, would you be able to put $1 in the enclosed envelope for the administrative fund?

Operation Freedom Expands Its Aid Program ....



—Southern Patriot Map

In expanding its aid program, Operation Freedom did not have far to go, for Haywood and Fayette Counties (where Operation Freedom had for two years been working) is next to the Tennessee-Mississippi line, and borders on the Mississippi Delta — an area which includes 18 counties lying between Memphis and Vicksburg. This alluvial plain, in the state of Mississippi, should not be confused with the delta of the river itself — which is in Louisiana (see insert map).

The Mississippi Delta is considered to be the core of the segregation problem in the United States. At its center is the large plantation of U. S. Senator James O. Eastland who leads the attacks on integrationists and others who believe in civil rights. Not far from his plantation, in Indianola, the White Citizens Council movement had its origin. Jackson, the state capital, is on the southeastern edge of the Delta. Oxford, home of Ole Miss, is on the northeastern edge.

WHILE CONTINUING

IN WEST TENNESSEE,

OPERATION FREEDOM

MOVES INTO MISSISSIPPI

What does the future hold for this little boy?

WHEN OPERATION FREEDOM BEGAN

In the spring of 1961, when landlords in Haywood and Fayette Counties, Tenn., were evicting Negroes who registered to vote and banks were cutting off their credit, a group of concerned citizens came together in Cincinnati, Ohio and formed an organization to help.

The organization was called Operation Freedom. It launched a nationwide drive to raise money to enable the Negroes of West Tennessee to survive economically as they organized to win their freedom at the ballot box.

During the past two years, Operation Freedom has loaned about $80,000 to Negroes (and a few white supporters also suffering reprisals) in Haywood and Fayette Counties. Ten times that much could have been put to good use, but with what was available Operation Freedom has made it possible for scores of families who would otherwise have had to leave to stay in West Tennessee.

EXPANDS INTO MISSISSIPPI

Now the problem that Operation Freedom was set up to meet has expanded into the Mississippi Delta, and Operation Freedom is expanding with it. It has voted to extend its operations into the Delta area and attempt to do there what it has been doing and will continue to do in Tennessee; in the words of its charter, "promote brotherhood, especially by helping to secure the economic conditions conducive to the free exercise of civil rights."

This home of a sharecropper on a plantation between Ruleville and Cleveland, Mississippi, is typical of thousands.

The need in the Delta is crucial; its dimensions are tremendous. To meet it even partially, Operation Freedom will need more money than it has ever had before. But, in the words of one official of the organization, "the task is too important to the entire future of democracy for us to even think of saying 'we can't.'"

And the need in the two Tennessee counties also remains crucial. The people there have maintained a steady, patient struggle while continually undergoing pressure that has never let up.

18-COUNTY AREA

The Delta area of Mississippi covers 18 counties (see map) and includes some of the richest farming land in the world. Each year nearly one half billion dollars worth of cotton is farmed in this area. Here live approximately 300,000 Negroes — about two-thirds of the total population and in some counties as much as 80 per cent.

Until recently, virtually no Negroes in this area were registered to vote, and the number is still minute because officials use every possible device to prevent it. For example, in Sunflower County there are 30,000 Negroes, of whom 13,000 are of voting age. Of these 13,000 only 141 were registered at the end of 1962. But in the past year intensive registration drives have been launched in the area by several civil rights organizations.

ECONOMIC REPRISALS AND VIOLENCE

When the registration efforts stepped up, the reprisals began. In some cases there has been violence; homes have been shot into; two student registration workers in LeFlore County narrowly escaped being lynched.

But when people make up their minds to be free, terror of this kind won't stop them. The most effective weapon the segregationists have — and they know it — is economic pressure. In the Delta, as in West Tennessee, people who try to register are being put off the land, fired from their jobs, and cut off from credit.

While working in West Tennessee during the past two years, Operation Freedom personnel have been subject to much harassment from local police and have even been jailed. Rev. Maurice McCrackin, treasurer, was arrested in late 1961 on a false charge and jailed for more than 40 days.

OPERATION FREEDOM'S PROGRAM

2

The Operation Freedom ~~proposes to defeat this weapon with a~~ fund ~~that~~ will be used to (1) enable those who have land to make their crops when banks cut them off from credit, (2) stop foreclosures on homes and farm equipment, (3) help landless Negroes who lose their jobs survive until a permanent solution is found.

Three well-known leaders in the Delta, Aaron Henry, Bob Moses, and Amzie Moore, are among those working with Operation Freedom in setting up the necessary machinery. The money from Operation Freedom is generally made available to those who need it in the form of loans, although outright grants are sometimes made when it is necessary. Local committees will process loan applications. The loan fund is revolving, and as loans are repaid, the money can be loaned out again.

It should be noted that no funds for administrative costs of Operation Freedom are taken out of the money raised for the loan fund. Every cent given in response to appeals goes to the people in Tennessee and Mississippi. Administrative funds are raised occasionally through special appeals for that purpose.

SOME PEOPLE OPERATION FREEDOM HAS HELPED

In Haywood and Fayette Counties, Tennessee, Operation Freedom has provided loans for planting crops, loans for living expenses until crops could be harvested, loans to save farms, equipment, and homes from foreclosure, and funds for objects of community need, such as wells. Also provided were tents for both counties, wooden floors for the tents, wiring, etc. (The tent city in Haywood County no longer exists.)

Operation Freedom provided funds to build this house for David Mac Jones, oldest voter in Haywood County, Tenn., when he and wife were evicted in 1961 from land on which he had lived since childhood.

In the Mississippi Delta, Operation Freedom has begun helping Negro sharecroppers and workers. Some people Operation Freedom has helped:

A man in a small Delta town was employed in the city sanitation department. His wife went to register to vote. He was fired; she lost her job as a cleaning woman in a public building. They have a son; they own their house but have an $800 mortgage on it. Occasionally they get odd jobs; nationwide food drives have helped them to eat. Operation Freedom has loaned them $120 to take care of food and living expenses for a two month period. Asked how she feels about registering after all the trouble she has had, this woman said: "I feel wonderful about it. I'd do it over again."

Another man, his wife, and seven children worked on a plantation. His mother and sister tried to register; he was fired. He then got a job in a plant. People from the plantation found out about it and got him fired. Meanwhile his wife got a job as a cook in the cafeteria of a white school. Someone who had known her on the plantation saw her there and got her fired. She told Operation Freedom: "I don't know how we will live; we have no money and no food." Operation Freedom has loaned $65 as a monthly subsidy for a two month period. It is hoped that a permanent solution can be found.

Although the district where Negroes live in Cleveland, Miss., is near the heart of the city, it has unpaved roads, open ditches, unpainted frame houses, and unlit streets at night.

A man who owns a few acres of land and who has been extremely active in the voter registration campaign, found bank loans unavailable to him. In December of 1962 the balance owed on his tractor came due. Operation Freedom loaned him nearly $300 in order to pay this balance and save his tractor from foreclosure. Without a tractor, he would have been unable to farm his land.

Multiply these cases by the hundreds and you get a picture of the problems in the Delta. Economic strangulation is the only weapon strong enough to defeat these people; if the people who believe in democracy provide the money to help them defeat this weapon, they will win. It is as simple as that.

An emergency program like that of Operation Freedom cannot solve the problem forever. For Negroes without jobs or land there must eventually be other solutions — perhaps cooperatives, government redevelopment programs, and new industry. But these things take time, and meanwhile people must live this year and next if they are to stay. Operation Freedom can provide this stop-gap.

It can also let the Negroes of Mississippi know they are not alone, let them know that as they lift their eyes toward freedom there are people all over America, white and Negro, who are grateful for their courage, and who care enough to give of their own substance in support.

OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS

Officers of Operation Freedom are: Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson, chairman; Miriam Nicholas, co-chairman; Rev. L. Richard Hudson, secretary; Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin, treasurer; Ernest Bromley, corresponding secretary; Jack McKart, coordinator.

Board members are: Rev. J. W. Adams, Anne Braden, Rabbi Stanley Brav, Pauline Brokaw, Lloyd Danzeisen, U. S. Fowler, Lois Haswell, Virgie Hortenstine, Paul Laprad, Howard Lipton, Carlton Mabee, Rev. M. J. Mangham, Wallace Nelson, Rev. Wilbur Page, Marjorie Ruben, Mrs. Donald Spencer, Alfred C. Stone, Rev. John Wilson.

After 35 years on one plantation, this woman was driven off the land for registering to vote. She is typical of many.

3

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Operation Freedom appeals to people throughout the nation to help it meet the challenge in Mississippi and West Tennessee. This is what you can do:

1. Send money to Operation Freedom, c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin, 932 Dayton Street, Cincinnati 14, Ohio, to assist those harassed for trying to vote. Make your gift as generous as you can, but do not let the magnitude of the need make you feel that only large gifts are solicited. Whether yours is a dollar or several thousand dollars, it is needed.

2. Send to Operation Freedom suggested names of persons and organizations to whom they may appeal for funds.

3. Write to Operation Freedom at the above address, obtain additional literature and take this matter up with your church, with other organizations to which you belong, and with your individual friends.

4. Order descriptive literature from Operation Freedom and do your own mailing to a list of your friends or enclose in a regular mailing to your organization. Operation Freedom runs on a shoestring, so has little money for postage.

(All contributions to Operation Freedom are deductible for income tax purposes)

February 1963

address here

NEWS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE TO ALL PAPERS

Date December 30, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 2-8764

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council made today the following statement:

"I. Three Centuries of Moral Crisis

"The South's history for centuries has been intertwined with the travail of racial unrest and injustice. This injustice has been condoned and shared by the other sections of the United States and, indeed, has been part of the common practice of the European-American world. There is nowhere we can turn that the infection of racial prejudice and discrimination has not spread.

"These are days of turmoil, but also of hope. Negro Southerners, and Negro Americans generally, in their long struggle against injustice have steadfastly rejected the self-defeating temptations of those who proclaim that Negroes should segregate themselves from whites behind their own wall of hatred; of those who have advocated organized violent reprisal against white men; and of those who by insidious teaching and tactics have urged Negro Americans to join the ranks of the world-wide Communist conspiracy against constitutional democracy. They have, on the contrary, held to their faith in American institutions and to the inextinguishable instinct of men to deal fairly and honorably with each other.

"White Southerners have a much inferior record of loyalty to the principles of America and of the Judeo-Christian religion. They have been subverted in great numbers by bodies such as the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils, which are a corruption of all that American ideals proclaim. Even worse, they have in yet larger numbers surrendered to those social and economic desires and conveniences which blunt the moral sensitivity of men and women toward their neighbors.

"Today, however, white Southerners are manifesting a new and a quickened understanding of the political and economic dependence of the South's peoples on one another, and, above all, of their moral interdependence. Generations of white and Negro people have equally and together built this region, imparted to it what virtues and strengths it has, and made the South's positive contributions to the nation and to all mankind.

"Out of affection for the South, and out of a belief in the sanctity of every individual as a child beloved of God, we suggest the following thoughts to the public in this year 1963, the centennial of several great events of American history and a year also of unprecedented anxiety and disorder and tragedy.

"II. The Two Leading Issues

"The Southern Regional Council has always been committed to the achievement of the goal of justice for all, and the consequent elimination of discrimination and inequities through

education, understanding, and cooperation at the local level and within each community and state. We believe that this is still the primary and most effective way. Surely, however, all must recognize that where there is a breakdown in this primary approach, resort will inevitably be had to legislation and demonstrations.

"In the past, and most especially during the last 80 years or so, the South has deliberately created laws and public policies to keep its two races apart and to discriminate against its Negro citizens. At the same time, southern political leaders contended that law can never be used to bring the two races together or to suppress discrimination. They had thus effectively removed from Negro Southerners every power and privilege of protest, except the privilege of leaving family and neighbors by moving to the North or West.

"That we have progressed far in the years since World War II is evidenced by the fact that the present two issues of greatest urgency to our domestic strength and tranquility are the uses of law and public policy to undo the wrongs of the past, and the right and propriety of protest demonstrations to speed this process.

"III. Law is the Servant of Justice

"As to the first issue, and while recommending that voluntary solutions to cure racial inequities should always be sought diligently by both white and Negro leaders, we think there is a clear necessity for legislative and executive actions by the local, state, and federal governments. We are not, in the South or in the country as a whole, starting from scratch; we have an enormous housecleaning and rebuilding job, and governmental power should be employed for this public service.

"Under our system of federalism, most of the issues of civil rights and race relations could be settled by action

of local and state governments. Only their failure to do so has caused the federal government to intervene and continues to make strong federal action necessary, because the condition of our Constitutional rights and of our race relations is a national burden and disgrace. In this connection, we take great encouragement from those federal court decisions and those state enactments which are ending to some extent the vicious and undemocratic apportionment of seats in our legislatures and in Congress; there is good reason to hope that, as urban centers of the South are accorded their fair representation, and government thereby becomes responsive to majority opinion and needs, a new and more responsible politics will grow up in the South.

"The increase of federal concern and activity in recent years has done much good. America is a better land because of the brilliant thrust of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy's moral and political leading and because of President Johnson's resolve to 'move forward to eliminate from this nation every trace of discrimination and oppression.'

"We need to recognize fully and clearly the two just demands of what is called the 'Negro revolt.' One is that there be an end <u>now</u> to all forms of institutionalized segregation and discrimination; on this there can be no viable compromise. The other is that affirmative measures be adopted to integrate Negroes and other minorities into free participation in the nation's public life and economy.

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December 1963

"The federal government does not serve the public well when the help it offers, through either legislative or executive actions, is minimal; when it treats symptoms and not the problems; when it merely palliates disorders, leaving them to fester and to nag at the nerves of the people; or when it allows its money to be spent in ways that perpetuate or strengthen discrimination against the welfare or dignity of any class of citizens.

"Again we indicate our belief that vital problems of race relations could be well settled by state and local communities. We commend those southern cities which in recent months have established effective bi-racial commissions and committees. We believe that the essence of good human relations lies in the search, within each community, for laws and practices mutually satisfying to all its residents. We believe that the South, and each community of it, and the nation to which they all belong, must take an interest in the welfare and the development of each individual, and that only as it does so will it itself prosper.

"None of the issues of civil rights is likely to be solved fully while there exists, throughout the population, the present wide differentials of educational opportunities, nor while unemployment is as large and menacing as it is and has been. We are gratified by the industrious, even imaginative, endeavors now under way or being discussed in several southern states to lift educational levels. But federal leadership in these intricately related fields of

education and employment is a continuing necessity. The current rate of unemployment is not only an economic drag but frustrates even sincere governmental and private efforts to overcome racial discrimination. Job scarcity has become an omnipresent motive for demonstrations, and may predictably engender more and bitter protest.

"We believe that the South, difficult as are its present problems and unhappy as its history has been, can, nevertheless, make a new social life that is richly humane, because it will have grown out of the honestly faced and concrete necessities of a common life. As today's immediate challenge is civil rights, so tomorrow's will be full integration. We are optimistic that a new South, born of struggle, will, with courage and intelligence, re-shape its economic and educational practices as needed to integrate all its people into a society that serves the free and full development of each individual.

"The means to this end is a thoroughly democratic, thoroughly responsible politics.

"IV. An Historic Opportunity

"There is no virtue <u>per se</u> in street demonstrations, but only the self-blinded fail to see the grandeur of the protest movement which since early 1960 has surged through the South.

"Through this movement Negroes seek no rights or privileges for themselves alone. They seek only those belonging to all American citizens. A wise society would

encourage and applaud this discontent with inferior status, especially as its end result is to make more secure the rights of all.

"Demonstrations are a direct reaction to the failure or the laggardness of white leadership. The public leaders of the South have it in their power at any time to stop demonstrations by satisfying the demands of the federal Constitution, of justice and of religion.

"We are little impressed by public opinion polls which reveal Negro bitterness or white prejudice. No informed and intelligent observer has ever doubted the existence of either. Bitterness and prejudice are now, as they have always been, the conditions against which the responsible institutions of American society -- governments, churches, press, educational and professional institutions, business corporations -- must contend and which they must rectify.

"We commend those Negro and white citizens who, through lawful assembly, peaceful picketing, and other forms of orderly demonstrations have used the methods of democracy to advance human rights.

"We commend their leaders, who have constantly taught that demonstrations must be non-violent, in spirit as well as in form.

"We ask the nation's understanding of and compassion for those white Southerners who, because of the teaching

and example of their civic leaders, perpetuate violence and spread malice. We would remind our fellow Southerners that, as the record clearly shows, the bombers, the killers, the haters never act except in areas where they are tolerated by official and community attitudes.

"We come back, therefore, to the need for strengthening the leadership of the South. Because we believe profoundly in democracy, we think that democratization of southern public life is the pathway to strength. We believe that the greatest contribution which Negro Southerners can make today to the national welfare and to their own is to register and to vote responsibly, and, together with white citizens, to establish truly representative government in the South.

"The qualities which are exhibited in the protest demonstrations are qualities that deserve other outlets. Patience, forbearance, faith in human decency, reliance upon intellectual and moral power -- these are qualities needed in politics, in the schools and universities, in the churches, in business, in all of our society. May this nation have the wisdom to draw strength from them."

Note: The Southern Regional Council is an organization to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Members of the Executive Committee are:

James McBride Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.
President of the Southern Regional Council

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John H. Wheeler, Durham, N. C.
Chairman of the Executive Committee

Paul R. Christopher, Knoxville, Tenn.

Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta, Ga.

Albert W. Dent, New Orleans, La.

John A. Griffin, Tallahassee, Fla.

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Atlanta, Ga.

Joseph F. Haas, Atlanta, Ga.

John P. Nelson, Jr., New Orleans, La.

Raymond Wheeler, Charlotte, N. C.

Miss Josephine Wilkins, Athens, Ga.

H. Franklin Williams, Coral Gables, Fla.

Marion A. Wright, Linville Falls, N. C.

Stephen J. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.

Thomas W. Young, Norfolk, Va.

Pending

March 16, 1964

Richard Haley
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

So -- how are you enjoying your new job. I already have a little detail for you to follow up on if possible.

The enclosed copy is that of a letter sent to Elie on the accident George Raymond had with the Ford Falcon that Castle Car Company loaned us. We have never had a reply from Elie -- can you please find out if he has the needed information, and get it back up to us.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marcia

March 16, 1964

George Raymond
838 Lutz St.
Canton, Mississippi

Dear George:

Enclosed you will find a letter from our insurance agent to Lolis Elie, concerning the accident you had with the Ford Falcon loaned to us by Castle Car Company, which you returned. Can you by any chance give us any of the information that we need, or tell us where to get it????

We need it so that we can close the case, and get our money.

Thanks. Take care -- hope you are fine.

Sincerely,

Marcia McKenna

2/25

PROPERTY AND LIFE SERVICES, INC.
INSURANCE SERVICE MANAGEMENT CO.
INSURANCE BROKERS - ADJUSTERS - CONSULTANTS
LIFE INSURANCE-ESTATE PLANNING-EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

132 NASSAU STREET - NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038
BEEKMAN 3-7783
Cable: "PROLIFESER", New York

Date Feb. 7, 1964 ☐3817 ☐CM # ☐RR

RE:

CORE Automobile Accident involving a 1963 Ford Falcon Station Wagon.

Lolis Elie, Esq.
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

COPY TO:

We are insurance brokers for CORE. Mrs. Farmer has informed us that this car was involved in an accident and that you have all the information pertaining thereto. This vehicle was rented from Castle Car Co. of Herkimer, N.Y. When it was returned to them they had the repairs made at a cost of $483.65, which sum was paid by CORE.

CORE has collision insurance on this car but no report of an accident was ever made to their insurance carrier. As a matter of fact it was only 2 or 3 days ago that I learned that there was an accident.

I would appreciate your sending me 2 copies of each of the following papers:

1 - Report of accident to the Division of State Police and also to the local police if there was a report made to them.

2 - Any correspondence you have had with the owner or operator of the other vehicle and his or her insurance carrier.

3 - Any other papers with respect to this accident.

Your attention to this matter will be appreciated.

We understand that in addition to the damage to the car caused by the collision, that the windshield was smashed by the police officer. Do you have any information as to the circumstances? If so, we would appreciate that.

Sincerely,

HLH/dg HAROLD L. HERSHMAN

March 25, 1964

James McCain
Director of Organization

Dear Jim,

Appended to this letter is a list of current expenses. The purchases---desk, chair and mimeograph---had best be considered as separate expense from the monthly outlay. The lease of the typewriter is monthly; however, the payments may be applied to purchase at a later date.

Tomorrow is the date of the news conference announcing opening of the office. Ronnie and Dave will be here to participate in the conference. Ed and Mary are of course already here; Ed made all the press contacts for tomorrow, and Mary is working hard on setting up a voters registration program in the 11th ward, securing capable volunteers for a real research job on Louisiana and building CORE contacts at Loyola and LSUNO. Marvin Robinson stopped by briefly yesterday; more on this later.

My own schedule---tentative, of course,---is as follows:

March 28-29	Atlanta SNCC Conference
30-31	Tallahassee VEP Project
April 6-8	Jackson-Canton, Miss.
~~13-15~~ 9-10	Meridian, Miss.
April 20-22	Monroe, La.
23-24	Clinton, La. and Plaquemine

Here's an important item for Marv. N.O. CORE is presently picketing the Saenger Theatre,1111 Canal, Loew's State, 1108 Canal and andther called the Joy. The last seems to be locally owned. Also eligible for this rogues" gallery is the RKO Orpheum; we just don't have manpower enough. The ~~point~~ point is, can you do anything on this in New York: talk to some vice-president or something. Demonstrations have been going on here since November; the shows are still closed to Negroes and there is not even the hint of negotiations soon. Yet, some of the downtown merchants(a very damn few) have placed a token number of Negroes in non-menial positions. There's too much important work to be done for this group to be tied down to a movie-house picket line. Another item for Marvin is that Ed feels he could operate more effectively if he had a camera. So say I.

I have a problem in the matter of the most effective placement of Mary. First of all, she's severely handicapped because she was given nothing except a work-area: south Louisiana. She has not a single Task-Force worker to help cover that territory. I would say Mary needs a beginning staff of four people. Yes, yes, I know of the financial situation. Then we should withdraw that responsibility from her, see if it's feasible for her to try to finish her local tasks by the end of April, then discuss a transfer to Monroe or, perhaps, to Tennessee. I know Mary's interested in the latter. Again, the money situation may have cleared up by the last of April so we could again consider resuming the south Louisiana program.

There's also the problem of Marvin Robinson. It's twofold: I can't see presently how he fits into the overall program at all. He seems to be sort of flitting from W. Va. to Ohio to Ky to someplace else. Talking yesterday, he said he would like to work in Alabama as CORE adjunct to the SCLC Alabama program, beginning about April 15. I pointed out that CORE is already engaged in one such---COFO***and is just now beginning to achieve identity after over a year of activity. However, I admit it's possible they could work out some sort of arrangement that would keep Marvin from being swallowed whole by the SCLC octopus. Even so, our own program is begging for personnel. I told him of Miami, of an idea of direct action in Monroe this summer, of Dave's great wish for a field secretary to work with him. (Dave says the program directorship takes all of his time, leaving not enough for him to keep close contact with workers in the field.) The other part of Marvin's problem is, as I see it, the need for our attempting to help him maintain at least minimum regularity of family visitation. My own situation impels me all the more to regard this as important.

In spite of all the above, I have not yet conceived any solution to these particular personnel problems. Moreover, I shrink from the idea of removing Spiver from Louisiana. He seems to have the necessary strength to work here, while Miami does not seem to me to need such. I'll continue to think; at the same time I urgently desire your advice.

This is more than enough for any letter. Hello to all.

Richard

C O N G R E S S O F R A C I A L E Q U A L I T Y
2 2 1 1 D r y a d e s S t r e e t R o o m 2 0 3
N e w O r l e a n s L o u i s i a n a 7 0 1 1 3

30 March 1964

James McCain
Director of Organization
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

I think I turned over two Dayton CORE folders to Marcia. If they aren't in the files, check with Velma. In one of those folders you should find the report mentioned in this letter. I don't remember whether it was combined with another report - very lengthy - on employment in city government, or whether it was separate.

Blunt is one of the fellows who came to NAC with Maddox' delegation. I realize the group has not yet reapplied for affiliation or such, but feel the comments in my letter to Blunt establish a reasonable CORE position: "This information is available to anyone interested, but we will keep theoriginal for possible future CORE work in Dayton."

See if you have Florine Hughes address. If not, send the Hughes copy c/o Mr. Blunt.

Take care,

Richard

RH:ch

copy to Florine Hughes

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

30 March 1964

Mr. Edward L. Blunt
13 Norhh Marion Street
Dayton, Ohio

Good Friend:

CORE would like very much for the downtown Dayton survey to be put to use, so we welcome your request for it. I will ask that a copy be run off and made available to you.

Since Miss Florine Hughes compiled the report I am sending her a copy of this letter. While the report is, technically, a CORE document, I certainly recognize the personal interest of any individual who has contributed to that document. Perhaps she would like to work with you; at least she'll probably be gratified to know that her report is being actively used, not just gathering dust.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH:ch
cc: JiM McCain
Florine Hughes

APR 8 1964

April 6, 1964

Gordon Carey
Asst. National Director
CORE

Dear Gordon,

On Wednesday night of last week two fellows came to the office, purportedly to satisfy their personal curiosity about CORE. I talked with them about forty-five minutes on general policy, the civil rights bill and voters registration. They were especially interested in the latter, and whether the New Orleans CORE voter registration campaign would support any particular party affiliation. One of them, a Michael Posey, identified himself as a Republican party supporter. In short, the inference would seem to be that these fellows were seeking votes.

At the same time, there is a current unconfirmed story that the sovereignty commission has received $78,000 from the Louisiana HUAC to investigate CORE and SNCC(one worker) in the state. We're trying to run the story down.

I'm no alarmist. By and large, I'd as soon print our total program in the local newspaper as send it to national office. However, I think it's foolish to be simply contemptuous of these guys; some of the more intelligent ones are downright sinister---the ignorant ones simply kill Negroes. So---any suggestions?

Like all the rest of CORE, I'm worried about the financial situation. Unless we break the impasse, I fear we may have to seriously reduce the summer program. In that regard, could we not send out a letter---perhaps over the signature of a Task Force worker, asking each chapter to chip-in $300 each for the subsidy of one summer Task Force worker.

I am tentatively planning to attend the May 1 meeting of the steering committee to present a report of current and future projects in this area. Until then,

Aloha

Richard

(Please send me a weekly digest of press releases and memoranda.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113
(523-7204)

May 10, 1964

James T. McCain, Director
Department of Organization, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 83, New York

Dear Jim:

First, some details. I have not yet received a list of the CORE chapters in this area. I spoke to Joyce about it, asking also for names of officers, where available, and at least one contact address and telephone no. The sooner the better.

I spoke with Jerome on Friday. I told him that the communication was really broken between him and you, and that it was his responsibility to try to mend the gap. He said the doctor had advised him to come here and stay until he exhausted his supply of medicine; New York was too harrowing. He spoke of some of the things he'd been doing ---working to bring in support for CORE from some very wealthy people---and how it requires much time and patience. (He squirms and flinches under criticism.) He said he'd be more than willing to go to Mississippi once he was discharged by the doctor.

I also talked with George Raymond. He's here, waiting for Dave's return to discuss a new assignment. I'll call Dave tomorrow to see if he has anything in mind.

I also asked your office for some organizational materials: national constitutions, sample constitutions, etc. May I have those as soon as convenient.

I called DeJoie about the printing bill---$146.00 it is. Mary contracted a hundred dollars of it for voters registration forms; there is the $46 bill, apparently for 10,000 handbills. I've not yet been able to determine who ordered them.

One other point. I think it would be well for national office to assume a part of the rent of the apartment I have. There is room enough there to accommodate one or two, or even more in a pinch, and save a fair amount of motel expenses. However, that calls for providing a certain minimum amount of furnishings. I'd suggest $32.50; that is, just a continuation of Mary's allotment, although this is a larger, more expensive place. At any rate, there should be

an official written statement from the office on this matter.

I'd like to give you as logical a statement of observationof the trials and tribulations of New Orleans CORE and its voters registration campaign as I can.

Somewhere in the early days of Mary's local residence, she and Oretha took these opposing points of view: Mary felt that the local group was more or less deliberately squelching her; Oretha and some of the CORE members felt that Mary was assuming a dictatorial stance.

At about the same time Steve Rubin, a New Yorker doing graduate work down here, was looking for an organization to which to tie a voters registration project he hoped to launch. (Steve has been ~~kkk~~ fairly active here for some time, and is still a member of the local NAACP executive committee. However, he met Mary and they began to talk seriously about ways and means of carrying out the project.

When Oretha learned of this, she questioned the presence of a CORE project in New Orleans which had no apparent tie with New Orleans CORE. When efforts were made to bring the project under the aegis of the local group, she then questioned taking in a project already set up, even to its director.

Mary viewed this as a kind of obstructionism, citing cases where Oretha had "cold-shouldered" prospective applicants for membership to the extent that they had given up the idea. Oretha denied this, insisting that her objection was based on the fact that the local group ~~xxxxx~~ was being asked to approve and participate in a project which they had not planned and over which they had no control---yet must be responsible for it since it would be a CORE project.

The project moved slowly. It finally achieved status as a CORE project, but this did not speed it up. A week ago Steve Rubin resigned as project director. Presently there is a voters registration committee which is to bring recommendations to the next CORE meeting. (Steve, incidentally, is a committee member.)

I get the impression that Steve initially got his head caught in the pincers between Mary and Oretha, possibly without even knowing the seriousness of the situation. Later, he naturally sided with Mary because she supported his project while ~~he~~ Oretha opposed it. Certain outside factors(the Co-Ordinating Council has just received another grant from COPE) promise to help resolve this problem. I could write two more pages, but

Enough for now

Dick Haley

So Office

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 (523-7204)

MAY 18 1964

May 16, 1964

Report
To: James Farmer
Re: Meeting of CUCRL
Fr: Richard Haley

1. Will ask President Johnson to set up meeting with mayors of strategic southern cities to discuss mayors' role in proper control of local racial tensions. Cong. Roosevelt of California will present request to the President.

2. In view of inconclusive and conflicting reports, decided not to issue any statement on Meany's recent statement supporting plumbers of New York City Local #2. In this regard Forman expressed need for caution and discrimination in issuing statements on divers questions.

3. Granted $3000.00 to Council work, the nature of which is not clear to me. Granted $6000.00 to SNCC, the uses of of which are abundantly clear.

4. Dispatched a telegram to Congress, expressing fear that the Civil Rights bill will be amended to exclude civil rights. Also noted that civil rights advocates across the country have given little overt indication of support.

5. Received a report on efforts to secure TV time for fund-raising. TV companies have no intention of granting any substantial block of time either as a public affairs matter or as a gesture of sympathy. Time may be purchased at a price up to $150,000 per hour from CBS, depending on the pct. of stations that would carry the show(60% coverage would cost $90,000.). Other networks comparable. This will not be done soon.

6. There was much discussion of COFO. Ultimately it boiled down to three proposals of Martin King, which were adopted:
   a. the Council will endorse and lend appropriate assistance to the COFO hearing on police brutality in Mississippi, to be held in Washington about June 9.
   b. the Council takes the same position regarding efforts of COFO to secure audience with President Johnson.
   c. the Council will search both conscience and pocketbook for supplementary funds for the COFO program.

Robert Spike of National Council of Churches stated that the Council program in Mississippi is to be a 3-part matter:

1. training prospective student-workers at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio;
2. Sponsoring a volunteer lawyers' group;
3. organizing the "Delta Ministry" around a core of volunteer ministers. He did not go into detail on the work of the Delta Ministry.

Jack Pratt, legal representative for the Council, spoke further on the legal program. They expect 60 or 70 lawyers to participate. They will receive refresher-training in civil rights seminars being set up by Jack Greenberg. Additionally, the Council is in communication with six or so very big insurance companies on the matter of adequate bond to cover any eventuality.

Some others, including myself, emphasized the critical need for assurance of some measure of protection for the people who carry on the Mississippi program. Mrs. Height expressed concern over housing(The matter of the lusty instincts apparently inherent in the civil rights personality was notspecifically introduced, but clearly underlay the surface of the discussion.). Mrs. Height spoke of housing accommodations presently being arranged by the YWCA in Jackson.

There were some reservations voiced about the police brutality hearing. Some do not even wish it to be called a hearing, ~~fearing~~ fearing the possibility of libel suits. Pratt said that this is the reason CUCRL dropped its own idea(CORE's, I presume) for a hearing some time ago. There was considerable jockeying for position on the hoped-for presidential conference. COFO people want the big wheels to arrange the conference---since they have the presidential ear ---then drop into the background. The "wheels" seem to feel that, when it comes to a presidential conference, they themselves are the most knowledgeable and articulate spokesmen on race problems in Mississippi.

Finally, there was a proposal that PR men of the groups meet to lay down still more ground-rules---this time about co-ordination of publicity.

End of report

Richard Haley

Richard Haley

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana, 70113
(523-7204)

May 19, 1964

James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim,

It was my first intention to review the reports I had received from the field, condense them, attempt to arrive at any analytical conclusions that seemed derivative therefrom and submit this as a first report. But I can't get over the feeling that there is a redundancy ih this method, since you have probably already received the individual reports of which I speak. Instead, therefore, this report will be narrative and subjective, touching points that seem significant rather than stressing continuity.

I have not done any great amount of field work since arriving. Twice I have attended COFO Conferences, have visited Canton for a two-day period, St. Francissville, Clinton, and attended a conference of the Capital Voters' League at St. Francisville. Attended the SNCC Conference in Atlanta and the recent CUCRL meeting at the same city.

Some of these I may touch on later in this report. Presently I'd like to make some comments on travel and visits. First, the Southern Director will have to travel much more than I have done thus far. While the number of Southern chapters remains small there is no reason why he could not visit each twice each year, still spending at least half his time in the office. His job in chapter visitation will be somewhat different from that of the Field Secretary. The director should be able to:

serve as kind of public relations person between National Office, with staff and policy and the local group;

as a public speaker, to provide the local group with an opportunity to project CORE to the local public <u>and</u> raise funds;

establish personal relationship with local CORE group and individual members;
strengthen the local group's effectiveness in the community through meeting community leaders.

Within these procedures, of course, the director will find opportunity to discuss local and national program, complaints, suggestions, etc.

Once I have received the list of chapters in this area I will try to draw up a schedule of such visits. In view of the summer program, the schedule cannot become operative until September. In one sense this is good; it allows ample time for both National Office, local groups and this office to advise and revise as circumstances dictate.

The director will also have to double as field secretary, on occasion. For instance, right now it seems more feasible for me to go to Huntsville than it would be for Isaac. I know some of the Huntsville people; he doesn't. Moreover, the Reynolds-Baines team has been making strides in Oklahoma and Texas --- something not accomplished until now. I think we will dilute their effectiveness if we "scatter" them while this southwestern program is still so young.

In that regard I think I made a mistake by overlooking the need to register an objection on Isaac's transfer to Chester. Aside from the above-mentioned points on his southwestern work, there is the additional factor of the concentration of field staff in New York. These people stand in danger of onesided development if they don't get experience outside of the New York area. I'm fully aware of the multiple actions taking place, of the large number of chapters and of the importance of New York as a national center. But CORE people from other parts of the country will object to "metropolitan provincialism" as vigorously as to the more familiar southern or midwestern types.

I have written at such lengh on functions of the southern director and problems of placing field personnel because these are policy matters. There is one other policy matter that is very important --- subsidization of this office. You will get a separate financial report, indicating the very small amount now left in our bank account.

By regular exchange of reports between this office and chapters in the area we will be able to assist the Program Department in developing area programs, and in getting stronger support for national programs. Chapters

will be asked to include this office in their newsletter mailings, to share information gained through local surveys, and contribute anything else on local conditions they consider significant.

The Southern Office can reciprocate by serving as an exchange center for information received, both from the chapters and from National Office. For instance, when one chapter in the area is working on Sealtest Foods, it may be very worthwhile for other chapters at least to investigate that operation in their own locale. Moreover, the Southern Office has received some good material from the SNCC Research Office in Washington,D.C. As this continues, this office should become more helpful in aiding research at the local level. Undoubtedly the same will be even more true of our exchange with our own Program and Research Department.

Part of the above might be termed "internal publicity" .....exchanging newsletters, and all that. In addition we're considering here the idea of a biweekly or monthly report --- not newspaper --- that would capsule significant items of program and action, mostly culled from the local newsletters themselves. This is not definite; we've learned from memoranda sent from National Office that local groups do not necessarily wait with anxious outstretched arms and greedy minds for the latest news from National. So.....this idea is dependent on whether we receive a flow of material from local groups and whether we can conceive of a format that is not just attractive, but magnetic.

I must speak of another problem that seems present but unrecognized. We have not received any idea of the progress of recruitment for Louisiana. I have not pushed this very much; I don't wish to convey or encourage the idea of competition between COFO and the Louisiana Project. But there are barely three weeks left before Ronnie's hop-off date. I hope he has received the list of people who are going to work with him, an initial outlay of maney, a tentative budget, and an idea of how much help they can expect on transportation. I would like to have duplicates of all this information for this office as soon as possible.

In addition I would like to have a current list of all Task-Force members in this area, and their addresses, and of Summer Task-Force personnel recruited for Mississippi. In the latter regard I received a letter weeks ago from Michael and Rita Schwerner in Meridian, requesting that

James Chaney be taken on as a Task Force worker. They wrote a very fine recommendation, but our situation was so bad at the time that I simply laid it aside as impossible at that time. But I'm sure it would not help moralle if new people come in for the summer and James Chaney is still standing on the outside.

Did I tell you that I talked to Wiley Branton on May 15 and he said he agreed in principle fully with the program outlined by Pat (although he hadn't seen it yet.) I take this to mean that he will support our request for additional funds for North Florida. She does not make any estimates of expense in her report except that she suggests 12 workers and some additional cars. Since Pat divides North Florida into two sections, her suggestion might be interpreted as two field secretaries and ten Task Force people. Pat and Judy have set up a three-day visit for me at the end of this week; perhaps I may have some recommendations of personnel after that visit.

Likely there are some things I have left out, even though writing at such great length. I can only think of this addition: it's very hard for me to "interpret" the National Office to CORE-groups, public meetings or individuals if I don't get a #=-%@"?&##" word except what I read in a stray New York Times. If Ike hadn't gone to New York I'd still be telling people that the National Convention will be held at Manhattanville, Kansas!

More than enough,

Richard

RH:ch

File Office

May 22, 1964

Make folder

Richard Haley
2211 Bryanies St., Rm 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is the material that has been sent out to the accepted task force workers, as well as a list of all Hinterworkers that have been accepted so far. I am in a small panic about getting the required 48, and have set myself next Wednesday as a deadline. But please, if you have anyone to recommend, please do so.

In addition to the material enclosed, I am reproducing the program and sending it out to everyone.

Also enclosed is the list of chapters. Sorry it took so long.

I liked most of the ideas in your letter of May 19th. I have felt very badly that I have not had time to set up the lines of communication between our Department and the Southern Office which should be setup. I've had some of the same thoughts about the Southern Office, and feel that a lot more thought needs to be put into what its function should be, how these functions should be carried out, etc. In my mind, it ought to be an entity in itself, with close communication and cooperation with NYC/

Which leads up to the real purpose of this letter. Since you will be busy this summer on the projects, would you be interested in having me work in the office during July and August. I want very much to get experience outside of New York, and also feel that if I work there fore a while I'll have enough better idea of exactly what the Organization Department can do up here to make the Southern office work. In addition, it'll give me a chance for closer communication with the Southern staff. Please let me know immediately what you think; I have thought long and hard about it, and having made the decision would like to have your answer. (Jim McCain says okay).

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

Marvin McKenna

enes.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
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A. J. Muste
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STAFF
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program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

JUN 15 1964

June 11,1964

Mr. Gordon Carey
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon,

I hope to send out today a letter to southern chapters urging their attendance at the National Convention. I will also try to get from them an idea of which ones will come. I hesitate to suggest a national office travel subsidy to those that are financially weak; undoubtedly all will suddenly discover they are financially weak.

The involvement of the Southern Regional Office in "southern CORE" is gradually growing. I no longer feel the isolation of which I think I complained in earlier discussions. This is partly due to more frequent communication between our respective offices. I very much appreciate your concern on this point.

Sincerely,

Richard /ds

Richard Haley

RH/ds

MEMO

Organization

JUL 23 1964

Re: Voter Registration

To: All Southern Chapters

From: CORE Southern Regional Office

The nomination of Goldwater has set up a new and immediate job for every CORE chapter: voter registration. Every vote for Johnson is a vote of approval for the Civil Rights Bill; so it is not enough just to win--we must win decisively. There are lots of eligibles who haven't registered yet. We need every one of them to make that victory decisive. Let's get them!

1. Get started NOW.
2. Write the national office for all the VR material it can send.
3. If you don't already have a good canvassing system, try these ideas:
   a. Work every Negro neighborhood block-by-block, house-by-house.
   b. Assign a certain part of your personnel to rural areas. That's our real weakness.
   c. Enlist new volunteer workers from the people you canvass
   d. Solicit businessmen for prizes for the most successful canvassors.
   e. Solicit Negro businesses (esp. taxi companies) to help provide transportation for registrants.
   f. Use mass meetings, block meetings, house meetings, etc.
   g. Keep the community informed of your progress.
4. Your obligation does not end with registration. You must also work just as hard to get them out to vote.
5. Get started NOW.

Every Civil Right organization should be in this effort. Join them if you can, but don't hesitate to pull out if it seems to be talk without work.

I would like to have an informal progress report from each chapter by Monday, July 25. If you cannot make it by then, let me know when you can. I will continue to remind you until you do.

We shall overcome,

Richard Haley

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

RH/ds

July 27, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
2811 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

I've turned your letter, requesting money, over to Clara Coleman. I will see that she follows it up immediately.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, La.
July 27, 1964

U.S. Department of Justice
Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Complaints have been filed with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Dept. of Justice on the discriminatory application of Louisiana's voter registration laws and on public and private intimidation of voter registration workers and Negro citizens attempting to register to vote. Incidents of economic, political, and physical reprisals against black Americans attempting to register to vote have also been reported to the above agencies.

Negro citizens in Louisiana are not pleased with efforts of your department and FBI toward ending Louisiana's political conspiracy against Negro suffrage. To emphasize our impatient desire to have full access to the ballot we are enclosing a petition of grievences.

We humbly request immediate action on the petition and an audience with your U.S. Attorney of the Eastern District of Louisiana on August 5, 1964, at 9 A.M. to discuss the intentions of your department in regard to forestated petition.

Respectfully yours,

Richard Haley,
Southern Regional
Director, Congress of
Racial Equality (CORE)

cc: U.S. Attorney Le Cour

Eastern District, New Orleans, Louisiana

BUDGET FOR PROTEST AT U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS, CHALLENGE OF LA. DELEGATES, PERMANENT PROGRAM FOR LOUISIANA

I. 3 Chartered Buses (150-160 participants) (Round trip)	Estimated	$ 300.00
Breakfast and Dinner, Estimated		275.00
Miscellaneous		100.00
	TOTAL	$ 675.00

Money requested not later than 8/3/64 to charter buses and to make deposit on food and possibly housing for few participants.

II. Budget for challenge of Louisiana Delegates at National Democratic Party Convention will be sent to you under separate cover.

III. Permanent Program is to begin on 8/10/64, weekly budget has already been submitted.

July 30, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

Please come up to New York for the Steering Committee meeting on the 8th and 9th of August, so that we can speak to Him together about the staff you will need for your area (Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Texas & Oklahoma).

Expect a reply whether or not you can make it.

Sincerely yours,

JTM:ms

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

CORE

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

August 19, 1964

Mrs. Clora Coleman
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Clora,

Enclosed is the financial record of the office to cover the peried July 26 through August 10.

I am requesting vacation for the period August 24 through August 28. During that period my address will be 5114 Greenwood Avenue, Chicago 15. I must apology for waiting so late to make the request; life has been rather hectic since I returned.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enclosure

Southern Regional Office

Petty Cash Expense Report

July 10 through August 10

Date	Item	-	Amount	Balance
7/10/64	Petty cash reopened		10.00	10.00
7/10/64	Stamps	-	3.96	7.04
7/18/64	Stamps	-	.48	6.56
7/10-25/64	Newspapers (T-P)	-	.70	5.86
	" " (La. Weekly)	-	.45	5.41
	" " (Jet magazine)	-	.20	5.21
7/22/64	Loan from Ed Hollander		10.00	15.21
7/25/64	Loan to Haley	-	13.00	2.21
7/25/64	Local travel expense	-	1.20	1.00
7/27-8/1/64	Newspapers (T-P)	-	.25	.75
8/3/64	Paper towels	-	.83	.52
8/6/64	Reimbursed (Haley)		13.00	13.52
8/7/64	Money order	-	.30	13.22
8/3-8/64	Newspapers (T-P)	-	25	12.97

Submitted By,

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

Southern Regional Office

Expense Report

August 6 - 10

Date	Check No.	Item		Amount	Balance
8/6/64	024	Rev. Burrell for Food (to be reimbursed by La.Summer Project)	-	43.25	139.54
8/7/64	026	Budget Rent-A-Car (I[illegible]mo[illegible]ip Rid[illegible]	-	60.67	78.87
8/7/64	027	Public Service(elec.)	-	7.87	71.00
8/10/64	028	Installation of air conditioner in office	-	12.00	59.00

Carey

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

AUG 21 1964

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

August 13, 1964

Mrs. Clora Coleman
30 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Clora,

The proper signatures have been secured so as to make it possible for the CORE bank account in New Orleans to be opened. I am requesting $1000 to open this account. I would propose further that additional be made semi-monthly so that the account can be held as near as possible at the $1000 mark. The semi-monthly deposit system is better than once a month, I believe, because the southern office will draw from national office in smaller amounts.

Our expenses up to this time have been held at such a low figure that I cannot project expected expenses based on past performance. However, the following items make it clear why it is necessary for the southern office to begin immediately to operate on the proposed enlarged financial basis. The office rent is presently only $40 monthly, but we are outgrowing our quarters; conceivably that figure may double. Communication is a problem, especially at weekends. Thus I propose to install a second telephone number and an answering service gadget. Total additional cost of these two items will be $[illegible] monthly, increasing the base cost of telephone service to $51.49 monthly. I expect greater expenditure for travel, more for office supplies and will have to add a part-time or full-time secretary after Dorothe Smith returns to school. Finally, the discussion at NAC urging that there be greater energy, weight, direction and authority in the southern office is rendered meaningless until this office enlarges its financial base.

I request urgent consideration of this matter be dealt with both immediately and affirmatively. If this is not possible, I would like to

be apprised of the reasons and to receive from staff what they regard as a practical substitute.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/da

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

August 20, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim,

The southern staff meeting of Saturday and Sunday past (August 15 through 16) was very significant. The southern staff is almost unaninous in its admiration for the COFO program and its recommendations that this program be adapted to CORE and expanded as widely throughout the southern regional as possible. In this regard they made special recommendations which are enclosed seperately.

I realize that it would place a tremendous additional financial responsibility on CORE to attempt such an expansion. However, it seems to me a challenge that we cannot evade or postpone. I recognize too that the list of recommendations submitted do not begin to outline the program suggested. These are merely a few of the tools necessary in order to begin the program. However, even ifwe got no further than fulfilling these recommendations, they would of themselves be valuable even to work within the scope of operation.

I strongly suggest that you make every effort to determind how these recommendations can be filled. The souther staff is young, impatient, progressive and ambitious. I think that there is an excellent chance that their proposals will bear much fruit. By next week I will be able to give you a much clearer picture of the nature of the proposed regional program.

I am also meeting with a small staff group this coming Saturday to discuss task force training. Hopefully that curriculum may be expanded and adapted fortraining of field secretaries. You will get a report on that also.

This office needs CORE materials: T-shirts, buttons, literature and a price list of these items for CORE chapters. We need these as soon as possible.

I talked to Julia Lewis a few days ago. She cites the need for field service to Covington, Ashland and Danville, Kentucky. She is still wrestling with C. Ewbank Tucker in Louisville. My surmise is that we could disaffillate Louisville for having fallen below ten members if we could get a field secretary to visit their chapter. Speaking of such needs, we need two field secretaries in North Florida and one more in Mississippi after Rudy leaves. Now, aren't you happy?

Sincerely,

Richard Haley/ds

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enclosures

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

August 21, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim,

The following people have been recommended as task force workers in Mississippi. They were recommended by Dave Dennis, and I accept his recommendation in full.

Name	Job	Location
Hank Werner	Voter registration	Carthage
Judy Werner	Voter registration	Carthage
Gail Fala	?	Meridian
Chris Rainone	Political program	Valley View
Joe Williams	Voter registration	Canton
Jennie Franklin	Freedom Schoolsteacher	Carthage
Houston Howard	Political program	Canton
George Johnson	Voter registration	Canton
Jan Frennie	Political program	Meridian
George Smith	Voter registration	Philadelphia
Sandra Watts	?	?
Connie Claywell	Community Center	Canton
Annie Devine ✓	Project Coordinator	Canton

It is Dave's request that Mrs. Devine receive a douvle allowance as a task force worker. This is based on the extra responsibility she assume as coordinator. It is hoped that these people may join staff beginning September 1.

Dave also recommends that Dick Jewett be hired as a field secretary. Presently Dick is concerned with pushing the recruitment program for volunteers for CORE's winter program. He is responsibile for securing personnel for the CORE projects in Louisiana and Mississippi. He is also working with the staff committee on the volunteer training curriculum, will be responsible for drawing up this curriculum and perhaps setting up its operation.

Bob Gore has left, Rudy will soon follow and Jerome is not able to commit himself beyond the crisis point in the Leake County school desegregation plan. With these things in mind I again concur with Dave's recommendations.

In regard to hiring it will be necessary for me to have copies of the present union contract. Please send them in your next correspondence. I would also like to know the nature of deductions from task force subsistence payments. It had been my understanding that taxes would not be deducted from subsistence checks.

I am probably forgetting something--here's one thing I forgot. Dave complains that money from the Mississipp account in New York has been diverted to other uses. I recognize the temptation when times are hard, but thought this fund was banked separately so as to be used separately. Well, money is certainly a problem. Do what you can, and keep us informed.

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard Haley

RH/ds

John Due

Copy:
Ed Jones Farmer

AUG 25 1964

5 Forsyth Street, N.W. 5th Floor
Atlanta 3, Georgia
525-0795 or 794-0587

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office, CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick,

Article XII, Section 3 states that . . ."the Regional Action Council shall meet the second week of each month at such time and place as it designates, and shall report monthly its proceedings to the National Action Council and its Steering Committee." Also, the report of the Committee on the Regional Action Council made at the 1964 CORE convention states that the first meeting shall be made within 90 days of the convention.

To be consistent with what I believe is the intent of the 1964 National Convention and as South-East Regional Vice-Chairman, I hereby announce that the South-East Regional Action Council shall hold its first meeting in the offices of Floyd B. McKissick, Durham, North Carolina, the Saturday at the end of the second week in September, 1964. If Floyd's office is not convenient, we shall announce another place.

I would appreciate very much if you can send immediately the names and addresses, including phone numbers of the chairman and other contacts of all the affiliated and unaffiliated chapters in the South-East Region. I would also appreciate it very much if you can assist me in drawing an agenda. I suggest that we also invite a representative from the Federal Government who can relate what the 1964 Anti-Poverty Law could mean in the South. Also, we should invite Phil Weightman from COPE and a representative from the Democratic Committee in regards to getting out the Negro vote.

At the 1st NAC meeting, you indicated that the Southern Regional Office shall cover the Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas complex. I again express a criticism that the Southern Regional Office does not cover completely the Southern political divisions of CORE: the Souther-East and Middle South. I understand this administrative decision was made considering that South Carolina and North Carolina are further North and thus more easily reached by the National Office. I also understand that it is unreasonable for you to try to serve areas in the upper South-East Region which are so far removed from New Orleans and its needs.

Nevertheless, I believe that an emphasis should be placed on a Southern Program. It naturally follows that a complete Southern Program will have its unique needs and responsibilities that should be served by your office through all the Southern states, and should be coordinated by your office. An example is the Federal Poverty Program. The North Carolina Fund is ahead of all the Southern states in using Federal Programs. Mr. James McCain in South Carolina has had unique experiences in relation to these programs. To separate Southern states from each other as now done by the Southern Regional Office is to deny these states from learning and receiving support from each other. Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida can learn from experiences in North Carolina if the Southern Regional Office is expanded as it should be.

I realize that the limited area covered by the Southern Regional Office is mainly due to lack of staff assistence. It is therefore absolutely necessary that you have two assistants, designated Senior South East Regional Secretary and Senior South Regional Secretary (to comply with Article XII, Section 1).

Yours for freedom,

John Due

cc: James Farmer
Floyd McKissick
National Action Council

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

SEP 10 1964

September 1, 1964

Mr. James McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim,

First of all, let me remind National Office that all funds sent to the Southern Office for organizational use are still being banked in the account under my name. I have pointed out several times that this would hardly be accepted by the auditors. During last NAC the proper authorization form was circulated among elected officers of the organization for their signatures. The last I heard of this it went to Alan Gartner in Boston. He was to retunr it to New York, which would then transmit the authorization to the National Bank of Commerce here. Please see if you can get to the root of this matter.

I mentioned to you by telephone lf my intent to recommed Tom Valentine for reinstatement as a member of the task force. Under this arrangement Tom would work with Bruce Baines; and his reinstatement should be dated as of September 7 (Tom has received $20 weekly expense money from this office for the past two weeks, while he was working in De Ridder). He and I had a frank discussion yesterday about some complaints made in regard to the work on the Louisiana Task Force. We reached a verbal understanding, but I should want both him and you to know that his continuance in this capacity is largely dependent on the degree of success he achieves in performing on a team-basis with Bruce.

Let me also remind the office that the Southern Office can be more effective in dealing with Southern problems if I am in possesion of the basis picture of the national program: present and future financial conditions, present and future national projects, present and future personnel needs; the anticipated ability of national office to solve these problems successful. At the moment I can talk to southern staff about their hopes and plans, but without any reference to the national schedule. This weakness hopefully will be remedy in the near future; I will leave it in your hands. The meeting on Tuesday will be concerned with getting at more of the specific of the programing which was discussed a few weeks ago. You received a resume of that meeting entitled "Proposal from Southern Staff." This time we did talk in term of numbers of personnel, and needs in training, materials, equipment, housing and other facilities. We willtry to translate these needs into money so as to arrive at a tentative budget.

We will discuss the schedule of this program so as to determine how wide a time span the budget may reasonable be able to last. From these points of discussion we will draw up an agendafor discussion at a general staff meeting to take place in New Orleans Tuesday, September 8. I will see to it that you get full information from these meetings.

I would like to have a recent statement from you concerning those people whom you hired and those who were not, resulting from the last recommendation list for personnel that you received from this off. It would also be wise, I think, for you to send me a list of workers now on payroll in the south. There has been considerable fluctuation in this group; I would like to be h sure that your list agrees with the list I am requesting from all projectsheads. Cannot think of another thing.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

SEP 10 1964

September 4, 1964

Mr. James McCain
38 Park Row
New York , New York

Dear Jim,

On Tuesday, September 1, there was a meeting of CORE project leaders from the Louisiana-Mississippi area. We met in Jackson. Stated purpose of the meeting was to review the proposals of the recent general staff meeting in hopes of discussing broad program areas in more detail than was possible at the earlier meeting.

To some extent this was done. I reported for the staff committee which met in New Orleans August 22 to draw up a training program. Dick Jewett spoke of some other aspects of this program: how there have not been many responses yet, either from chapters or from applicants for volunteer work; of the continuing search for a training center; of the loose co-operation with SNCC in recruitment, training and placement of workers. On this last point I suggested it would be essential that the nature and extend of this co-operation be clearly understood and agreed on at the operating level, then presented to the respective National offices and agreed on there.

Dave spoke of several things, with his principal emphasis on a developing political role for CORE. This finally led to the question, "Will CORE extend its stated policy to include encouraging 'movement-minded' individuals to run for office and to support their campaigns actively and officially?" While we have done this and are doing it now, it still is not official policy.

I have reflected on this at some length, and concluded we have no choice but to sanction what is already an actual fact. The challenge to CORE is not whether we engage in politics but whether we can do so without becoming swallowed up in the "school of wheeling and dealing". That is why our discussion centered around backing Freedom candidates rather than general political involvement.

Another point on which Dave held forth was, organizing southern Negro college students by systematic, continuing effort. He described

the program as built around a field secretary who would concentrate on two general areas: seeking assistance in research from the departments of law, agriculture, political science, economic and sociology; carrying out a political education program at the student level. He pointed out the importance of the latter in terms of the election of 1968.

This discussion led to one of two specific requests for immediate action at national level: hiring of at least one research person for the Southern office (likely a volunteer), and of a collegiate field secretary to travel southwide.

This in turn led to some discussion of the financial ability of national CORE to support a program of large scope, which is presently alsmost completely undefined as to time, place, personnel and facilities. I agree with staff thinking that it is well to plan program as we think it will be most effective, even if we don't have the money in hand. But I insist that the program have its own internal priorities so that it can be seen which parts must come first, which parts may be postponed. Therefore I agreed to request funds to begin a research department here, but withheld approval of the field secretary until we can see his relation to the full program.

This introduces the question--again--of funds for this office. It is completely ridiculous fact that each of the projects at Plaquemine, Monroe, Jackson, Canton, Meridian and Quincy has had more working capital at any time this summer than this office. Truthfully, the more I think about it the more nearly infuriated I become. Time after time I have been depended on to be "understanding" that there is no money. And at the same time I am deluged with expansive pronouncements about the special importance of the Southern Office. Now--I wish to move into larger quarters downstairs. I want to pay the telephone bill. I want to add staff. I want to subscribe to valuable informational periodicals such as "Southern School News." I have already stated the need for a thousand-dollar impress account. I could further state--and will--that if CORE doesn't have it, then borrow it.

It was decided that the general meeting this coming Tuesday could be carried through best by having certain staff members present papers on varios program items: political education, freedom schools, collegiate program, community centers, etc. It is my intent to draw up an abstract of these papers to pass on to you, together with some estimates on budget, time and priorities

There is more that could be said about the meeting, but this letter has already grown to the size of a pamphlet. Consequently, I will stop at this point, with the assurance that I will get to you a report on the next meeting.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

September 8, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Core's Southern Office
2211 Drayades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I am sending you a list of all the workers of the Southern area, that you asked for. Other information and material that you asked for will be sent to you as soon as possible.

The question you raised in your letter concerning funds for your office will be discussed at a staff meeting which is being planned for Thursday of this week.

The only thing that we have done as to staff increase of the southern area at this time, has been to promote Dick Jewett to a Field Secretary and added Annie Devine to the Task Force. The hiring of additional staff for your area will be taken up also at the staff meeting Thursday.

Tom Vallantine has been reinstated as a Task Force Worker dated as of September 7, 1964. I hope that I can be more specific as to Personnel and Program for the southern area after our meeting Thursday.

The new revised National Constitutions are being mailed.

Very truly yours,

Jim McCain

JM/mt
Enc.

15 September 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

There are just three small items I want to ask you about:

1) I am taking an inventory of office equipment, and I understand that you have one of the new (relatively) dictaphone. Correct?

2) Rachlin's department has asked for Mrs. Anne Langford's address--they apparently need it right away--they have already written to her.

3) In a letter to Marvin from a Walter Kaufmann it is indicated that Kaufmann is doing fund raising for the Southern Region. On this I would simply like clarification as to whether Kaufmann is supposed to be raising funds to be sent to you and deposited in your account.

That's all for now. Thanks.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP
ENC.

P.S. Just to make you happy I am sending an additional check for $300 for your office. I understand that these checks still must be made out to you. Is that correct? I hope that your accounting is good, otherwise expense money sent to you may be considered income for I.R.S.

To Be filled

SO. Office

14 September 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Following your telephone call I re-checked with bookkeeping, and they did in fact have not only the requisition, but it had been filled in by Jenis Williams on Tuesday, September 8 indicating that it was paid. The check went from bookkeeping to organization and was supposed to have been mailed by air mail on Tuesday. I trust that it has arrived by now, and I am sorry for the inconvenience caused by the UnitedSStates mails. However, short of bringing it down myself, we really did everything to insure its arrival.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

F,6

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 18, 1964

Mr. Gordon Carey
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Gordon,

OK

I have a Dictaphone here which I picked up at National Office during my last trip. It is type EL 3581/75R No. 120691. It was necessary to purchase a new foot pedal; the machine now has all basic accessories.

✓

The only address I have for Mrs. Anne Langford is the corner of 75th and South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois.

✓ Gordon

I have no direct contact or connection with Walter Kaufmann. I am not sure whether he has dealt directly with Ronnie Moore or Dave Dennis. Neither has spoken to me of Mr. Kaufmann, although the name seems familiar. I would suggest that you contact Kaufmann himself for clarification.

Close

Please see to it that there are sufficient signatures on the proper form to enable me to transfer the CORE account here from my name to CORE's name. I can pick this up when I come in for NAC next week.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley

RH/ds

October 15, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

AshEve just received David S. McVoy's letter of October 12, to McCain, about their coming expenses. As I understand it, I will wait for your approval of this before making a request for the money. I also understand that the money is to be sent through your office and not directly to Quincy. Is that correct?

We will await your answer.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CORE

NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 627-8458

October 12, 1964

Mr. James McCain
Department of Organization, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

I am writing to itemize some of the expenses we expect in the next weeks, to avoid a repetition of last month's problem concerning the money for the rented cars. If we are unable to pay the car rental company on time this month there is a good chance the cars will be taken away, and this would seriously jeopardize CORE's future attempts to rent from National Car Rental.

On October 23 wil will owe approximately $800 for mileage for this month and deposit on next month's rental. Near or on November 1 we will owe rent ($40), utilities ($15), and telephone (approx. $75), rental of mimeograph machines and typewriters ($60).

On November 3 we expect that at least one staff member will be arrested for some trumped up election law violation, and we will need money to cover bonds.

Please make certain that these expenses can be met. Thank you and I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours in freedom,

David S. McVey
Task Force, Florida

cc: Richard Haley

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

OCT 2 3 1964

October 19, 1964

Miss Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

The Florida CORE project is still operating on a kind of emergency status. I will not go into the painful convolution of organizational policy that leads to this continuation of organization practices. Simply accept this letter as my approval of the transmittal of money from national office to the Florida project. Meantime, I will correspond with Florida myself and try to straighten out the matter before the next "emergency" arises.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley

RH/ds

October 19, 1964

Dear Richard:

We are confused about bills of this kind coming here from Mississippi. We thought that this money was coming from Dave's budget. Is this correct? Please let us know what the proceedure is.

Hooker

October 19, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I visited South Carolina this past weekend and from my observation I think it would be wise to take one of the Field Secretaries out of South Carolina and place him some plade else, probably North Florida or North Carolina.

This is only a suggestion. I will go into more detail with you on this when we have our meeting in North Carolina the first week in November.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

October 26, 1964

Richard Haley
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard

I spoke to New York CORE about Judy Nussbaum. They tell me that they never had a deffinite arrangement to support her in Mississippi. They did inform her that they would try to help her whenever possible. At this time they are trying to get out of financial difficulties, but they will try afternthey get organized to send her $10 a week. When McCain gets back on Wednesday I will ask him if we can help.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

OCT 2 1 1964

October 18, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim,

Enclosed is the expense report from Ike Reynolds. It shows a deficit balance. I would like to cover that, together with a fifty-dollar advance. However, I cannot begin to set up routine financial arrangements with traveling staff until(same old thing) I have received money from national office. Clora and I ~~discussed~~ agreed on a figure of eight hundred-odd dollars, sufficient to cover basic expenses of projects---excepting Louisiana. More will be needed, of course.

Rec'd 10/28

However, none of this disturbs me very much. There is bound to be a period of stress and strain as we make changes in procedures. I will continue to press at all levels---national office, field and southern office---until there seems to have been achieved a practical order of work, relationships and responsibilities.

Now is a good time to look back over the past few weeks and try to summarize what has been done in regards to the southern office. I've prepared the accompanying operations sheet in an effort to cover and---hopefully---clarify functions of the southern office. If you observe any omissions or misinterpretations, please check with me so we can get them cleared up.

Here's a special problem on which I need your help. There is a young woman named Judy Nussbaum who has been working for the past month or more in Jackson and in this office. She came down on the assumption that she was "adopted" by New York CORE, but that chapter has not set up any regular procedure of support for her. She's a good worker and I don't wish to lose her. Could you pin down New York CORE as to just what they intend to do?

~~Take care,~~

Richard

Richard Haley
2211 Dryades Street
CORE Southern Office
New Orleans, Louisiana

October 18, 1964

The CORE southern office is responsible for administration of the Southeast and Southcentral CORE regions(presently excepting Washington, D.C., West Virginia and Kentucky)/. In its beginning phase the office will be staffed by the following personnel:

Director	Richard Haley	
Program Director	Dave Dennis	
Public Relations Secretary	Edward Hellander	
Field Research Associate	William Yates	(presently TF)
Field Research Assistant	Judy Nussbaum	(presently volunteer)
Secretary-accountant	to be hired	(possibly TF)
Clerk(s)	as needed	(TF)

The basic function of the office is to develop integrated program, program methodology and budget for the given areas. Presently the southern staff submits two programs yearly: one, June through September; the other, October through May. (However, the recently submitted program looks ahead as far as 1968.) Within this broad function are several specific responsibilities:

a. to organize new CORE chapters and service existing ones through deployment of traveling field staff;
b. to recommend employment and release of personnel;
c. to recommend acquisition of facilities, materials and equipment;
d. to maintain sufficient financial base, locally, to take care of running expenses of the office, traveling field secretaries, emergency regional expenditures, etc.;
e. to requisition funds from national office in order to satisfy financial needs as indicated;
f. to consult with southern staff on plans, problems, etc.;
g. to maintain communication with southern legal staff;
h. to receive and act on:
   1. expense reports from field secretaries
   2. activity reports from field secretaries
   3. expense reports from projects
   4. program reports from projects
   5. auto expense reports(leased cars)
   6. regular periodic reports from southern office staff

(items 1-5 will be transmitted to national office after appropriate action by southern office; item(s) 6 may be included with or incorporated in monthly report of southern director to national office.)
i. to report monthly on progress, etc., in area program;
j. to report monthly on office receipts and disbursements;
k. to send periodic reports to members of NAC.

NOTE: for further discussion of southern office and program, see memos submitted by Richard Haley to Steering Committee, September, 1964 and to NAC, October, 1964.

Richard Haley

Richard Haley
Southern Director

October 27, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

As per your letter of October 23, Chris Rainone has been dropped. Mary Lovelace has already received one pay check.

Question: Where do checks go for Mary and for Judith Nusbaum and as of when should Judith be on payroll?

I am hereby sending all of Dick Jewett's mail to Jackson.

Zev Aelony is on Task Force in Americus, Ga.

Regards,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

OCT 2 7 1964

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

October 23, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim,

I have advised bookkeeper to drop Chris Rainone from the task force and to add Mary Lovelace and Judith Nusbaum. Also would you make a note that Dick Jewett mail--all of it--should go to 1017 Lynch Stree, Jackson, Mississippi. More later.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

PS What is the current status of Zev Aelony?

October 28, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

Several chapters in Florida have been left hanging for some time. In order that we may process these chapters immediately, will you kindly check or have someone check on the following groups: Dunnellon, Gainesville, Stetson University (Deland) and Quincey. If these chapters are ready for affiliation please submit, or have submitted, to us the recommendations in the form of a report on activities past, present, and planned.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

JTM:ms
cc: John Dus

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113

October 31, 1964

Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York

NOV 3 1964

Dear Jim,

Please consider this as a weekly report. The first of this past week the office moved from 2211 Dryades to 2209 Dryades. The quarters are much more spacious, and allow room for offices for director, program director, research office, public relation with some space left for general work space or small conference room. These quarters rent for $100 a month as compared to the previous rental of $40. We have done considerable work in partitioning space and expect to do still more. The cost of this is negligible since it is contributed mostly by volunteers.

I visited Jackson on Tuesday and Wednesday. I was not altogether pleased with the state of things in the Jackson office; nevertheless, we did get some things done. It has been agreed that there cannot presently be any addition to the task force because of CORE's financial difficults. Four workers from Mississippi will be transfered to the Florida project after election. Five workers will be transfered to New Orleans after Thanksgiving, and at the same time ten will move from Mississippi to other parts of Louisiana. We have also begun plans for a southern retreat in New Orleans during the Thanksgiving weekend and I will send you more on this after we have drawn up a specific format.

Spiver Gordon will go to the Florida project on a quasi-preminent basis after election. Cox will return to North Carolina. On the basis of Floyd McKissick's recommendation I am requesting that Walter Riley be added to the task force as an assistant to B. Elton Cox. Riley's address is 3015 Dearborn Drive, Durham, North Carolina, social security number 244-52-4162. Oretha Castle is working as temporary field secretary in North Louisiana, the place vacated by the transfer of Spiver Gordon. Oretha took this position on the assumption that it would not affect her status as an elected officer, a position similiar to that occupied by Rudy Lombard during the summer. At the end of a three months period she will again consult with this office to determine her future status.

With the addition of the new personnel, I expect the Florida project to become more stable. In addition to the changes mentioned, Dave Dennis, Ed Hollander and I plan to visit the Florida project as well as that of South Carolina following the Southeastern Chapters meeting. We hope to stay there for at least two days. The Louisiana project

plans to set up new offices in Alexandria and Shreveport during the coming week. With the additional workers promised after Thanksgiving we expect to have stepped-up activities in Shreveport and New Orleans.

Ed Hollander is becoming increasibgly effective as a consultor well as for his work in press relation. He has just completed a tape of the memorial service held in Philadelphia, Mississippi in August, and is sending out the information and suggestions about its use to the chapters. Isaac Reynolds and Bruce Baines have just completed a weeks visit in Fort Smith, but I have not received their reports as yet. Tom Valentine is during a creditable job according to both Isaac and Bruce. Incidently, Tom received a copy of a requistion for $60 apparently to have been sent to him for travel expense. The requistion was signed by, I think, you and Gordon Carey. However, he has not received this money. It is not presently necessary that the money be sent, but we should know if such a check has been issued and where it was sent. Bruce and Isaac are now working out plans for an area workshop involving the chapters they have been servicing. You will get some material on this in the near future. The research program is growing well. Judith Nusbaum is working on this program; I recently requested that she be added to the task force.

It will be necessary to add one more full-time worker to the staff--a secretary-bookkeeper. I checked with the Mississippi staff; there is no task force worker there suitable for this job. It will be necessary that I get some sort of guideline from National Office as to whether it is within the scope of our union contract to hire such a person at prevailing rates for this area. We have a young woman ready for a trial period if I can get the union clearance.

We are doing the best we can to cut down on expenses, yet maintain the necessary elements of program. May I respectfully suggest that the National Office take an objective look at the number of suppliers presently servicingthat office. Possible we may be able to effect some economy there also.

There are other specifics that might be mentioned I think I should save these for a later communication.

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard Haley

RH/ds

November 3, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

I hate to discourage you but our financial situation is desperate. Pay checks may not be issued this week, and therefore we just cannot increase staff. We seem to get further and further in debt each week.

In the final analysis hiring is the responsibility of Jim Farmer. I'm only trying to give you a true picture as I see it here. I hope I'm not overly pessimistic about CORE's financial future, but if expenses are not cut down, I don't see how we can make it in the future.

I trust that you and everyone are doing nicely. Hope to see you in Durham.

Sincerely yours,

ms

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

By the way we cannot expect to pay sal. of those leaving Miss. out of Miss. budget

November 4, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

I am enclosing receipts from Farrier's Lion Service Station in Jackson, amounting to $1,097.09. I have put a question mark next to two items. One for $85.32 and one for $99.99 for tires. Do we now buy tires for rented cars? I am a little confused about how many cars we have in Mississippi. Please tell me how many we own and how many we rent. We will have to await payment on this bill until we have your approval.

After we pay this bill we will have but $200.00 in the Mississippi budget.

I am also enclosing expense reports from Jerome Smith for your approval. As you can see he doesn't mention where he incurred these expenses.

Hope all is well.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

Mr Carmichael

November 12, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

NOV 18 1964

Dear Marvin,

I must write at some length about Cox.

A fter I made the suggestion about placing him on part-time status, seberal things happened. When I talked to him about this, he suggested that he should be given the same chance to concentrate on North Carolina that other staff people had been given in other states. I have reservations about how successfully Cox can perform effectively as a full-time minister and a full-time staff person---but our concern is only the latter. If he can do this, then we have no cause for complaint. Moreover, while there have been specific instances wherein Cox has given such cause, this has usually been an ~~individual~~ individual act, not a chapter relationship.

Moreover, I would not like to see Cox changed to a part-time status, followed by the placement of Walter Riley on the full-time job of North Carolina field secretary. That means we will not have achieved any real economy in the operation.

I suggest rather that Riley work as an apprentice, sort of, with Cox in the state. After three months, Riley would enter probation. The total of apprenticeship and probation would still be six months; however, the apprentice would receive a $65 weekly salary. I don't propose this as a money-saving action, except as a means of becoming acquainted with a new field secretary at a slightly lower expense. I think, rather, it emphasized the "training" aspect of entrance into the work as field secretary. Perhaps Riley's case is striking to me in this respect; shortly after I received an application from him, I received a notice concerning the Durham Conference, signed by Walter Riley, CORE Field Secretary. McKissick and I discussed this; Floyd is very high in his praise for Walter as excellent CORE potential. My feeling, then, is that each should have his chance.

on such category - either $75 or $80.

It perhaps sounds a little ridiculous to speak of Cox' "having his chance" after having worked for CORE for two years. But if we review his work since the first of the year, I believe it will develop that he's been on a sort of floating assignment. I want to see what he can do when he's securely tied down to a definite area and assignment.

3 l

Take care,

Richard Haley

November 16, 1964

Raymond

Dear Richard:

Will you please forward this to George and tell him that he must keep the Selective Service Board informed of his address.

Thank you

Regards,

Maxine Skurka
Dept. of Organization

November 16, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

We have recieved requests for affiliation from Gainesville, Fla. CORE and John F. Kennedy CORE in Tyler, Texas. Will you please send Sp#ver to Gainesville and ask him to send a report to me. We have already wrote to Bruce about Tyler but wanted you to know about it.

Will you please send Emerson Brown's expense report, with bills included, on to us so that I can clear things up at the Sumter Office. There is a possibility that we will have to close the Sumber office for financial reasons.

Best Regards,

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

ms

November 17, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

We had a staff meeting with Mr. Farmer yesterday and the following conclusions were reached with him in an attempt to help improve our financial situation.

Since many of the staff to be affected by these decisions are under your supervision we feel that you should notify the personnel under you. If you feel that this is too much to ask please let me know by Friday of this week and I will notify the persons of your decision.

1. You should notify Jerome Smith & Spiver Gordon that their telephone cretid cards are being canceled immediately (Spiver's bill for the last monthe amounted to $524.72 and Jerome's to $140.85). Dave's amounted to $157.52, but we are not doing anything for the moment about his card. Kindly inform all field staff under you that unless long distance telephone calls are greatly reduced next month all telephone credit cards will be canceled.

2. Cox is to be notified that he will have to give up his church and do full-time field work for CORE or work on a part-time basis. We feel that Cox has not serviced the existing CORE chapters in North Carolina nor has he attempted to organize new ones. The decision about CORE secretaries working on another job was voted upon several months ago at the NAC.

(continued)

3. Will you kindly contact Ike Reynolds and ask him if he would be interested in taking over the West Coast office in San Francisco for an interim period, if this meets with your approval.

The decision of retrenchment has been taken up with the union, and these conclusions that are enclosed to you have been ok'd by them.

Sincerely yours,

JTM:ms

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

November 18, 1964

NOV 2 3 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: SOUTHERN STAFF

RE: THANKSGIVING RETREAT

FROM: SOUTHERN OFFICE

I am very sorry to inform members of the southern staff that we must postpone our scheduled Thanksgiving Retreat. The plain fact is that our financial position does not permit the conference at this time. A new date for the conference has been set for Thursday through Sunday, January 21 through 25, 1965.

Some of the facts behind the postponement are as follows:

1. Both the Florida and Louisiana projects are in considerable debt.

2. In all three states---Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida there is a need for cars and, next to staff salaries subsistence, cars are our biggest expense.

3. The national office is unable to properly support the projects at present. In fact national CORE could be declared legally bankrupt if an uneasy creditor decided to go to court. We are presently existing on loans supplemented by income, which is worse than income supported by loans---which itself is not good.

4. Even if we could find an "angel" to take care of the total expense of the conference, there are other southern needs of greater griority, such as the abovementioned cars, project expenses and field secretaries' expenses.

It is likely hard for some of us to realize the full seriousness of this situation. After all, many of the southern staff have had much less than sufficient subsistence over a period of months; many have given up part of their tiny subsistence to help keep the project going. Somehow a way has always been found.

The way, now, is still more belt-tightening, but in our activities rather than in the biological sense. Telephone calls, auto trips, state meetings, plane flights, extra personnel---we must cut them all.

Finally, we must currycomb our minds for ideas on how best to use the time between now and January 22 so that the meeting will be all the more effective because of work we have done in the interim.

"Future progress from present failure" is a worn cliche, but it does fit the occasion.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

NOV 2 3 1964

November 19, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Inasmuch as we spent the greater part of the conference weekend together it seems unnecessary to make any comment on that. However, just for the record, let me say this: there have been outstanding cases of persons who worked together very effectively, yet did not get along at all well personally. I hope Frank and Brown do well. The Charleston, South Carolina group has a secure and settled air. I am delighted to see these mature adults associating themselves with CORE, but feel they need some youth and fire in the group to give it a necessary supply of impatience.

Florida received two workers from Mississippi: Arlene Bock and Eddie Doss. Both of these people are volunteers and not on the CORE payroll. This brings the number of Task Force workers on the Florida project to ten, and permits their consideration of entering two new counties, Jackson and Liberty. The project presently has three major problems: reviving real community interest in the CORE program after the election; making a new and better deal on cars; operating expenses and old debts. The staff there is already interested in the community center as a new facet of the CORE program; I expect them to get considerable support from Gadsden county, at least, once they launch this venture. The National Car outlet in Jacksonville was to have written me a proposal for leasing ten cars, but this has not come. I shall write Spiver to contact the company (from which the Florida project presently rents one car) for estimates on a larger number of cars. This project seems to get more community support than any one we have in this area. They can keep going quite awhile with a minimum.

I will write to you later concerning the Louisiana and Mississippi projects and the Field work in the South West area. Presently I am concerned with the letter I received from you and an earlier one from Marvin.

In regard to the credit cards, I will request that copies be made of the toll charges for Jerome, Spiver and Dave. I would like for each of them to receive a copy of these charges, because it is likely that a number of calls were made by other staff persons on these cards.

There are some questions in my mind about the matter of Cox. North Carolina has as many chapters as just about the rest of the South combinec; should we leave it with no field service at all? Then, in considering how to service North Carolina, I would place Cox at present in the position of first priority. I would do this because he has a record---notwithstanding the headaches he has caused us---of some distinction; because we have never, as far as I know, actually pinned him down to the responsibility of servicing North Carolina Chapters on a systematic basis, and because he has just married. If we ask him to service chapters on a part-time basis, I would expect this to be unsatisfactory from the very beginning. If we ask him to work solely as a public speaker, then we must hire someone else to service the chapters and our economy program has lost its point. However, I would make it clear to him that his work in North Carolina in times past adds up to a vague, ill-defined operation and we are looking for much more tangible results. In short, he would be on a kind of probation. I am reluctant to apply the NAC rule regarding dual occupations. This should have been done directly after the rule was made; at this point it has the patent appearance of using a technicality for making a desired point.

Y ou will receive a notice of the postponement of our Thanksgiving Retreat to the latter part of January. We felt it necessary to make this postponement because of the loud, clarion call for retrenchment. The decision is of course all the more disappointing because we had already sent out the first notices. It would have been less of a blow had we decided at the outset to postpone the event. We did not because it took the two letters and my conversations with you to drive home to me the gravity of the situation. Even so, I am still more acquainted with the "gravity" than with the actual nature of our predicament.

That brings up another question which we have discussed on numerous occasions. I must confess that my own communication to National Office is unsystematic, irregular and infrequent. The same must be said of the information I receive from New York. Oh yes, I get news releases, requests for information, and decisions on policies. These don't help too much in working on decisions like the Thanksgiving Retreat. How much did National office send to the South in October? How much did Southern staff spend on air travel and telephone cards? How deep in the red is National CORE? What are expectations for December and January? What steps are being taken to solve the problem, besides hoping like crazy for a good public response on the fund appeal and the Christmas cards? Gordon had tentatively promised to send me a digest of staff discussions and decisions,

but he likely has not given this much thought because of his own day-to-day uncertainties.

The final point has to do with the number of people in Mississippi. Marvin raised the question whether we need as many people as are presently in Mississippi. It's not a hard question to answer. We need these "extra" people for the very reason that they are receiving training in Mississippi that will make them more nearly of immediate value in Louisiana and Florida than if we imported them green from some other section of the country. Again, some of these volunteers are local people who may remain as leaders after our staff people will have been transferred elsewhere. Moreover, there are still numerous counties in the fourth district that we have not worked at all. Had our income held up, this deployment would likely have already been made.

Nevertheless, Marvin's question has its results. I plan to visit the individual projects in Mississippi during the month of December to discuss some of the questions that will be raised at the January retreat. I will also have the opportunity to look over the workings of each project to see how well the actual operation implements the general policy I stated above.

Sincerely,

Richard

RH/vjr

to Jim McCain

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

November 27, 1964

Aaron O. Wells, M.D., Chairman
National Medical Committee on Civil Rights
211 West 56th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

I informed your office by telephone that the southern staff retreat scheduled for the Thanksgiving weekend, has been re-scheduled for the weekend January 22-25 inclusive. While I regret the postponement, I hope we can use the interim to such good advantage that the wait will have been worth the while. Consequently I will try to lay out in this letter some of the problems and proposals that grow out of my contacts with the southern staff.

We are concerned, for instance, with the health of the staff workers. I am writing our national office for information on how to include all staff members in the health insurance program which presently covers only field secretaries. This program was set up at a time when the only CORE workers in field were field secretaries; these people are salaried and members of the union. It was later that CORE added task force workers and volunteers. The former receive subsistence only, of $25.00 dollars per week. The volunteers theoretically receive no financial support at all from CORE; they are supposed to be people who support themselves during their period of volunteer work. Task force workers and volunteers are not union members, a significant fact since the CORE health program was set up through the agency of the CORE chapter of AFSCME.

With or without insurance, our workers need regular periodic medical and dental examinations, and a system of referrals so they will be able to get the required treatment when examinations indicate this need. This referral system should also include a means for getting prescriptions filled and for obtaining general drugs and health supplies.

Staff workers themselves are very interested in setting up health clinics in various communities. For instance, the architect's drawings submitted for a proposed community center in St. Francisville, Louisiana include space for a clinic. (I do not know whether the architect consulted any physician on the practicability of the size and location of the space set aside for the clinic.) Where such clinics

are needed, the need extends all the way from pre-natal care to geriatrics. While we could obviously recommend that it would be ideal to have volunteer pediatricians and geriatricians who would be able to hold periodic clinics, I don't know that we are sufficiently acquainted with health problems in our various areas to suggest any other type of specialist who would be most in demand. On second thought, it seems likely there would be a need for ophthalmologists and chiropodists.

In addition to the specialists who would service the clinics, our forgotten people need general practitioners and public health nurses who will be able to provide individual and group counseling on such things as the health program in the home, and other problems.

We also would like for the medical committee to consider expansion of its operations into Louisiana and North Florida. CORE presently has about twenty-five people servicing some fifteen parishes (counties) in Louisiana, either as residents or visitors. Some of the parishes are predominately rural, and without adequate medical service. I shall ask the staff to find out what they can concerning available medical service in these parishes. In Florida CORE has about fifteen workers in the North Florida Citizens Education Project, with headquarters in Quincy. This is about twenty miles from Tallahassee. I will also ask the Florida staff to survey the area for medical services.

It would help CORE's general program, as well as your specific one, if cumulative health records were set up. This office will forward to you a list of the workers presently active in these states, with as much of their vital statistics as we can assemble.

There likely are important points omitted, because I can only discuss the medical program as a civil rights worker. I hope that your comments as a physician will fill the gaps.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

November 28, 1964

NOV 3 0 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
98 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

Thank you very much for the $500 check for the Southern Office. This brings the total of our support received from National Office up to $5500.

Of the amount recently received, $150 went to pay the balance of the telephone bill; approximately $150 will cover some of the outstanding expense accounts for field staff; $100 will go to Murphy Ball because of a upcoming case, the remainder will cover small necessities and emergencies in the office here.

This again eliminates the possibility of sending any money to the projects--either Louisiana or Florida. In this regard I would like for National Office to send me the minimum information necessary for me to know the state of the Mississippi account. Presently I do not know how much Mississippi has received, when it received the money or whether there is any money left.

I hope to be in New York during the period between Christmas and New Years Day. I feel more and more the necessity for relaxed extended conversation.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/fds

CC Jim McCain
Ronnie Moore
Dick Jewett
Spiver Gordon

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
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CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

November 30, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard;

As you are aware, CORE is in very serious financial difficulties. Farmer has had a series of meetings with staff members over the past two weeks to discuss means of keeping the organization alive. It appears that we have overextended our activities and that we may well be operating at an expenditure level close to $100,000 over the expected income .

We recently secured a $25,000 bank loan. At the time of the year during which we should be banking money, we are barely able to meet our emergency obligations. We may well be bankrupt within a few short months unless drastic steps are taken. Marvin and Farmer have been doing their utmost to raise the income level, but it is apparent that the only real solution lies in cutting staff and program.

One of the steps that has been decided upon is retrenchment of the task force. Farmer and McCain asked me to inform you of this decision.

At least twelve task force members will have to be eliminated from the current staff without much possibility of replacement during the coming year. While you will have to decide which persons to release and which states can be cut the most, we do have some suggestions. As a result of our staff meetings, we thought that two could be released from Florida, seven from Mississippi and four from Louisiana. Please keep in mind, however, that this geographical breakdown is purely suggestive.

We know that this retrenchment will be difficult, but we also know that you are in a position to comprehend the extremely tenuous financial posture of the organization.

Mr Richard Haley November 30, 1964

A number of other steps are being taken to secure savings to the organization . I think that you will be interested in getting a rundown of them. I hope to be able to save between $500. and $1,000 on telephone calls. The switchboard has been instructed to accept no collect calls; all staff in this office are being required to keep record of all long-distant phone calls, and we are going to be checking carefully on use of credit cards. As you know, we have cancelled the telephone credit cards belonging to Jerome Smith and Spiver Gordon.

Major changes in the membership division of the National Office are underway. All of the membership records are being transferred to the stencil room and several clerical jobs will be eliminated. We are also cancelling the AP ticker.

McCain is reporting to Farmer on the possibilities for eliminating the Chicago Project. As you know, this project has been only marginally successful, and its cancellation would save about $2,000 a month.

The positions of a number of professional staff persons are being reconsidered-- Cox's position among others. Other staff members in this office have left or are leaving shortly.

Lou Smith has been instructed to release one of the field secretaries in the Northeastern area and we are hoping to be able to transfer someone to the West Coast rather than replace Chet Duncan with someone new.

We have already stopped hiring any new personnel and persons who were to be hired in the Washington Office and in the research position have been notified that they cannot be hired on January 1st as planned. Steps are also being taken to cut down on air travel.

Reduction of the task force by twelve or thirteen people will consitute a savings in salary alone of over $13,000. Actual savings will be in excess of between $15,000 and $20,000. I think all of the steps outlined above exceed a net annual savings of between $35,000 and $50,000. That is not enough but it may suffice to keep us alive.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
NEW ORLEANS 14, LOUISIANA

DEC 4 1964

December 1, 1964

Mr. James McCain
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim,

I will try to bring you up to date on what has transpired since my last letter to you. First of all, concerning the enclosures there is this to be said.

The letter to Dr. Wells should have been addressed to the National Medical Committee on Human Rights, not civil rights. I think it is self-explanatory; the CORE National office, however, might do well to communicate with this organization. They are a willing group of people, and we should at least acknowledge their presence by offering assistance of any sort that we are able to give. The letter to Dick Jewett is an effort to clearly express the vague doubts and questions that have rolled around in my mind for some time now. I understand that he is in New York presently; consequently I can expect no answer to this until his return.

There are other questions, to, about Mississippi. I have a tenative schedule set up for myself, a schedule of visiting projects in Mississippi.

December 3-4	Canton
5-6	COFO conference at Hattiesburg
7-8	Quitman
9-10	New Orleans
11-13	Dallas Conference
14-15	Shreveport - Monroe
16-17	Jackson
18-20	Meridian - Philadelphia
-21	New Orleans

The purpose of this trip is twofold: 1. to acquaint myself personally with the activities and the personnel at the various projects; 2. To discuss some of the items on the agenda for the January retreat. There is a third point also --- to determine where cuts in personnel can be made and to arrange to effect them immediately.

Nor is Mississippi alone in its negative impression. I attended a staff meeting which Ronnie held last Wednesday in Baton Rouge. It was a good meeting; there were discussions and reports and even little work-shop-groups. But somehow there does not seem to be the dynamism in Louisiana that is indicated by the very proper and properly outlined reports. This impression is further strengthened by Marvin's comments on Ronnie's proposed community center in either Plaquemine or St. Francisville. It is a magnificent goal, but the proposal blithely ignores the means and methods to be devised to achieve this goal. I shall try to have Ronnie in New Orleans at least a part of Wednesday while Marvin is here so we can all have a delightful round table discussion.

Two points on Spiver Gordon's report concern me; the need for money and the need for legal assistance.

Here are a few quotes from Spiver's report: "The fact that we are having financial difficulties is pretty hard to convince our creditors since we have owed then for several months.... We owe out somewhere in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars or more.....The manager of National Car Rental called yesterday and told me he would need some money or we would have to turn in the car.....I am referring all those who call, to the Southern office, since I don't know what to say in these matters."

Spiver says he has contacted Carl Rachlin about the possibility of a lawsuit of some sort against Jefferson County; there is also the possibility of a suit growing out of the recent attack on Sidney Daniels and Scott McVoy. (This attack also occurred in Jefferson County). Would you check with Carl on the practicability of any such legal action being instituted.

I asked A. D. Moore if he would make a trip to Gainesville to look over the CORE chapters there. However, I informed him that CORE could not underwrite his expenses at this time. I left the matter up to him.

I received a call from Jim Bevels of SCLC relative to CORE representation at a meeting sponsored by SCLC to be held in Montgomery, Alabama on December 14th and 15th. This will be a tenative planning group for opening a broad campaign in Alabama. I have spoken to Isaac about going, I intend to speak to Dave. We should be able to get a clear picture of the situation from them, and certainly a very clear picutre is necessary before even thinking of committing ourselves to any kind of support whatsoever.

One more word. I have had several discussions with Oretha concerning the work in North Louisiana. She impresses me as doing a steady, workmanlike job.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard

RH/vjr

file
South Office

December 2, 1964

Mr. Theodis Hewitt
Route 3 Box 248
Carthage, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Hewitt:

Mr. Farmer is out of town at present and I am, therefore, writing to thank you for your letter of November 30.

Your request for a car for use in your region has been forwarded to the Southern Regional Director, Mr. Richard Haley, from whom you will be hearing shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to
James Farmer

GL/MT

CC: Richard Haley

fi6 - Southern Regional Office

December 2, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

Mr. Farmer is out of town, and Jim McCain suggested that I forward to you the enclosed letter which we received from Theodis Hewitt, requesting the use of a car in Leake County.

In view of our present financial predicament, it seems unlikely that we will be able to help you.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to
James Farmer

GL/m
Enc.

December 4, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard!

We have received your letter along with the enclosures. I spoke to Carl about Spiver's request and he is calling him for more details.

I have received another bill for ofer $1600 from Farriers Lion Gas Station in Jackson.. I checked the Mississippi account and they have only about $200 left. (The $1600 includes last months bill.)

By this time you probably have a clearer picture of our financial situation from talking with Marvin.

I want very much to have a copy of all feeld reports from southern staff sent here to National. I think its important that this department have this information. Will you request this from your staff?

Enclosed is a copy of my report on Chicago for your information. It is confidential because I have not as yet sent it to the NAC.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain

December 8, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Matt Skarz has sent us a gas bill for $5.49. Please either authorize our paying this bill or advise us if you don't think we should pay it.

Enclosed is a list of chapters in your area that are not affiliated, and what each of them have in their folders.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE

2209 Dryades St.

New Orleans, La. 7011?

DEC 14 19??

December 9, 1964

Mr. Jim McCain
CORE National Office
?8 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim,

This is going to be a rambling letter, as I am trying to answer any points from your last several letters on which I have not touched in my own recent communications.

I recently received a telephone call from James Bevels in Birmingham. Bevels says there is going to be a planning meeting of the SCLC, in Montgomery on December 14 and 15. SCLC is planning an intensive campaign in Alabama to begin in the late winter. He stated they need experienced field secretaries to assist SCLC in mobilizing people all over the state, and invited us to lend as many people as we can spare. While this last point depends on a lot of conditions that would have to be worked out with SCLC---even if we have the people to spare---I feel it very necessary that CORE be represented since we are invited. Consequently Dave and Isaac Reynolds will be representing CORE at this planning meeting. I think we can depend on them to bring back an objective analysis of what goes on and what it means in terms of future actions. From this meeting Isaac will go to Gainesville and Dunellon Florida to visit the chapters there.

Emerson Brown's report will come to you together with about 20 of 25 more. Some of these date back to October 1 or thereabout. This troublesome delay in getting the reports to you stems from the fact that we were trying to set up a change in the system here; that is, it was our hope to support the field secretaries through expense advances from this office. Consequently we had to set up a system of recording the data from the expense accounts, so we could keep track of the cumulative accounts of each person sending in reports. We have finally worked out a system, so there will not be such a delay in the future. However, we are of course in no position to advance any money to staff or projects or to any other area of CORE expenditure at this point.

I hate very much to introduce the following in the middle of the letter; I am very much afraid it may get lost in the helter-skelter

variety of material covered here. The point is, once more the CORE Southern Office requires its pound of flesh---its five hundred pounds of flesh. Our checking account is down to $11.00, so the office needs an advance. It needs an advance right away. Please encircle this paragraph with a thick blue line and circulate it through CORE. The problem Farrier's service station is similar to that of Spiver's telephone card. Obviously numerous people have used the service station because many come in and out of Jackson from various projects in the 4th District. This places a larger chunk of business on this particular station than, likely, any other one in the District. The size of this bill, I believe, represents the dying gasp of those who worked and spent during the past summer as if there would always be money. All of our staff members presently feel the pinch of the changed circumstances. They are sharing, economizing, even contributing from their small subsistence to keep the projects going. As to the tires which puzzled you, there is nothing in the material I received from Gordon to indicate pro or con on our responsibility for them. I suspect that these were new cars with new tires, tires that could reasonably be expected to last through forty-eight thousand miles. I suspect their replacement would be our responsibility unless it could be proved the tires were defective. However, this is only speculation on my part; Gordon could undoubtly clear up that question.

There are other things to write: I'll get to those later.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley

RH/vjr

December 14, 1964

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

We have received your letters and have taken the people you specified off of our payrolls.

I am also trying to get you the money.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

December 17, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is a "Fact Sheet On the Labor Department Hearings Concerning the Importation of Foreign Farm Workers." Will you please ask Miami CORE to to cooperate when the hearings will be held in their area. The fact sheet explains everything.

Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain

December 21, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE's Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Jim McCain has informed me by telephone from Sumter that the Sumter office has been officially been closed.

Merry Christmas to you and yours,

For a Peaceful New Year,

Maxine Skurka

December 19, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I do not like to worry you and perhaps this is not even our concern but I am enclosing a list of people who have signed against our credit account with Humble Oil & Refining Co. The bill for October and November is $2,271.80. Then there is, of course, the bill from Harriers Service Station that I wrote to you about previously.

Most likely payroll checks will have to be held up next week. Also, if we do not receive a list of people in the South being retrenched from you, we will have to hold up all checks until something is worked out.

Sorry for all this bad news.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

P.S.
The bill from Humble includes Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida.

December 10, 1964

List of those who signed credit card for Humble

David Kramer
J.A. Rollins
Fred Brooks
Spiver Gordon
Preston Ponder
James Collier
Randy Glen
Mary Ann Chepenkp
Romanas Ramsey
CeO. Chinn
George Raymond
Sears Buckley, JR.
Martha Wright
James Bennett
Elaine DeLois
Marjorie Henderson
Carol Smith
Frank Batiste
Claudia Edwards
W. H. Forsyth, Jr.
Willie Greig
Sharon Berger
W. V. Yates

McCain file

December 30, 1964

MEMO
TO: CORE Southern Staff
RE: Credit Cards

1965 telephone credit cards are being sent out to the following:

Baines, Bruce
Brown, William E.
Castle, Oretha
Cox, B. Elton ———
Dennis, David ———
Gordon, Spiver
Haley, RRichard ———
Hollander, Edward ———
Jewett, Richard
Moore, Rennie ———
Smith, Jerome
Reynolds, Isaac ———
Robinson, Frank ———

(Names of persons receiving cards are checked in ink.)

The card is furnished for use in official CORE business.

Use the card only when a CORE telephone is not available

Sharing the card number with other staff members may result in an exorbitant expenditure on that card. In such event, we will request that you surrender the card.

Richard Haley

Richard Haley

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
January 2, 1965

JAN 18 19[illegible]

Mr. James T. McCain
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Jim,

While in New York during December I had considerable conversation with George Wiley. We went over our southern obligations in some detail and worked out a kind of budget. It stands presently at somewhere around $4000 a month excluding salaries. However, I'm rechecking the projects to get an up-to-the-minute report on what their actual current expenses are.

We also discussed the possibility of closing down some projects; the first candidate is Leake and/or Rankin County.

I will see to it in the future that your office gets a copy of every field report that is sent to me. The truth is, you probably get more than I do already. Between COFO, National CORE, and the Southern Office our staff has become, I think, more than a little confused. This is one of the principal reasons I hope to have the conference at the end of January. You will receive an outline and agenda for this conference, and I hope you can include it in your calendar to come here to lead the discussion on CORE policy and procedures. There is more of which I could write, but there are many letters in my basket, so I'll stop at this point.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley

RH/ds

January 7, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing a ~~[illegible]~~ of the expenses for 1964 of William E. Brown and Frank Robinson in South Carolina.

Do you need Franks Field reports also? I will have to re-type them all because they were written in ballppen and cannot be photo-stated on our maching. UGG?! Don't fear, I will of course do it if you need them.

Hope you had a merry chrishmas and a good new year.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skuzka

Org. Dept

38 Park Row
New York, New York
January 9, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisianna

Dear Richard:

Enclosed you will find a number of items which I hope will have your immediate attention. The draft of the southern budget is enclosed in a raw form because I do not believe at present it has much meaning. I do not believe it is possible to draft a meaningful budget until we have more knowledge of our field installations. You indicated you would get me additional information and I believe the form enclosed for field report outline indicates the information that I would like. These reports will form the basis of a comprehensive profile of the organization which I hope to present to the N.A.C. at its February 6th meeting. In order to do this, I must have these reports compiled for the south by January 22nd. That is to say, if you would distribute the outlines to the relevant people I would hope that they would bring their reports to the Southern Staff Conference.

The way I would like the reporting to be done is for each state director to review his state, obviously with the assistance of others; but that he pay particular attention to the evaluation section. Needless to say there should be a separate report for each community center and these should be a separate report for each community center

combined by state with some overview from the state director. There should also be some kind of a report which could involve the relevant information from this outline for each field secretary who is detached. I would also like some kind of a summary report from you with some overview of the entire situation.

I am afraid that the individual budgets attached are unrealistically low. Nonetheless, I believe that the total of $4100 per month for the Louisianna and Mississippi operations is realistically what we can afford.

Sometime during the Southern Staff Conference there are a number of matters which you and I and some of the other staff should take time out to discuss. These have to do with a review of the Jerome Smith and Hilton Cox situations. We should also discuss the question of our decision-making structure, particularly as it applies to the southern field operation and the questions of our various credit cards and their relation to our economy drive.

January 9, 1965

We can also discuss the status of the Mississippi freedom ride cases and bail bond.

In accord with our discussion, I have notified CORE and the Organization Department that checks to the southern staff are to be assembled and sent in a group to the southern office.for distribution. This should be in effect for the checks due Wednesday, January 13th.

There is agreement in principle with the idea of dispersing all moneys for the southern region through the southern office. However, Ella indicates that there has been some difficulty in that your office has not been following the bookkeeping procedures which our accounting system requires. It is imperative that we work out this problem, particularly where Foundation money supporting particular projects is to be involved. I will discuss this with you further when I see you on the 23rd.

Also in the way of our conversation regarding Ike Reynolds, I have asked the organization Department to proceed with arrangements for transferring him to the west coast.

Marvin tells me that Zev Allany is not a field secretary but a task force worker and is actually working very hard and doing an effective job in his part of Georgia. I hope you are planning to bring him to the Southern Conference. You ought to be in communication with him, at anyrrate, since he is within your jurisdiction.

There are a number of other problems which I am eager to discuss with you as soon as we can get together.

Sincerely yours,

George Wiley

CORE Routing Memo

To: McCain

Date: 1/9/65

From: Kirby

Action Required:

- [X] File
- [ ] Initial, date and return by_____.
- [ ] Comment
- [ ] Circulate
- [ ] Expedite !
- [X] For your information and possible use
- [X] Please act on this matter and report to me action taken by Jan 19.
- [ ] Report any action taken to_____.

Remarks: Note 2 action items on 2nd page of letter.

See: I received this on Jan 13 — yesterday (as is my practice) I typed all the envelopes for our staff — USS!!

Magine! The payroll item applies to ~~Wed~~ Wed. Jan. 13 and forward.

January 11, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE's Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La

Dear Richard:

Jim asked me today from Sumter, if you would send him a list of Chapters in the South, your field staff have up for affiliation. He will be back in the office on Thursday, and would like this as soon as possible.

Thanks

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka

P.S. Jim also would like a list of field staff under you and the areas assigned to them.

January 12, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I've been concerned for some time about the community center program. From the reports we've been getting for Meridian, this center seems to have leveled out at a very low level of efficiency of service to the community. Others are not really functioning at all. This may be far too harsh a judgment, but it seems the only possible one from the reports we have received. On the other hand, when the Meridian center was run by Mickey and Rita, it functioned very efficiently. This may be because they were trained, as well as enthusiastic and creative. It seems to me that we must provide either training in group work methods for our task force members or we must send creative group workers down, but we cannot allow the buildings to become empty shells.

I've been meeting with some people from the National Association of Social Workers, and we have the germs of some ideas and would like your ideas about this situation. Perhaps we can work them out at the staff meeting in New Orleans.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

JAN 18 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 13, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

CORE's very tight financial situation makes it impractical for me to attend the Washington meeting. However, I would like very much to have a copy of the minutes of that meeting when these are distributed.

I will relay the announcement of the meeting to Jim McCain. He is presently on vacation, but will likely have returned to New York by that time. If so, it's possible he may be able to attend the meeting. I am sure he will if he can. Hope it will be a successful one, and that I can resume attendance in the near future.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj
cc/ Jim McCain

Send to McCain with copy of my letter to Anthony

JAN 18 1965

Southern R... Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ... 30303
... 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 5, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

The next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held on Thursday and Friday, February 11 and 12, beginning at 10:00 A.M. on the 11th and ending in mid-afternoon on the 12th.

We will meet in Washington, D.C. We'll send you more details as soon as we have them. (A reply card will be sent to you later.)

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
September 24 - 25, 1964
Atlanta, Georgia

Administrative

The Southern Baptist Home Mission Board was accepted into the Interagency group. It was agreed that the Steering Committee should decide on a replacement for Henry Cabirac, who has resigned from that Committee due to change in employment.

Report on Voter Registration

The Voter Education Project, launched in 1962, is in its third and final year. As the registration deadline is reached in the states in which VEP is active, funds to voter registration projects will be terminated. A limited get-out-the-vote program probably will be undertaken. After the completion of a written report on the Project, consideration will be given to its continuation. More than 600,000 new Negro voters have been registered in eleven states by VEP.

Civil Rights Commission

The Commission is establishing a field division, moving away from inflexible research reports. Four divisions now exist: the field division, the research division, the office of general counsel, and the federal programs division. Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act, which requires each federal agency administering a program of financial assistance to eliminate discrimination under the program, provides a new mechanism for reaching institutions previously beyond reach. Private organizations can determine what local hospitals, colleges, etc., must do to comply with this Title. Publications in preparation include civil rights handbooks, with basic information, and a project to determine what federal money is actually going into what hospitals, universities, etc.

Consideration of Program With Title VII

Operation Opportunity (a program of interagency cooperation to promote compliance with the Public Accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act) was successful; should a similar effort be made to promote compliance with Title VII? Title VII will go into effect July 2, 1965; in 1966 it will apply to employers (in industries which affect interstate commerce) with 100 or more employees, those with 75 or more in 1966, those with 50 or more in 1967, and those with 25 or more in 1968. Such an interagency project to assist compliance would not delve as deeply into problems of employment discrimination as the program of the Urban Leagues and AFSC. Its object would be to render the kind of aid to companies which would achieve our objectives.

It was the general consensus that this would be a worthwhile effort.

Mississippi

The COFO summer program in Mississippi was undertaken because: (1) rural areas had generally been neglected in previous program; (2) civil rights workers had experienced a great deal of terror in McComb and other parts of the state in 1961; (3) Mississippi is unlike other Southern states in that it is a police state, yet like them in that all of their ailments are not only present but pointed up. Programs included: Freedom Schools, community centers, the Freedom Democratic Party, and voter registration efforts. The last did not receive much emphasis during the summer, but is now being emphasized again. The summer program was successful in opening up, to a slight extent, the closed society and in involving people in their destiny to some degree.

Community preparation efforts for school desegregation in Mississippi provided the first occasion for moderates to challenge the WCC. The fact that school desegregation was peaceful shows that, even in Mississippi, when responsible people of the community have to choose between chaos and compliance, some leaders will choose compliance. The Negro community in Mississippi is now putting a higher priority on school desegregation than before. Currently, there are pressures for school desegregation in 22 Mississippi counties.

Other

It was suggested that federal employees in positions concerned with civil rights should be involved in some form of communication with SIC. The question of how such communication can best be effected was referred to the steering committee.

A decision on time and place of the next meeting was left to the steering committee.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

JAN 18 [illegible]

January 13, 1965

Miss Bobbie Knable
Community Relations Office
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Bobbie,

I received the carbon of your letter to Mrs. Harvey. However, I have not discovered the letter from Mrs. Harvey which you mentioned. Would you check through your files to see if you still have the Harvey letter.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

January 14, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I have reached some agreement with the publishing industry which should provide free copies of a limited number of books to be used in the Freedom Schools. However, to make this effective, we need to speak with one voice. You should designate <u>one person</u> from your staff to communicate with Mr. Robert Gottlieb, Simon-Shuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. A carbon copy should be sent to me.

These requests should include the number of copies required for each title and the place where they are to be sent. It is also important that we begin preparing a list of needs for the summer <u>now</u>. I will be glad to talk to you about this at the New Orleans conference.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

cc: Ben Brown

January 18, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Enclosed are Frank Robinson's field reports. If they could be returned as soon as possible I would appreciate it.

As you must have realized when you received the task force checks, regular salary was paid to those people in Mississippi who were only supposed to get $10.00. Are you going to give us the final word on this, or is Dick Jewett. I'm just afraid that there will be no official authorization here in New York by the time next pay day rolls around.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

JAN 18 [illegible]

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

January 13, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE 38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

The expense reports of William Brown and Frank Robinson are not really what we need, but they are very interesting. Even though I can get no idea of the meaning of individual expense items--where the money is spent for gasoline or mileage or office expenses, etc.--I do get an idea of the total expense. I judge from this that they spent about thirteen hundred dollars between them for the year 1964. It's such a modest amount when compared to expenses for most of our other projects, that one must wonder whether there is rank extravagance in other areas or whether Frank and Emerson have magic formulas to apply to expenditures.

Could you not send down the handwritten reports which we could return to you seven days after we receive them? I believe I mentioned that Dave plans to go into South Carolina shortly after the Southern conference here. The reports from Frank and Emerson will provide him with valuable background in learning the problems and potential of South Carolina. I solemnly promise to return them.

Please make the following entries in your personnel records:

Deratha Smith	Task Force	Termination date	12/30/64
Deborah Bernstein	Task Force	Beginning	12/31/64
Mailing address	CORE Southern Office		
Charles Fenton	Task Force	Beginning	12/31/64
Mailing address	CORE Office	General Delivery	Jonesboro, Louisiana

The donation from Mississippi Task Force workers, amounting to a two hundred ten dollar deduction from their subsistence checks, is to be sent direct to the CORE Southern Office. This money will be used exclusively for support of CORE projects in Mississippi. The manner in which it is allocated will be determined through consultation with Dick Jewett, David Dennis and other Mississippi staff people. Enough for now.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Southern Reg Office

January 21, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I note that in one of your old letters you said that $100 would go to Murphy Bell because of an upcoming case. You really shouldn't pay lawyers yourself, since those expenses are paid by the Scholarship Fund in the main. I know Murphy Bell is a pain in the neck.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

CORE SOUTHERN OFF.
2209 DRYADES ST.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 701..

NOV 30 1964

November 28, 1964

Mr. Marvin Rich
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin,

Thank you very much for the $500 check for the Southern Office. This brings the total of our support received from National Office up to $5500.

Of the amount recently received, $150 went to pay the balance of the telephone bill; approximately $150 will cover some of the outstanding expense accounts for field staff; $100 will go to Murphy Bell because of an upcoming case, the remainder will cover small necessities and emergencies in the office here.

This again eliminates the possibility of sending any money to the projects--either Louisiana or Florida. In this regard I would like for National Office to send me the minimum information necessary for me to know the state of the Mississippi account. Presently I do not know how much Mississippi has received, when it received the money or whether there is any money left.

I hope to be in New York during the period between Christmas and New Years Day. I feel more and more the necessity for relaxed extended conversation.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

CC Jim McCain
Ronnie Moore
Dick Jewett
Spiver Gordon

January 26, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE's Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing a number of letters requesting information about Southern Summer Task Force. Remember we discussed this the last time you were in N. Y. and you said you were going to send a mailing out sometime at the beginning of the year.

As you can see, I have answered most of them. In January I decided that it would be senseless to do double work by answering them in addition to your expected letter. Thus, there are a number that will not have been answered before. In addition, unless you object, I will start to forward all such requests upon receipt to you.

Hope all is well with you

Regards,

Maxine Skurka

P.S. Some of the applicants require special attention, as they are quite well trained.

(MS)

CORE PERSONNEL IN SOUTH
Southern Payroll
1-25-65

JAN 28 1965

Baines, Bruce
Berger, Sharon
Bernstein, Debbie
Brown, Henry
Brown, W. Emerson

Castle, Oretha
Chaffee, Lois
Chinn, C. O.
Colliery, James
Cox, B. Elton
Culpepper, Alvin

Dennis, David
Devine, Annie
Dukes, David

Edwards, Claudia

Fenton, Charles
Fusco, Richard

Geison, Laur
Glenn, Randolph
Gordon, Spiver

Haley, Richard
Hewitt, Theodis
Hollander, Edward

Jewett, Richard
Johnson, Joyce
Johnson, Kenneth
Jones, Sadie

Miller, Steve
Moore, Ronnie
Morse, Joe

Nusbaum, Judith

Ooiman, Joanne

Raymond, George
Reynolds, Isaac
Robinson, Frank
Rollins, Judith

Schiffman, Allan
Shupenko, Mary Ann
Smith, George
Smith, Jerome
Suarez, Matt

Tinsley, Richard

Valentime, Tom

Watts, Sandra
Wechsler, Stuart
Weinberger, Eric
Wright, Christine
Wright, Frank
Wright, Judy
Wright, Martha

Yates, Bill

Doubtful about staying on Task Force

Marian Bernard
Catherine Cortez Culpepper
Duncan Karen
David, Kramer

Reg Sent

February 3, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

Attached is a typed copy of the letter from Mrs. Harvey mentioned in your letter of January 13, 1965. The original, handwritten, was mailed earlier (I thought to you, but evidently not).

Sincerely yours,

Bobbie Knable,
Community Relations

/b

January 6, 1965

Mrs. L. S. Harvey
93 Somerville Avenue
Montreal 6, Quebec
Canada

Dear Mrs. Harvey:

With reference to your letter of December 21, 1964 requesting information on adopting a community, I have referred your letter to Mr. Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director, 2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sincerely yours,

Bobbie Knable,
Community Relations

/b

cc: Mr. Richard Haley

C O P Y

93 Somerville Ave.,
Montreal 6, Quebec, Canada,
Dec. 21, 1964

Dear Friends:

Recently Mr. Bruce Thomas of Syracuse was in this city. He gave me the address of C.O.F.O. which I have unfortunately mislaid in pre-Christmas confusion.

Can you give it to me, or give me the information we would like to have?

Mr. Thomas told a meeting that groups of people could "adopt" communities in Mississippi. There is a committee of which I am a member which might bw able to do something about such an adoption.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. L. S. Harvey

file Louisiana

Wiley

ALPHA PHI OMEGA

National Service Fraternity

NU LAMBDA — MORAVIAN COLLEGE

Main and Elizabeth Ave.
Bethlehem, Penna.

2041 Fernway Ave
Bethlehem, Penna.
February 15, 1965

The Congress of Racial Equality
2090 Seventh Ave.
New York City, New York

MAR 10 1965

Dear Gentlemen,

Our fraternity heard about the wonderful work Oberlin College students had done during the Christmas holidays, in the South, rebuilding the Baptist Church.

About ten or twelve of us are very interested in continuing this or any project over the coming Easter holidays. Our vacation starts April 3, and goes until April 19.

We do not have any information concerning transportation, food, lodging, or supervision. Some of our expenses can be covered by the fraternity treasury and by the brothers themselves.

If you can't give us this information, would you please refer this letter to someone who could.

Please send correspondence to:

Robert J. Jroski
2041 Fernway Ave.
Bethlehem, Penna.
18018

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Jroski

Robert J. Jroski
Chairman of the Financial Committee
Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity

Never answered!

February 17, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Julia Lewis has shown some concern that no field secretary has visited the chapters in Lexington, Covington, Louisville and Madison County (Richmond), Kentucky. This is a valid concern, since to the best of my knowledge we have sort of let those chapters drift.

Unless he is otherwise occupied, I would like for B. Elton Cox to take a trip to Kentucky to visit these groups. Specifically, I would want him to check to see if either of them is defunct, and if so, either to attempt a revival or let us know that they should be dropped from our rolls. Additionally, he should try to work out a viable program with the chapters which are still alive so that they can work on their own as much as possible.

Please let me hear from you right away regarding this so that we can, together with Julia, set up some immediate dates for such a visit. Regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Brookins Gore
Assistant Director
Department of Organization

RBG:ma
cc: Julia Lewis

February 19, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing the material that I found in our files about the 1964 Summer Project. In think it is pretty inclusive.

Also enclosed are cards of all Chapter Chairman and their chapters. This will be with the other material you asked for.

Happy George Washington's birthday!?

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

FEB 19 1965

February 15, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

There are some ods and ends that I would like to get straight. Our office needs the following literature:

1.	Sit-in songs	500
2.	Freedom now buttons	several bags
3.	All about CORE	1000
4.	Freedom school leaflets (new)	1000
5.	CORE-lator	500
6.	T-shirts	100
7.	Associate membership envelopes	1000
8.	CORE membership cards	200

I would also like to have an up-to-date list of chapters. I remember, too, that you mentioned some Task Force application blanks and form letters that have already been drawn up in your office. I'd certainly like to have copies of these to facilitate our work here. Yes, I did find the packet of inquries and applications of which you spoke.

The copy of the letter to Cox is self explanatory. Can't think of any thing else at the moment. Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard pop

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

MAR 1 1965

February 25, 1965

Mr. Ed Day
Business Manager
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ed,

The arrest in Shreveport of Claudia Edwards and Henry Brown emphasizes the urgency of our working out a practical system of protecting the operators of our cars from the recurrence of such an incident. This matter has been brought up before; in fact, several months ago the National Office received a letter from Ronnie Moore pointing out the problem. Could all cars in a state, for instance, be leased to a single individual with the authority to designate operators of the respective cars? Or could the lease be signed by you or someone else in National Office? In either case, the lessee would write a letter of authorization to the person who will actually operate the car. It would be preferable that this be done by the person at the state level; in case of a change of driver, the change of authorization could be more easily effected.

This is pure speculation on my part; I have no idea of the limitations of such contracts. But I do know that our drivers in Shreveport and Monroe are valnerable to future arrest until this lessee matter is straightened out.

May I suggest that your immediately write to Claudia Edwards P. O. Box 3278 Queensborough Station, Shreveport, Louisiana and to Oretha Castle, 103 N. 10th Street, Monroe, Louisiana to inform them 1. That they are fully authorized by National Office to operate their respective cars and 2. that you are consulting with National Car Rental as to the proper way of handling this matter. It seems to me that such a letter would serve as some degree of protection while they are waiting for the proper credentials.

We also have one car in Mississippi which was leased in the name of George Raymond Jr. This car was last used by James Collier, and may presently be operated by Richard Tinsley, who is working in Philadelphia, Mississippi. I am forwarding a copy of this letter to Dick Jewett so that he may forward to you the proper information concerning the present operator of our Mississippi car. Then it will be possible for you to take care of all these cars at the same time. Enclosed is also a resume of "The Celebrated Collier affair".

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj
cc: Dick Jewett------James McCain

March 5, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is a letter from Jeff Schwartz and a copy of the letter I wrote to him.

Ronnie said that he wanted him back even if CORE had to pay him. He wants you to send him an application as soon as you can.

Thats all!

Regards,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

March 10, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2809 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is Expense report from Jerome Smith. I can not get any money any more for any Southern Staff without your approval. Please remind them of this fact.

Also enclosed are a number of letters concerning Summer Southern Task Force. I think we should try to answer their questions as soon as we can.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

cc: Jerome Smith

South Reg

March 11, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund is considering setting up a program of Field Fellowships for this summer. We do not have the money as yet - but to ask for the money we need certain preliminary information. These fellowships would go to students who are accepted on summer programs by the major civil rights organizations. The students would have to be majoring in Social Studies or in the humanities. They could not be physical science majors or scholars in ancient Greek or Hebrew. They would be people who would be benefitted by field experience in community organization, freedom schools, etc.

About how many such students could you effectively use in the various summer programs? I would not hold you to an exact figure. We probably won't raise as much money as we ask for anyway, but it will give me some basis for projection.

Cordially yours,

Marvin Rich
Community Relations Director

MR:YS

Av
4/8
4/12

March 22, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I'm assuming, perhaps hastily but not, I believe, inaccurately, that the voting bill will become law. This will mean a tremendous opportunity for voter registration efforts in our area. We would like to start getting the money now for an expanded voter registration program. I don't know if I can succeed, but I would like to have your estimate as to what you would need to support a greatly expanded Voter Registration Project.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

So. Office

March 25, 1965

Mr. Vernon M. Cottles
1405 South Galvez Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cottles:

It was with considerable pleasure and pride that I learned of your recent honors at the Region Nine Science Fair in New Orleans. You are to be congratulated.

I am also happy that our Southern Regional Office in New Orleans was able to be of assistance in opening the doors of the Fair to you. If CORE can be of any further assistance do not hesitate to call upon our southern director, Richard Haley, at the regional office, 2209 Dryades Street.

Please accept the enclosed photograph with my very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

cc: Richard Haley

JF/SO

March 25, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is a report on South Carolina that I received from McCain this morning. I also spoke to him today and he asked me to write to you about people (volunteers) for the S.C. Summer Project. So far he has word from St. George and Kingstree. St. George will house and feed 5 task force workers. They want 3 white girls, and 2 Negro girls. Kingstree will house and feed 10 workers, any size, color or sex. Hooker says make them good people for South Carolina! Okay? As he gets word from the other Counties he will let you know.

Will you let me have any written material you have compiled for the Summer Project.

Best regards

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

cc: Jim McCain

March 30, 1965

To: Wiley, Day, Coleman, Skurha, Rich and Levy

From: L. Farmer

Re: Contribution Received in the Field By Regional Office

I am attaching a copy of a letter I've written to Richard Maley regarding the handling of contributions received intthe field.

The letter sets forth the accounting procedure to be followed. Evidentally there has been some confusion in the past because of conflicting instructions emanating from the National Office.

I would like to request that any instructions to staff regarding handling of finance be cleared through bookkeeping before essurance in order to avoid contradictary advice.

March 30, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

I am returning the money order which Vonnie Jones forward with her letter of March 26th. In the first place you did not endorse it so that we would have to affix your name to it in order to deposit it.

Most important, however, is the fact that you can deposit this check direct to your account, since it was given for the Louisiana Summer Project. This check should of course be listed separately in the cash receipts journal, giving full information as below:

		Deposit
4-1-65	Contribution - La. Summer Project Steven Miller Antioch College Yellow Springs, Ohio	50.00

The cash receipts journal - if the term confuses - is simply the record kept of all monies deposited in the bank account and, as such, the term "cash" includes checks and cash.

Any checks made payable to CORE or National CORE, or meant for the general program of CORE should be forwarded to CORE. Be sure that full information as to the donor is included.

I hope this clarifies some of the misunderstanding regarding the receipt of contributions for local projects.

Sincerly your,

Lula A. Farmer
Staff Associate

P.S. The Farmers had dinner at the White House last night - formal state dinner for President Yameogo of the Upper Volta. The respectability of our revolution never ceases to amaze!

Carl Rachlin see also
Released to press 3/30/65 in New Orleans

MAR 31 1965

Copy given to C. Rachlin
by B. Knatle
4/1/65

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 30, 1965

Governor John J. McKeithen
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Governor McKeithen:

Your statement Friday that you cannot conceive of any conditions which might cause Negro demonstrations in either Jonesboro or Bogaluza leads one to the inescapable conclusion that you are just not informed. In the interest of correcting that state of affairs we submit the following information.

In January the following public accommodations in Bogaluza refused service to Negroes; all were tested at least three times: Stewart's Confectionery; State Theater; Capo's; Slocum's Drug Store; Dairy Queen; City Drugstore and Seal Drugstore.

On March 24 the following public accommodations in Jonesboro refused service to Negroes: Nomey's Inn, Blue Grill Restaurant, M&D Restaurant and the Palace Theater. On that day four Negroes were arrested for seeking service at the Blue Grill Restaurant. They were later released.

A survey of voter registration in sixteen parishes with 35% or more Negro population reveals a total registration of 135,000, of whom 10, 782 are Negroes. Significantly, three-fourths of these parishes are on Louisiana's northern or eastern borders---the area in which CORE has discerned the most violent opposition (including the Ku Klux Klan) to civil rights.

On March 11, 1965 Mr. Ernest Thomas, a Negro resident of Jonesboro, walked up to a roadblock just outside that city and, with two other men talked with the officers manning the roadblock. When they had finished talking and were walking back to their vehicle one of the officers poked a gun in Mr. Thomas' back and told him to put his hands up. He was handcuffed very tightly behind his back, then the officer spun him around and slapped him three times in the face. He stuck a pistol barrel in his nose and said "Smell out of this, you black son-of-a- bitch; and you better not move or I'll have hair flying everywhere". At the same time another officer was poking Mr. Thomas in the left side with a shotgun and a third officer was twisting the handcuffs into his flesh at the same time that he poked a nightstick into his back and kidneys.

On the morning of March 20, 1965 Mr. Royan Burris, a Negro resident of Bogaluza, was stopped in that city by three city policemen and two parish law enforcement officers, arrested and handcuffed behind his back. At the jail one of the officers kicked him, another hit him on the head and a third knocked his feet out from under him, causing him to fall (Mr. Burris was still hand-

cuffed). Inside the station he was repeatedly struck and kicked. When he attempted to make a phone call——which he had requested——an officer grabbed the phone out of his hand while it was ringing, saying, "Nigger, that's your call".

Before this letter could be dispatched to you, Mr. Burris had additional trouble in Bogalusa Sunday night, March 28th, the windshield of his truck was broken by a rock. No one saw it happen but people who looked out after they heard the noise saw a police car driving away. The following evening, March 29th, he was arrested by Washington Parish deputies including some of the same officers who beat Mr. Burris on March 20th. He was charged with participating in a burglary last summer for which two men were arrested many months ago.

Also on March 29th, at about 10 PM, a tear gas grenade was thrown by unknown parties at the meeting hall of Local 189A of the United Pulp and Paper Makers Union, a Negro local, in Bogalusa. At the time, a meeting of the Bogalusa Civic Voters League, a Negro organization, was just letting out.

The above is no comprehensive listing of the resistance met by CORE in its work in voter registration in this state, nor of that met by Louisiana's Negro citizens in their various communities. It is a bare sketch. There is fear. There are intimidations and brutality by police officers. Neither CORE nor the Negroes in this state see any distinction between "card carrying" Klan members and any other private citizens who employ violence to express their racist views. CORE believes the rapidly worsening situation requires the strongest possible statements and actions from you, of which perhaps your trip to Jonesboro was a beginning. To that end we submit the following proposals for your consideration and action:

1. That you call a meeting with mayors, sheriffs and registrars of the state to make clear their obligation to deal with all our citizens with a fair and even hand;

2. That you propose, in this connection, a progress report plan for these officials. By such periodic reports your office could be kept currently informed of the efforts of our local and parish governments to adjust to changing social patterns;

3. That such reports be supplemented by similar contacts with persons representative of a cross-section of Louisiana's Negro population;

4. That desegregation of all state-owned or operated facilities be instituted immediately, together with visible implementation of equal employment opportunity at all levels of state employment.

5. That you bring your influence to bear on the rapid compliance of Louisiana's boards of education with federal regulations regarding educational desegregation.

These we propose as positive steps, practical steps. CORE believes that these proposals could implement a firm base of human relations in Louisiana, a translation from words to action of your own expressed desire to do away with "hurting and hating."

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

APR 30 1965

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 26, 1965

Miss Maxine Skurka
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine:

Please be advised that Chris Sprowal begins as a task force worker as of the beginning of the present pay period. I will forward his social security number and income tax information as soon as I can get it from him. Chris is stationed in Shreveport, Louisiana. The CORE office there is located at 407 Allen Street. Telephone is 425-1965.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/gjm

April 30, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is a list of Field Secretaries that Debbie requested I send to the Southern Office.

Hope all is well with you.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

April 30, 1965

NORTH, MID-WEST, AND WEST FIELD STAFF

Western Office

Isaac Reynolds, Director
CORE Western Regional Office
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Louis Smith, F.S.
CORE Western Regional Office
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Lois Rogers, Office Secretary
CORE Western Regional Office
2085 Sutter St.
San Francisco, California

Mid-West

Winston Lockett, F.S.
3503 West 5th Avenue
Chicago Illinois

Mike Lesser, F.S.
2446 N. 4th Street
Columbus, Ohio
(Now in Louisiana for Summer)

Northeastern Regional Office

Joyce Ware, Director
CORE Northeastern Regional Office
48 W. 125th St.
NYC

David Crittenden, Office Secy.
CORE Northeastern Regional Off.
48 W. 125th St.
NYC

Herb Callander, F.S.
CORE Northeastern Regional Office
48 W. 125 Th Street
NYC

Judy Howell, Task Force (Youth)
CORE Northeastern Regional Office
48 W. 125th St., NYC

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 3, 1965

Mr. Will Ussery
2338 Pine Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Will,

It seems to me we are in danger of operating either in duplicate, or worse—at cross purposes—in regard to Bogalusa. And to avoid either event, this letter is an effort to define the respective roles of the various elements involved in the Bogalusa situation.

I view both the Bogalusa community and San Francisco's Committee for Concern an independent entities as free to deal with each other or other agencies as seems to them most expedient in any circumstance. CORE's role in Bogalusa is carried out primarily through the Baton Rouge office. When that office finds there are needs in any local project which cannot be solved through the Baton Rouge office, it will usually communicate those problems to us here in New Orleans, We try to help them solve the problems. However, I do not thing it wise in the broad sense for the Baton Rouge office to proselyte directly for Bogalusa—or for any place else—without some prior discussion with us here. This is not because I lay claims to any degree of cominscience concerning local problems, but rather because it would be impossible for us to deal with problems (public relations, jails, bail, or injuries,) involving people whose presence might not even be known to us in that locality.

In the sense of the above I would strongly urge that you keep your roles as CORE representative, and Bogalusa Committee for Concern representative, separate.

This letter seems necessary because I recently received word that some people from California plan to come to Bogalusa. It is not clear to me whether they are coming as representatives of CORE or of the Committee. If the former, I would like for them to have filled out task force applications prior to their coming. As far as possible I would like for them to have been interviewed by you and or the CORE staff members for the West Coast. I would want to know what their job will be, and whether they have had any experience that they will make them especially suitable for what seems to be a critical immediate job. If they are coming as representatives of the Committee for Concern, then of course our job is simply to make them welcomed and help them as much as we can.

We have discussed among the staff the need for screening volunteers some place near the area of their residence. The enclosed letter to Ike Reynolds will make our position clear on that point.

Dick Gregory spoke Saturday night to a crowd of about 7 or 8 hundred people. He spoke for an hour an a half and I don't know when I have h eard a speech that long that held my attention so completely. The New Orleans paper reported that Gregory told the audience to "obey the law and follow your leaders."

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

file la - recruitment

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

MAY 7 1965

May 3, 1965

Mr. Isaac Reynolds
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Isaac,

We have had several discussions at the Southern office concerning the need for setting up screening stations for potential summer volunteers. Sunday's conversation with you sharpened up my concern about this matter; let me make a few suggestions along that line.

1. West Coast task force applicants should send filled out applications immediately to the CORE Western Regional Office or the nearest WAC member, whichever is closer.

2. The recipient of the application will arrange for a personal interview with the applicant, if at all possible, before May 22, 1965.

3. The completed application should be forwarded to the Southern Regional Office no later than May 22, 1965.

It seems to me that, with the help of Hal Brown in San Diego for the South, Dick Rapp for the Rocky mountain area perhaps some whom you could appoint in Portland and or Seattle such interviews could be arranged.

I realize this is very sketchy and leaves the burden of working out details to you. But I am working under pretty tight pressure now and will try to fill in when I send the memos to be distributed among chapters.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0275

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Allan Knight Chalmers
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Bishop C. D.
Martin Luther
David
A. Philip
Walter
Horace R.
C. R. Steele
Bishop W. J. Walls
Charles Zunser

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
Rudolph Shields
Wilfred Uhl
Ruth Turner
Alan Gartner
James Peck

STAFF
Richard Haley
Gordon Carey
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

May 4, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

George Wiley asked that I send this letter to you for your evaluation. Our policy in the last month, is to discourage people from starting new CORE chapters because of our lack of field staff to service them. I would suspect you would feel the same about this group in Georgia.

Will you send me the address of Earl Allen? I have been sending his mail to Tulsa CORE until receiving a letter today, from their treasurer, saying they had no one by that name.

Best to everyone.

Sincerely,

cc: G. Wiley ✓

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

copy sent to R.H.

MR. MORGAN STANFORD
CHAIRMAN
DR. JACOB ROTHSCHILD
1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
DR. EDWARD WEAVER
2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. SUJETTE CRANK
SECRETARY
MR. HUBERT JACKSON
TREASURER

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF
GREATER ATLANTA
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE 523-1581

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 20, 1965

APR 2 1 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Assistant to the National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Haley:

I am writing to you as the Executive Director of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations. The Atlanta Council is a bi-racial group which has, of recent date, become an independent organization. We were organizationally separated from our state body, the Georgia Council, by an action of the state board, representing a difference in our modus operandi. The Atlanta Council being given to more direct action than the Georgia Council, by virtue of its being a state and co-ordinating body, has been free to do.

At present our plans call for expansion particularly in the area of "grass roots" organization, i.e., of becoming a more inclusive group socially and economically than has heretofore been the case. Some discussion has gone on around the question of affiliating with other organizations. It is in this context that CORE was mentioned.

I should appreciate it, therefore, if you would send information about CORE, its organization, constitution, by-laws etc., to us. Such information would aid greatly in our future talks.

With thanks for your time, I am

Yours truly,

Robert Carey

Robert Carey
Executive Director

RC/ag

COPY

Mayor Victor H. Schiro
City Hall
New Orleans, Louisiana

May 4, 1965

Dear Sir:

The City of New Orleans has witnessed six nocturnal bombings in less than 2 months. With the prospect of another summer of increased activity in the area of civil rights, we urge that you not wait until New Orleans resembles Birmingham before taking a public position on this matter--a matter which has become a municipal disgrace.

We call on you to invoke the full powers of your office to solve past bombings and deter future tragedy. Specifically, we suggest:

1. That you make a forceful public statement denouncing these bombings in the strongest possible terms;

2. That you resolve and announce your intention to have those apprehended for these crimes prosecuted to the fullest extent possible;

3. That you instruct the New Orleans Police Department to be especially vigorous in its investigation of all bombings, and that you make this fact known to the public;

4. That you make a special request of the public for information about these bombings, specifying to whom those with information should communicate and guaranteeing anonymity for those who offer information;

5. That you offer a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the bombings;

6. That you propose to the City Council an ordinance which will provide the stiffest possible penalties for acts of bombing; and

7. That you publicly seek the cooperation of the Governor and the authorities of neighboring parishes for these investigations and deterrents.

Bombings are real; they cannot and must not be ignored. The cowardly maniacs who perpetrate such crimes can only take comfort from the City's failure to mobilize public opinion and assistance against them. The citizens of New Orleans have the right to expect that their highest elected official will give his own highest priority to the protection of their property and lives.

We submit that the time for the Mayor of New Orleans to act is now. It will be of little use and less comfort for you to be decisive aftersomeone has been injured or killed. We are confident that your adoption of these suggestions will have a salutory effect and will do credit to our city.

Respectfully,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Steven H. Rubin
President, Louisiana Civil Liberties Union

COPY

NEW ORLEANS BOMBINGS - MARCH AND APRIL, 1965

March 9, 1965	Sacred Heart of Jesus Church, a "white" church, bombed two days after an interracial Catholic meeting was held in it
March 13, 1965	residence of a minister, well-known for involvement in civil rights matters
March 21, 1965	store owned by chairman of New Orleans Anti-Defamation League
April 12, 1965	residence and car of mother of a young woman (Newcomb College student) who has been involved in integration activities
April 29, 1965	a home in the St. Thomas Project (New Orleans public housing), that of the first Negro family to move into a "white" project
April 30, 1965	residence of a Negro woman

May 5, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I understand that Charles Fenton is no longer working for CORE in Jonesboro. Will you please let me know who is in charge of that project now.

Thanks!

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka

La. Projects

May 13, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Director
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Richard:

In referance to yours of Maygh 31st, I do not see the need for a special Louisiana bank account at the present time, but I am referring the whole matter to Ed Day for consideration and possible implementation if it seems desirable.

Sincerely,

George Wiley
Associate National Director

GW:nm

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
[redacted]
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

March 31, 1965

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

May 17, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Director, Southern Regional Office
2200 Bryadoe Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I am approving Randy Glenn's reinstatement effective April 21st, so that he will get his current check for the month. I have a lot of reservations about his going to Alabama, apparently without getting permission from anyone. Did you authorize the assignment?

Chris Sprowal is being added, effective April 14th; James Brown is being added, effective May 19th (He is to be supported from funds to be given by the Bogalusa Committee for Concern in San Francisco). They will support an additional person from Bogalusa. Could you supply me with a name? I am also authorizing the addition of Cassandra Williams in North Florida, effective May 19th.

Frankly, we're just not in a position to make further additions at this time.

Sincerely,

George

George D. Wiley
Associate National Director

GDWrm

June 4, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

I received a letter from a group called the Dayton Alliance for Racial Equality asking that we recommend our Task Force rejects to them for work on a Summer Project they are planning in Dayton. I answered yesterday telling them to write to you for information.

Now it seems that a representative of the group was in N.Y. today and spoke to George Wiley about the project and he wants to look into it and if the group is "legit" he will send a flyer explaining the project with our rejection letter. In any case I'm sure he will be in touch with you about it.

Hope things are not <u>too</u> hectic down your way!

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Dept. of Organization

Copy to Gordon Carey

APR 3 1964

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street Room203
New Orleans Louisiana 70113

31 March 1964

Mr. M.J. Jones
Research Coordinator
The Chattanooga Council for Cooperative Action
433½ East Ninth Street
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jones:

Miss Mary Hamilton, CORE field secretary, made a special request that she be assigned to attend the CCCA Regional Conference. Miss Hamilton is interested because she has worked in Tennessee - being at various times in Oak Ridge, Lebanon, and as far west as Jackson. Knowing this, I readily fell in accord with her suggestion.

However, Miss Hamilton is presently quite ill, and her doctor refuses permission for her to work during the next thirty days. My alternate selection is Mr. Marvin Robinson, CORE field secretary presently assigned to Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky.

Mr. Robinson was one of the leaders of the first direct action among students at Southern University. Since joining the CORE staff he was one of the liaison team that worked with the CORE Freedom Walkers last spring. Subsequently he played a magnificent role in the campaign in Gadsden, Alabama last year.

Mr. Robinson is a polished speaker; I am confident he will do full justice to the proposed topic, "The Present Civil Rights Thrust from the Vantage Point of CORE."

I wish the conference every success.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Associate National Director

RH:ch
cc: Gordon Carey
Marvin Robinson

May 21, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Like a jerk I sent you the original letter from Atlanta and did not make a copy to kepp in my file. I will refer the matter to McCain as you suggested if you will send me the letter.

Hope all is well with you.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka

MAY 17 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 12, 1965

Mrs. Maxine Skurka
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

I agree with the general policy of discouraging formation of new chapters. However, I think each potential applicant must be judged on its own merits. A group that is already formed and operating may be able to help us in numerous ways such as might not be the case in a fledgling group that is just beginning.

I strongly urge that Jim McCain go over to Atlanta to meet with the group as soon as possible and return a recommendation. I feel the advantages of a base in Atlanta are too obvious for me to enumerate at this point.

I do not have Earl Allen's address. He can be contacted through Dallas, Texas CORE. I would suggest that this be done soon, because Earl is planning to move to Houston in the near future.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

JUN 14 1965

June 10, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

This is a formal recommendation of George Raymond Jr. for change of classification from Task Force worker to Field Secretary.

There are three bases on which I make this recommendation. First, George shows an awareness that effective community work extends beyond direct action. He has at various times worked with FDP, the people attempting to set up a Co-Op in Madison County, farmers leagues in Ma dison and one other county, and presently with some workers trying to form a union. Second, I note the affectiveness he has in dealing both with people in communities and with staff. Notwithstanding his youth, he seems to have the personality that gets respect and cooperation for projects for which he is engaged. Third, he has been a Task Force worker for over two years, during which time he went through the most brutal days in the early part of the Mississippi conflict.

I could mention other things, especially his personal courage and what I take to be a remarkable intuition for the right thing to do at a given time. Like any of the rest of us, he has personal problems which have caused difficulties and will continue to do so. However, I feel without qualification that George Raymond is presently one of the people on Task Force who deserves the recognition afforded by a promotion. I trust you will act on this at the earliest opportunity.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

file - So. Office

June 18, 1965

Mr Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Enclosed is a list of those who have received Community Development Fellowships for CORE Projects in the South. The list indicates the name of the person and the project. I have also enclosed a list of those whose applications have been rejected by the Selection Committee because they failed to meet our criteria.

If there are any applicants who are not on either list, please let me know. If you have any further applicants, please let me know right away.

We shall require from you (this has already been cleared with George Wiley) the following for the recipients of the Community Development Fellowships:

(a) A comprehensive preliminary training program.

(b) Supervision and assistance in securing suitable living and eating facilities (Fellows will pay their own room and board, however, out of their Fellowship grant or personal funds).

(c) Training and supervision in a work assignment related to the Fellow's academic or professional interests.

(d) The use of the project's transportation, communication, and office facilities on a basis of practical equality with the project's own employees and volunteer workers.

(e) All possible instruction and supervision in matters of health, physical safety, and legal security.

(f) Other necessary matters that may arise.

-more-

We have already made a grant to CORE for the cost of this work.

I have enclosed a check for $200 and a travel grant for $40 for Cathy Barrett. However, this should be transmitted to her only if she plans to re-enter school in the fall. If not, these checks should be returned to the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. Also, Archie Hunter has been advanced $15 from this office for travel. This should be returned to us immediately. Please see that this is done.

I know that supervising these students will be a burden upon you. I hope that the experience for them will be stimulating and of value in the pursuit of their careers in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Rich

MR:hm
Enclosures

Checks - 32 checks in the amount of $200 each
1 check in the amount of $85 - Archie Hunter's travel
1 check in the amount of $40 - Kathy Barrett's travel

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Mr. George Wiley

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP RECIPIENTS

Louisiana Project

Susanne Ballard
*Kathy Barrett
Louvert T. Breckenridge
Cathy Cade
Herman Carter
Emile J. Dupre
Martin Fassler
Alyce Ann Gay
Archie Hunter
Margelene Jennings
Michael Kinsler
Beverly D. Lee
Geraldine J. Maddock
Patricia D. Morrow
Dorothy B. Nance
James Oppel
Daniel E. Paik
Bernardine L. Porche
Doratha Smith
Pamela C. Smith
Shirley Thompson
Ernestina Vanderpool
Adam Weber
Rosemary Williams
Robert M. Wilson, Jr.

South Carolina Project

Mazie Lee Butler
Horace Godwin
Mary V. Robinson
Brenda Thompson
Johnny Lee Watson

Adrienne McClellan, Jack Watlington — Their applications do not indicate with what project they will be working with. When you find out, please let us know.

*Kathy Barrett - See our letter, page two, paragraph two

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP - REJECTS

Dorothy J. Banks

Robert Lee Ford

Lon Clay Hill

Katrena Jackson

John S. Patterson

Diane Ramsey

Joel Rubenstein

Samuel Williams

Mark Shilen - rejected Fellowship

La. Project - staff

JUL 7 1965

July 2, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is a list of 14 additional persons who have received Community Development Fellowships to work on projects sponsored by CORE in your area. The requirements mentioned in my letter of June 18, 1965 applies to these students as well.

I understand that several of those who received Fellowships of that date have not shown up on the project. I would appreciate receiving the list so that we can stop payment on any checks which may have been issued to them.

Also enclosed is a list of the applicants which were rejected.

I do hope that the projects go well, and that the students derive substantial benefit from them.

Sincerely,

Marv

MR:hm
Enclosures

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Mr. George Wiley

July 2, 1965

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP RECIPIENTS

North Florida Project (Quincy)

Sidney Daniels

Emmitt Tribue

Bettye A. Galloway

North Carolina Project

Minnie Lee Fuller

William V. Harris

David C. Riley

South Carolina Project

Walter B. Robinson

Louisiana Project

Judith Fleiss

William Michael Jones

Nicholas R. Lawrence

William J. Madden

Hugh D. Robbins

Dan Rosenberg

Eddie Scott

Terry Poe - pending

July 2, 1965

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS - REJECTS

Helen Addison

Patsy Jean Boone

Eric Reed Holt

Othelyn Little

Michael Lamont Robinson

Anthony Scott

July 14, 1965

Bookkeeping Department
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jean,

I note with satisfaction that Sears Buckley's check has now been raised to the regular figure for Louisiana. It is entirely due to my own over sight that the same request has not been made for Richard Tinsley. Would you please see that Tinsley's check is raised to the regular $44.89 byweekly figure, beginning at the issuance of the nect check.

Rudolph Lombard has indicated he does not wish to be carried on any section of the CORE payroll, Task force, Field Fellowship or otherwise.

Judith Rollins states that she did not receive her check for the last pay period, would you please check this to see if one was issued to her? Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc Maxine Skurka

Staff - Field

July 16, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Per our telephone conversation of Wednesday, I have removed Oretha Castle from the payroll, effective as of her last previous check.

Charles Currier has voluntarily reduced his stipend to $1.00 per pay period. I have raised Dick Tinsley from $15 to $25 per week.

I will await instructions from you as to the fate of Randy Glenn.

Sincerely,

George A. Wiley
Associate National
Director

GAW:nm

AUG 5 1965

COPY COPY COPY

August 1, 1965

Miss Jean Jones
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Jean,

The following two people have resigned and their names should be dropped from the payroll as of the last pay period: Matthew Suarez and Thomas Valentine.

I have not yet been able to get clarification of the paycheck which Judith Rollins did not receive on July 3rd. Please see if you can find out anything about this.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

cc: George Wiley
Maxine Skurka

August 3, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2009 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Will you please send to me as soon as possible a complete list of CORE field staff (paid Task Force as well) in the South & their addresses. I find that I am losing complete touch with our staff people and that there are projects in La. I don't even know about.

Alan Hurdus (my brother by the way) and Lenny Davidman -- both of their applications are in the Southern Office, are leaving tomorrow for South Carolina. They will be working with Frank Robinson on V.R. for the month of August.

When will we see you in New York? You haven't been around here in a long time. My best to all.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

August 3, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I have received the enclosed letter and am forwarding it to you. The other day in the Times, there was an article about SCOPE pulling out of Mobile. According to the article, there was a lot of community politics involved. This might however, be a fertile field for us to explore.

Yours truly,

Alan Gartner

AG/rp

enc.

August 9, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Don Feinfeld, a Summer Volunteer in South Casolina, has left the project and returned home to New York. His father put up $500.00 bond money that was send to the special fund through your office. Please return the money as soon as possible to Mr. Theodore Feinfeld, 79 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Thank you for seeing to this at once.

Hope all is well -- regards to all.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

off as of 8/11/65 7/28/65 gr
George Wiley

August 10, 1965

Mr. Randy Glenn
908 Highland Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Randy,

In respect to our conversation of some two weeks ago, I propose the following.

That you arrange for some one to take over your responsibilities in Montgomery;

That you arrange to leave as soon as practical--hopefully within seven days. This office will mail you a ticket from Montgomery to Cleveland;

That you continue to work out the fund-raising program with Cleveland CORE;

That you seriously look into the matter of a change of occupation, at least on a temporary basis.

In addition to a ticket and travel expense for your trip, CORE will retain you on payroll for six weeks after the present pay period. That is, your official termination date will be September 21, 1965.

There are several reasons for this decision. We are cutting expenses wherever we can; I don't need to sing CORE's sad song of sixpence to you, I know. Moreover, your project is jsut so far removed--not just geogrsphically, either--from the rest of the southern program. Our communication has been rare, my knowledge of your work is vague.

Most of all I'm trying, little by little to get workers who have done intesive field work to move out of the center of things, at least for a while. As far as we can tell from past experience, this seems a wise precaution to protect workers from possible serious emotional damage.

Your ticket will arrive in a few days. We all hope you will get a good return on your fund-raising event. Keep in touch and

Take care,

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

RH/ds
cc Wiley
Shurka

August 12, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Bryade Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

It might be early to think about next summer, but the enclosed article leads me to raise questions as to whether we ought not make contact with Cogen about our being included in MFDP next year.

Also, I have a letter from a young lady who is a June, 1965 graduate of the University of California. Her courses included a major in Spanish, and a minor in English. She has also had "some experience tutoring and voluntary teaching." She'd like to teach in the South. I've written to her to ascertain how long she would be available, and whether she could work on our Task Force salary of $25 per week. In any case, is she of interest to you?

I'm sorry about the mess-up on the press release regarding the Voting Rights Bill? But, as you know, I naively assumed that something coming out of the holy of holies - that is the Southern Office - would be accurate.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

August 20, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

Here is the information on the young lady about whom I wrote you last week. Would you please contact her directly as to whether she is of interest to you? Thank you.

Yours truly,

Alan Gartner

AG/rp

enc.

August 25, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Just checking if you knew that the Canton and Meridian centers were in need of T-Shirts. They had written me in the spring and I wrote that we were out of them and would send them as soon as they arrived. I understand that you now have a supply in the Southern office. Mrs. Catherine Crowell wanted 5 dozen and C.O. Chinn just asked for a supply.½

Best regards

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

Send 2.
Ask Haley Order for T. Shirts

May 26, 1965

Mrs. Catherine Crowell
Meridian Freedom House
513 25th Avenue
Meridian, Miss.

Dear Mrs. Crowell:

I am very sorry but we have run out of T-Shirts. I have asked ther person in charge to order a new batch and we will certainly send out to you 5 dozen when we get them in.

Anything else we can do -- please write and tell us.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

513-25 Ave
Meridian, Miss.
May 20, 1965

MAY 24 1965

Care
38-Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Sir,

I would like to make a request for the following. 5 doz Shirts (Freedom T. Shirts) and as many Care Pins as you can send

We are planning our summer program and the items mention will be greatly needed

Yours in Peace + Freedom,
Meridian C. O. F. O.
513-25 Ave
Meridian, Miss.
/Mrs. Catherine Revell/

September 1, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

As I understand that the Louisiana State Office has been moved to New Orleans, and further that Ronnie is coming up here next week, I'm sending this to you to be forwarded to the appropriate person in Jonesboro.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

AG/rp
enc.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

SEP 8 1965

September 2, 1965

Dear Mr. Cogan:

I know something of the work which has been carried on by members of Northern AFT locals in Freedom Schools in the South. I would like to suggest that it is not too early to begin to assess the possibilities for next year. If there is any way that this office can assist you in such an assessment, we will surely do this.

On our own part we are very hopeful of being able to call on AFT to help in working out this problem in some additional areas. For instance, Louisiana has the highest percentage of illiteracy of any of the 50 states. I would be interested in your reaction.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Haley

RH:rmd
cc: Mr. Alan Gartner, CORE - NYC

Mr. Charles Cogan
American Federation of Teachers
New York, New York

Dear Alan,

Since I don't have the address of the AFT here, would you please forward this to Charles Cogan.

RH Richard

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

SEP 16 1965

September 13, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

I'm afraid some confusion will develop about just who has been recommended from southern staff to attend the Cornell workshop. I gave Joyce Ware a list of names Tuesday, advising her there might be some changes later. Here is the list as of today, September 10.

2 key Trip
1200 mile round trip

Bruce Baines, 103 N. 10th Street, Monroe, La.
Isaac Reynolds, 917½ N. Tonti St., New Orleans
Richard Tinsley,
George Smith, c/o George Raymond, 838 Lutz St., Canton, Miss.
George Raymond, 838 Lutz Street, Canton, Mississippi
Eva Young, General Delivery, Philadelphia, Mississippi
W. Emerson Brown, 317 W. Bartlette St., Sumter, S. C.
Spiver Gordon, Rt. 3 Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida
Oretha Castle, 917 N. Tonti St., New Orleans, La.
Matthew Suarez, c/o CORE Southern Office, New Orleans

After Dave returns from South Carolina, he and I will discuss the practicability of his attendance. We'll communicate with you on that as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

September 14, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2200 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Ronnie Moore, now working in the Organization Department, has asked me to get the following information from you. He wants a financial report of the Southern Region including bills outstanding as well as all money owed to field staff, names and address of all task force workers, location of all projects (including addresses, telephone numbers and project directors) in Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida, up-to-date reports on each project, and a complete description of all cars in La., S.C., Florida, and Mississippi (rough draft made by Ronnie enclosed).

As you can imagine it is very difficult for this department to operate at all without at least this minimal information. Thank you for letting us have it as soon as you can.

Regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

September 15, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

On the basis of my personal knowledge of their inactivity or non-existende, I would like to recommend the following chapters in Louisiana for disaffiliation: DeRidder CORE, East Feliciana CORE, Shreveport CORE, and West Ascension CORE.

Could you kindly ask that a staff member check on the chapters in question and send a report to me post haste. In my opinion the chapters should be disaffiliated becarse of non-existence or inactivity based on Section I of Article V, Constitution and By-Laws of the Congress of Racial Equality.

I am trying to compile an up-to-date report on chapters throughout the country. Pray for me.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie Moore, Field Secretary
Department of Organization

RM:ms

Ronnie

Richard Haley

July 14, 1965

Mr. Ronnie Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie: Richard

We have received a complaint from Mrs. Gloria Lawrence regarding the operation of the Headstart project in New Roads. Mrs. Lawrence reports a number of irregularities in the program: 1) setting up the program without the knowledge of the community; 2) refusing to meet with the community when requested to do so; 3) use of the PTA name without the consent of the organization; 4) serious irregularities in hiring of teachers; 5) improprieties in the charges to parents for transporting their children, and 6) failure to respond to any of these and other charges.

Before I go any further on this - the parents have asked me to do whatever is necessary to stop the program - I would like advice from you and other members of our staff in Pointe Coupee.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:nm

302 Parent, Street
New Roads, Louisiana
July 3, 1965

JUL 9 19[illegible]

James Farmer
National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Jim:

Please do whatever is necessary to stop operation-headstart. Inclosed is information of descrimination and other false representation of P.T.A.

We know that the program is good and needed for New Roads, La. However we feel that the toms should not be allowed to remain in command in the light of what they have done. There were two civil rights workers who had application for jobs and they were not only denied jobs, but it was done in such a way as to say here again we are punishing all freedom fighters and the reward goes to the toms.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation. Note: Jim that we are not selfish to wish the program stopped permantly, only until such time as we can have an investigation.

Yours for Freedom,
Miss Gloria Lawrence
Miss. Gloria Lawrence

Operation-Headstart
New Roads, Louisiana (Pointe Coupee Parish)

We are requesting that the program known as operation-headstart be discontinued or stopped until their have been a full investigation. We have tried unsuccessfully to discuss this matter with those persons in charge and have been refused each time. Our complaints are as follows:

The committee was set up without the knowledge of the community. This is the same pattern that certain people have used for years. Setting themselves up to represent the total community without that community having any knowledge of being represented and refusing to meet with the community when they are asked to do so.

We do not know who the director, the assistance director, the members of the steering committee nor the parents who have children attendind the school.

The director might be Edward Nelson, Sylvester Nyeulory, John Saizon or Alex Palmer. We have gone to each of these persons listed and have asked each one individually if he was the director, each have told us that they could not give this information out.

The president of the P.T.A. Authorized the use of the Parent-teacher-associations name without the consent of parents and teachers. Because present at that meeting was only one parent and several teachers that had been contacted by phone. These same teachers are the ones that were on the screening board and are the same ones that were hired. We asked for a public meeting to reorganize the committee but was refused by Mr. Edward Nelson. We asked to see the application that was sent to Washington but was refused this also.

The following teachers were on the processing of application committee:

Mrs. Mary Mae Palmer

Mrs. Mary Lou Lecour

Mrs. Delores Litterman

These same teachers had applications for jobs and were hired. So in essence these three ladies processed their own application and approved them. A clear case of application descrimination.

Mrs. Rose Mary Nelson Johnson was taken an application to her home told by Mrs. Delores Litterman that all she needed to do was to fill it because she Mrs. Litterman was on the processing committee and would surely approve her friends application. Mrs. Johnsons application was approved.

Mrs. Litterman also took an application to Mrs. Josephine Martin Richard, yes Mrs. Richards application was approved.

Mr. Nelson told Mr. Matthew Battiesto that the deadline for filing application was June 5, 1965. Mr. Battiesto had his application filed and in the hands of Mr. Nelson not later then May 31, 1965. Yet when Mr. Battiesto went to investigate after not recieving an answer from the committee he first talked to Mr. John Nelson and was told by him (first lie) that his, Mr. Battiesto application came in a half hour too late. Further investigation by Mr. Battiesto when he talked with Mr. Edward Nelson was told that the reason his application was rejected was because he had no permanent address.

Note: on the application that Mr. Battiesto submitted he put 302 parent,jb. New Roads, La. as his permanent address. Then Mr. Nelson said after being caught in a lie By Mr. Battiesto that he could not send him a notice because he was too busy. On contacting Mr. Alex Palmer Mr. Battiesto was told that he did not know what happen to his application because he Mr. Palmer was going to L.S.U this

and know nothing of the program, yet he is supposed to be on the board of directors. Another applicatent Miss. Sylvia Hill was told the same thing that she did not have a permanent home address. Both Mr. Battiaste and Miss. Hill Have finish college and have college degrees. Both of these people are civil right workers, have been for several years and have never been allowed to work in New Roads, La.

Several persons went to the school to ask if they might set in on the classes and were told that they could not by Mr. Edward Nelson. One of the persons was Mrs Annie B. Walker who have a child in the school.

Mrs. Delores Walker who is working as a don mother is also charging several parents money to transport their children to school.

The bus driver Mr. Hebert do not know by whom he was hired all he knows is that one day he goes home and his wife informs him thatth that he have a job with operation-headstart driving a bus.

We have tried time and again to get a meeting with the officials in charge and have failed. We feel that we are justified in asking for a full investigation and reorginizating of the committee.

Miss. Leola Hood
Miss Gloria Laurence
Mrs. Riley Francois
Miss. Sylvia Hill
Mr. M. Battiste
811 St. Mary, St.
New Roads. La

September 22, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is my reaction touyour budget. I know you are going to curse me out when you see it, However, I don't think that we should elaborate on CORE's financial situation. I know, you know, we all know that we are broke!

Please send, as soon as possible, your reaction to my reaction to your budget.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary
Department of Organization

RMM:ms

September 24, 1965

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is one bill I was unable to pay. Will you take care of it for me. This is both tentative and final.

8

Love,

Ronnie M. Moore

September 24, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

I recently spoke at Floyd Patterson House, a rehabilitation school for boys between the ages of 8 and 12. They are interested in corresponding with some children of the same age in the South. Will you please send them the names and addresses of some people of this age group that you have met in the South.

Their address is Floyd Patterson House, 208-210 East 18th Street, New York 3, New York.

Thank you for seeing to this as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary
Department of Organization

RMM:ms
cc: Mr. Henry Hicks
Floyd Patterson House

September 24, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

Ronnie Moore asked that I send you the two enclosed letters for your office to take care of. I expect they are self-explanatory.

Hope you are well. This place has been a mad house the last few days - the organization department especially with Ronnie and McCain seeing who could give me more work. Thank God it's Friday!

Take care.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

September 29, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is a check for $5.00.

By now I am pretty sure that the bills for Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida are building up because of the number of people on payroll. Because of this it is very important to have your reaction to the proposed budget. Ed and Wiley claim that they will put the budget in operation within the next week or so. In ofder for this to be done, it is imperative that we have the list of bills on hand to be paid from the whole Southern Region.

We will be able to have 26 people working as Southern Task Force. If you will send us the names of additional people you want added we will be glad to put them on payroll.

I know that you are probably busy because of the hurricane but this information is needed as soon as possible.

Take care.

Sincerely yours,

Ronnie M. Moore
Organization Department

October 1, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

I was very suprised to receive a letter from your office of an urgent nature demanding an immediate reply. However, I am sending undersseparate cover, the Chapter Chairman list for the country. I would like to know when you will take time to answer my letters. It is important that we receive from you the following information:

1. A list of bills on hand for the Southern Region.

2. A list of the additional task force workers for the Southern Region.

3. A regional field report

If you cannot get us #3 at least reply to #1 and #2 so that we can send you the money you need.

Sincerely,

Ronnie M. Moore
Department of Organization

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick,

As you requested, I got in touch with Joel Rubenstein. He will not be returning to the South.

If you could send me the home address of Ernestine Van der Poole, we could clear up her status also. Take care...

Best regards,

Ronnie Moore

October 15, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

We have sent the enclosed letter to Miss Gordan today. The reason we have asked Ann Arbor CORE to cycle the money to us is our feeling that we do better acting as a conduit to the south than having individual chapters making their own contacts.

Sincerely yours,

AG/rwb

Alan Gartner

So 84

November 24, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing the copy of a letter we received from the Medical Committee for Human Rights regarding a possible boycott of Crown-Zellerbach. A number of persons have raised questions of a boycott, but a half-hearted one will certainly not be effective. Do you feel we are ready to call for a boycott as yet?

Sincerely,

George A. Wiley
Associate National Director

GAW:ns
Enclosure

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

October 7, 1965

Dr. Alonzo Yerby
Commissioner, New York City Department of Hospitals
130 Worth Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Yerby:

We have recently learned that the New York City Department of Hospitals, as well as other city agencies, are using Crown-Zellerbach paper products in their procurement institutions. Perhaps you are aware of the important role played by the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation in Bogalusa, Louisiana. The paper mill is the financial and political mainstay of this small city which has recently gained national attention because of its gross racial brutality.

Crown-Zellerbach has strenuously maintained discriminatory hiring practices and has in no way contributed to the easing of the racial crisis which continues in Bogalusa. They have refused to include Negroes in many job categories and in training courses of every kind.

The Committee feels that the relationship of the New York City Department of Hospitals to such a corporation must be re-evaluated immediately. It is hoped that the relationship will be terminated, with a full explanation of such action being supplied to the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration of this vital matter, I am

Most sincerely,

(Miss) J. Brandberger, L.E.
Corresponding Secretary

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Executive Secretary
Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. J. Forbes
Executive Director
National Medical Committee for Human Rights

So Office

DEC 18 1965

December 14, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Director
CORE, Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana, 70113

Dear Dick:

I received your letter of December 10, 1965 which included a partial payment on my expense deficit of $1,314.52. I am retaining the check for $50.00; matter of fact I have cashed it already. However, please consider the matter closed. About one month ago I wrote off the debt with National CORE for a settlement of $500.00. Due to the fact that I settled for such a small amount, I informed George Wiley that I was going to keep your payment.

Many thanks. Take care, and see you in New Orleans around January 5 or earlier.

Sincerely,

Ronnie Moore

RM/rk

cc: George Wiley
38 Park Row, New York

January 10, 1966

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director of CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Floyd,

Conflicts between our schedules have made it impossible for me to speak to you since you were elected to your new post. First of all, please accept my belated congratulations. Second, be assured that we on the southern staff are moving right along in the same step and same direction as always; our relationship is to the National Director as a CORE officer, rather than limited to some particular person. Surely we all regret Jim's leaving, but we also look forward with keen anticipation to new approaches and ideas coming from you.

I would like to get some suggestion from you as to the most convenient time for you to meet with the southern staff. You mentioned to Doris that this might be good about ten days from now, but let me introduce another event that may color your thinking about the date.

The Bogalusa Voters League is holding a big affair on January 28 in connection with the first anniversary of the resurgence of the League as a real force in Bogalusa. They have asked if you can come down to be the speaker. There are several reasons why this would be a good engagement for you to take:

1. Good news coverage if properly built up.
2. Bogalusa is a good platform for your first major policy statement in the South.
3. CORE and the Voters League are presently "Just Friends, Lovers No More".

It would certainly save time and expense for you if you could do the two chores---Bogalusa and the staff meeting---in one trip. Think about it and let me know.

I'm sure there are a number of specific things you want to discuss in staff meeting. We will also try to draw together what seem to be the most important points in our own thinking. I'll have to talk to other staff members about this; presently I can only say we're interested in implementation of Task Force salary proposals by the finance committee, and in settling transportation problems for the field staff.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley

Floyd McKissick

S. Office
Correspondence

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF
CORE
RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

March 8, 1966

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Dr. George A. Wiley
associate national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M.Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS

Floyd B. McKissick, Esq.
chairman
Wilfred Ussery
1st vice-chairman
Lincoln Lynch
2nd vice-chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Bill Bradley
treasurer

STAFF

James McCain
director of organization
Richard Haley
southern regional director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
Alan Gartner
fund raising director
James Peck
CORElator editor

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

Because of the pressing financial condition of the National organization, it is my feeling that the changes I'm about to suggest must take place inorder that CORE move forward. From where I sit, the expenses and salary arrangements for field staff working in the Southern office are exceedingly high, thus placing a great financial burden on the total organization. We have not been able to acquire the necessary number of field secretaries to cover the Norhhern chapters because we realize there are some priorities insofar as the South is concerned, however, I feel that the proposed changes are necessary. They are as follows:

1. Ed Hollander be offered a field secretaries position in the Mid-West.

2. Dave Dennis be offered a field secretaries position on the West coast.

3. Southern office should operate with yourself and one secretary.

Realizing the burden of responsibility in maintaining financial records, therefore, I suggest that project directors be responsible for sending to the National office the exact location of each field secretary and task force worker so that checks will be sent directly to the individual.

With the above changes in mind there would be no need to maintain an office the size that the present one is. I would therefore suggest that you make some arrangements for smaller quarters that would cost less than we are presently paying.

I would further suggest, if George Raymondis not coming back, that you make Mrs. Annie Devine the official project director of Mississippi.

I see these changes as taking place immediately after the run-off election of Nils Douglas.

We await your immediate response to the above proposed changes. They will not be popular with everyone, however, we cannot financially afford to please a few at the cost of the entire organization.

Yours For Freedom,
Herbert Callender
Herb Callender
Director Of Organization

Mark

APR 7 1966

Southern Office Correspondence

April 6, 1966

Mr. Herb Callender
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Herb,

A review of our records indicates that we received from national office $650.89 in February and $909.79 in March. The enclosed photo copy from Fred Lacey speaks more eloquently than I ever could of the consuming frustration that must possess all of our staff as they reflect on project indebtness, programmatic impotence and a steady loss of community confidence.

What the South must have, if only to survive, is a higher priority in CORE'S list of needs that must be met. The letter I sent to Clora makes no allowance, as you know, for projects; nor will it be sufficient that one half be withheld from payment of field secretaries salaries to divert to projects. Even though I recommended this, I understand clearly that we will simply divide one sufficiency and produce two inadequacies.

The key to southern survival, I must say again, is a higher priority for southern needs. I'm sure I need not tell you that I do not speak of general program in the months to come, but of dire and present need. Please consider this letter at your earliest convenience, and let me know what you think is possible for CORE to meet those needs.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office

RH/lmw
Enclosure

[illegible] Road Project
[illegible]
Greenbrier Co. [illegible]

Mr. Haley,

Sadly, this project is getting bogged down for want
of any damn money.

I We've gotten our expense checks since Feb. 20.
Since there are 3 people now sharing these
subsistence checks, and the clerks must also pay all our
expenses now, — do you get the picture?

II Also your office owes me $41.99 for the trip I
was assigned to make up John Sprout to
Atlanta to the N.S.F... Where is that money?
I was forced to use a whole subsistence check
to pay for the gasoline expenses there and back.
And I filed the expense report nearly a month ago.

III We have no money to pay for rooms or board
the people we are staying with are poor,
and need the money we cost them in eatin food.
The man is about to lose his job because he
[illegible]

pechenwoods for ~~$4 or $5~~ a day to keep her household going.

For Christ sake - what the hell kind of work does it matter if we do when we've got to be living off people like this, and not even able to meet our own project expenses.

Please send some money!

Like:

1. 7lb. 41.79 you already owe me for tattoo tip
2. Express check since Feb. 20.

Peace,

Fred Lacey

APR 11 1966

April 8, 1966

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Floyd,

In conversations with Ed Hollander concerning his future in CORE, he has advised me he plans to leave the CORE staff about June 1. Both he and I are hopeful that any important early changes of policy or personnel in CORE's public relations department will be effected soon enough that Ed's presence can be utilized in "breaking-in" the person(s) assigned to the South.

The imminence of this leavetaking after Ed's long association with southern staff will require some sharp adjustments, both personal and organizational. As to the personal, those affected will naturally follow their own dictates. As to the organizational, it seems the following comments have some pertinence:

I would suggest that you and Don(perhaps others) carefully peruse the report which Ed submitted to NAC in October, 1965. From this reading there likely would develop discussions and decisions on:

a. whether PR for the South will be conducted by transient (from New York) or stationary(in the South) personnel;

b. feasibility of a southern newsletter, or one including regular, special or other type of treatment of southern news;

c. tapes of interviews; project profiles(these need outlets if they are to be considered useful.)

d. feasibility of photography show, book or pamphlet;

e. list of most important news contacts Ed has accumulated, with helpful comments on same;

f. projection of PR program at least into early fall, with suggested budget.

I would further suggest there is some urgency to these considerations. Don and Ed have already begun communication and will doubtless discuss these and other points. At an early date this exchange could be broadened to include those others of us who will be directly affected by the changing situation. No doubt you also have reactions and suggestions. I hope you will communicate them to us here, that we can keep abreast of things.

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard Haley

90 Core.

April 13, 1966

Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Ed Hollander
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick and Ed:

I was under the impression, from my last trip to Bogalusa that John Hamilton was operating the Freedom School. If no Freedom School is in actual operation then we cannot do a story about it.

I think we need a story right away on the projects that we do have and I will trust the judgment of all of you to develop a story on the projects we are now involved in. Proceed then, in this direction and let me hear from you very shortly.

I will discuss with Don Smith the proposals outlined regarding public relations in the Southern Office before making any decisions, as I did not know that Ed would be leaving on June 1. This is a matter that requires some thinking. You will hear from me in the very near future in this regard.

With best regards,

Very truly yours,

FLOYD B[illegible].McKISSICK
National Director

FBMcK/cs

MAY 5 1966

Talked by Phone
on May 20, 66

~~April~~
May 2, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick, Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Floyd,

We of the Southern Office have been ever so "generous" in our advice to you and Herb on the minimum needs of the CORE southern program and the office here. In view of the outside financial pressures that must have bean bearing down on National Office at the time of our talks, I think you must be commended for your efforts to find a meeting-ground between our points of view.

A problem somewhat related to the general subject area of our talks, impels me to write for some light. Briefly, it's this.

I know of course that our money situation is critical. However, I don't know <u>how</u> critical. Moreover, I get no information from New York that I can use in communication with the staff. What they want to know is: Will we get salary checks or not? Will they be full checks or less? Will they be late? If so, when should we expect them? That same set of questions would be repeated in regard to project expense money.

It seems to me we could best serve the projects in this matter by two procedures: (1)a more or less general statement from you, summarizing what has been done in fund-raising and fund-raising prospects and what, on the basis of that, you can reasonably predict in project support for the next few months; (2)bi-weekly advance notice ofwhat to expect in salaries and project money.

I have some idea of the problems involved in filling such a request. I know, for instance, that sometimes you don't know---even as late as the scheduled date of issue---whether payroll can be met. But whatever the problem, project morale will be better if our people have received some word.

The other half of the picture has to do with the southern office itself. Information for the field is piling up, reports from the field are piling up, applications from summer volunteers are coming in, bills

are coming in, inquiries---"What is CORE doing this summer?"---are coming in. The southern office is impotent; we say to staff, "No money yet." To all other communications we can only answer with a blank stare.....at the present, that also includes "requests for payment."

I think, then, that what I am saying is that my morale is also low. It is hardly possible for me to call a staff meeting or attend a staff meeting; there is no money for travel. Inasmuch as Dave has left and Ed will soon follow, the operation of the office has devolved to the point that you originally suggested---myself and secretary. I could go on, but it is not the purpose of this letter to "cry the blues." It is to say that I need to be able to see ahead, to plan, to propose, in terms of rock-hard realism. The requests outlined on page one would be sufficient to fulfill that need, also.

So I look forward to a letter or memorandum from you that will give us in the South a clear picture of the present and at least some tentative guidelines for the future. This can be of great value in working out a realistic program; I hope you are able to respond in the very near future.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Floyd B. McKissick
national director

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Wilfred Ussery
chairman
Lincoln Lynch
2nd vice-chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Bill Bradley
treasurer

STAFF

Carl Rachlin
general counsel
Don Smith
public relations director
Herbert Callender
director of organization
Richard Haley
director of southern region
James T. McCain
voter education-political education dept.
Norman Hall
fundraising director
Clora Coleman
Comptroller

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

448

May 4, 1966

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I have just received a call from the National Car Company regarding the four cars, which CORE has been renting from them since 1964. The representative advised me that, although these cars were to have been turned in by March 1, 1966, only two have been returned so far. According to their records the cars still out are #8127 originally assigned to Frank Robinson and #8130 assigned to George Raymond. According to the information which I received from the department of Organization, all of the cars had been returned. Apparently, this is not the case. Can you tell me when these cars will be turned in?

The National Car representative also advised me that the cars turned in are in the worse condition their company has ever seen. He states that they probably will not be able to sell the cars and that in any case they will have to bill us for repairs to the tune of well over a Thousand Dollars.

Please let me hear from you as quickly as possible regarding cars #8127 and #8130.

Sincerely yours,

Clora Coleman
Administrative Assistant

CC/ap
cc: Organization Dept.
Floyd McKissick

P.S. We have received bills on #8128 and #8129 totaling $1,386.42.

May 24, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Floyd,

There are several things to be considered in this letter; I'll take them up as they come to me.

I recently sent a "letter/report" to Lincoln outlining what is going on in Louisiana at present. It shows there is viable activity here, and I know the same is true of our work in the other southern states. Consequently I urge that CORE maintain at least a skeleton in the South. However, CORE obviously can't continue to maintain even the small southern staff---nor staff anywhere else--- at the present level of financial support. Moreover, I honestly cannot see significant improvement in CORE's finances for months to come---if then. From all that I get from national office, we're in long supply on bills and promises of help, but short supply on credit and hard cash. In this light, I propose that CORE maintain southern staff as listed below, and that all other southern staff members be placed on indefinite leave without pay:

Florida:	Spiver Gordon
Louisiana:	Isaac Reynolds
Mississippi:	George Raymond
South Carolina:	Jim McCain

(I would suggest that CORE join SEDF in funding a scholarship for Bruce Baines that would permit him to receive two or more years schooling; provided, of course, that we could persuade him of the value of it. There are a number of TF workers, too, whom I would recommend for this, both because they can profit from further education and because it would be an advantage to CORE to keep in contact with them. Their names are listed separately.)

This recommendation means that the abovementioned field secretaries would return to CORE's old method of operation---visiting local groups. They would be directly responsible to the national office. There would be no CORE-supported offices in the South; the national organization would be responsible for salaries and travel expenses of these four people. I figure that would average about $3000 per month for salary, car, food and housing.

I remember well that the "visiting field secretary" ceased to measure up to our needs as CORE grew. But note that in 1966 we will not be visitng the same kind of community as in 1958---or even 1962. Many small southern towns are organizing their own local groups. They're more confident now that federal legislation on civil rights has been passed, even when the legislation isn't enforced. They're growing more involved in politics. In short, they're much more able to develop and sustain themselves, with help through correspondence and periodic visits, than would have been possible three years ago.

I recommend that the Southern Office close no later than July 1, 1966. (This could also be an effective date for the above proposals.) I do not see the necessity for maintaining a regional office for the small scattered staff I have suggested. Even if I did, I would consider it unrealistic either to maintain this office or move to a smaller one, because we just are not getting any support at all from the national body.

I make this recommendation with great regret. The Southern Office did not live up to its full potential; but the potential <u>was</u> there---<u>is</u> there, and it's a shame that it must close. From time to time I could glimpse what the office could eventually be, through our staff discussions of proposals from research or program or public relations. But those goals could never be realized because we never ---I repeat, never---operated a single day of my two years here on a financial base that was both stable and progressive. Now, finally, the Southern Office has reached the point of no support, and I simply can't fight that battle any longer.

We certainly wish to maintain the telephone here until the time of close. Discontinuance either voluntarily or any other way will be a great disadvantage when we decide to resume service. So I'm emphasizing that National Office <u>must</u> send enough money to cover two months' rent(200.00) and one month's telephone bill(350.00). It goes without saying that in each case this is just partial payment. With those two items taken care of, we could carry the office at a slow limp until July 1. Meantime I would have informed our creditors to address further communications to New York. Records would have to be stored; I haven't figured out just where, but will find someplace.

My thoughts are not just confined to the Southern Office; I'm interested in CORE all over. First of all, we can't save the organization by just slicing all the flesh off the southern program. It seems to me that chapters---not staff---must bear the brunt of carrying on the work. A few years ago CORE's national office was a cubbyhole for three people who corresponded with a few field secretaries who, in turn, tried to organize CORE-groups out of local people who were willing but innocent. Now, CORE has helped immeasurably in building interest and some degree of expertise among local groups across the country. It seems to me it is up to those groups to keep CORE alive until we can come out from under the staggering debt.

I would suggest that:

1. Each RAC be responsible for its own field staff. At present I exclude the South from that; however, southern staff does receive a good deal of help from local people in housing and subsistence.
2. Each RAC be financially responsible for its representation at periodic NAC meetings.
3. National Office be telescoped to:
   a. National Director responsible for program, staff direction and communication, public appearances, etc.
   b. Fund-raiser, probably working mostly with direct mail.
   c. Comptroller and accountant
   d. Necessary attendant clerical help not to exceed three.
   e. Either removal to a small office or subletting(if allowable) of unneeded space in present office.
4. Next NAC meeting should decide in detail on the organizational changes which will realistically respond to the present crisis, and provide effective structure and operation during the emergency.

In regard to myself, I find it expedient to seek employment elsewhere. I'm sure this will be as expedient for CORE as for myself. The organization cannot continue to pay a single dollar of salary that is not absolutely necessary to CORE's continued existence; the South will be well-staffed, as far as staff goes, if my proposal is followed; the same is true of our other regions and of national office. Consequently I am now in the process of job-hunting and offer my resignation effective July 1, 1966. While this statement may seem abrupt, believe me it has cost much time in search for solutions, efforts at analysis and just plain simple reflection. I postponed a personal decision as long as I felt I could.

As you might imagine, I have many feelings, mixed feelings, as I write. But this is not CORE's time for sentimentality, nostalgia, complaint or any such. The need is rather for cold objectivity, and in that spirit I feel my resignation is itself a contribution to this organization which has provided me such a dramatic opportunity to learn something of the real meaning of the spirit of contribution.

Sincerely,

Richard

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

MEMO AUG 4 1964

TO: All Southern Chapters, Field Secretaries, Freedom Houses & Regional Representatives

FROM: Richard Haley

DATE: July 31, 1964

Although summer is still here, it is not too early to begin considering the fall and winter program of your local CORE chapter. The CORE Southern Regional Office proposes that you begin thinking along some of the following lines.

As mentioned in a recent release from this office, there is great potential danger to the Freedom Movement in the candidacy of Goldwater. It is necessary--vitally and immediately necessary--that we get out every possible vote to protect the tiny gains we've made thus far. Every CORE chapter should sponsor and/or participate in local mass rallies, registration drives, election day car pools, door-to-door canvassing, and other means of arousing interest in the Negro community. This is not simply a local matter, but a national issue of the greatest importance.

We need statistics for press release on compliance with the Civil Rights Bill in the South. Moreover, you as a CORE chapter need a measuring-stick to check your own progress in the testing of public accommodations, and in other areas. The Southern Regional Office encloses a questionnaire which should be of help in both cases. This is to be filled out at the end of August and returned to this office.

There was a flurry of testing immediately after passage of the bill, but seems to have died down. This greatly weaken CORE's "cutting-edge" role. Our tests provide the necessary elementary education for both Negroes and whites in our communities. If there are no tests, the Bill may soon come to be considered a harmless, worthless scrap of paper. Resegregation will be the order of the day unless CORE carries out its role again and again.

Now is the time to plan your Christmas campaign. How is Negro employment in your downtown stores? How many of your high school students will get holiday employment? How many can you interest in applying for such work? I would also urge every local chapter to investigate the local office of the United States Employment Service. Even though this office may operate as a state agency, it is supported financially by the Federal government and directly committed to carry out its program without discrimination.

I do not wish to burden one memo with too large a variety of suggestions. Other will come later. This office is also open to your suggestions, questions or complaints.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

RH/ds

Desegregation in Employment

FACILITY	COUNTER SALES	%	DIRECT SALES	%	CLERICAL	%	PRODUCTION...	%	SUPERVISION	%	MANAGEMENT	OTHER
DEPARTMENT STORES												
OFFICES												
FACTORIES												
PUBLIC UTIL.												
MUNICIPAL: POLICE												
FIREMEN												
CLERICAL												
OTHER												
STATE GOV'T												
FED. GOV'T												

HOW MANY NEGROES EMPLOYED PCT. OF

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

FACILITY	DOWNTOWN	NEIGHBORHOOD	SURURBAN	NO. TEST	NO. REFUSED	COURT CASES
RESTAURANST						
LUNCH COUNTERS						
HOTELS						
MOTELS						
THEATERS						
CONCERT HALLS STADIA, ETC.						
MUNICIPAL FACILITIES						
OTHER						

IN FIRST THREE COLUMNS USE "ALL", "MOST", "FEW", OR "NONE.

IN LAST THREE COLUMNS USE NUMBERS.

November 5, 1964

MEMORANDUM

NOV 10 1964

TO: Southern Staff
SUBJECT: Thanksgiving Retreat
FROM: Richard Haley

The THANKSGIVING RETREAT will be held in New Orleans from Thursday November 26, through Sunday November 29, 1964. The following is a tentative agenda. Your suggestions are invited in regard to agenda items:

1. Southern program: progress, present obstructions, future plans.

2. Our financial situation; fund---raising ideas.

3. CORE National Organization: background, structure, principles, general methodology, relation to CORE Southern program.

4. Utilizing the courts.

5. Suggestions on strengthening health and medical program.

6. Systematic procedures: Financial records, expense accounts, requisitions, other reports.

Not only is the above agenda tentative; the retreat itself is tentative because of our present financial situation. Projects--- and even individual staff members---maybe asked to contribute a percentage of the expense of this retreat.

We are inviting as many members of the National Office as can, to attend the conference, all NAC members from the Southern Region to attend. However, at this time we have no means of underwriting even a part of their expense. Perhaps the situation will have eased up by the time of the retreat itself.

You will receive at least one additional memorandum on this retreat before the date of its beginning.

SO Office

Report on phone conversation with Richard Haley 12/14/65

Discussed the state of staff payments and indicated that we had paid off Ronnie Moore and Dick Jewett already. He reported that he had paid off the balance owed to Oretha Castle. I indicated that we would take over paying off about $190 to Mike Lesser who is now in the Mid-West, and that he should try to do as much as he can about paying Elton Cox during December before he leaves the staff at the end of December.

He also indicated that they had used their contingency funds to pay off most of the remainder of the bill of the Gulfside assembly and half of the $1,000 debt to Lou Mason of New Orleans. They are holding money raised by Doris Castle in a fund raising front money account in New Orleans, and she is running some other parties and is getting ready for apparently a major dinner with Stokes from Cleveland. He will start sending financial reports regularly now that they have ironed out their system pretty much.

Haley indicated that Jerome Smith told him he is unwilling to be transferred permanently to California and would prefer to resign. I am to talk to Jerome about this.

George Raymond is taking a leave of absence to go to Detroit to study housing coops, I believe. He will probably be available to cooperate with Detroit CORE if they want to use him for speaking. The leave is without pay, since he has some provision for his expenses to be paid in Detroit. He would like to have C.O. Chinn put on the payroll as a task force worker, at least temporarily, and we can use part of the Raymond money for that.

I discussed also the possibility of putting the Rev. Collier on task force at some higher than usual rate - $50 to $75 per week - since he has a family, and again the Raymond money would probably cover that. Collier is probably going to be the candidate for Congress in the 4th District, and this would be a fairly important strategic move on our part. The FDP has also requested that we support him; since they regard him as a key man in their organization. Haley is going to Mississippi at the end of the week and will discuss this with Collier and perhaps FDP people there. According to Lolis Eli, Lou Mason of New Orleans is a very poor prospect for a major loan, and as a result Haley is dropping the idea of approaching him.

cc: Dept. Heads, Richard Haley, Jan Jennings

So Ohre

George Wiley

TO: CORE SOUTHERN STAFF

FROM: RICHARD HAILEY

RE: SOUTHERN STAFF CONFERENCE

Our next conference is scheduled to be held May 20 through the 22nd, in New Orleans. I would like very much to have scheduled this conference at another locale, but the press of daily circumstance has made it impossible for us in the southern office to plan very far ahead. In the interest of making persons in each area a little more aware of the nature of other areas, we will try to shift future conferences to other sections of the southern scene.

A frequent critical comment concerning the last conference was that there was too great a diversity of subject matter. This time it is our plan to concentrate on one broad area of positive action: Title 11 of the Anti-poverty bill, dealing with community action programs. One broad area of protests: Title VI of the civil rights bill of 1964. The third discussion topic would be: some techniques of community organization. The next memo you receive will contain a proposed agenda. The memo will also contain information on housing, subsistence, and mileage reimbursement. Housing arrangements can be much smoother and convenient if we know well ahead of time how many people are coming, and who they are.

The time left for planning the conference is very short. Now is the time for suggestions and criticisms.

September 4, 1964

FUTURE CORE PROGRAM IN LOUISIANA

I. Achievement of 150,000 additional registered Negro voters by December 1965. To be accomplished by:
   A. campaigns utilizing voters' leagues in 43 parishes;
   B. pressing for federal action against obstructionistregistrars;
   C. political organizing to promote candidacy and election of governmental offices at all levels, and to membership in parish and state Democratic party committees.

II. Freedom Schools and Community Centers in locations yet to be determined.

III. Formation of CORE chapters in additon to St. Francisville, Clinton and Monroe. Potential towns are Plaquemine, Hammond, Bogalusa, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, New Roads, Jonesboro, Shreveport and Alexandria.

IV. Implementation of Civil Rights of 1964 through tests and lawsuits.

V. Attack on discrimination in federally-assisted programs. This is one reason for the urgency in setting up a research department in the Southern Office.

VI. Legal action to end discrimination in public facilities (to be at least partially financed by the local community.)

VII. Community organization developing around community problems, involving sustained community action and emphasizing development of indigenous leadership.

NOTE: This proposed program was drawn up by Ronnie Moore, with assistance from members of the Louisiana staff. Emphasis was placed on effectiveness, without making budget considerations a principal factor in planning. This is neither naive, nor inconsiderate of other aspects of CORE programming. Rather, it makes allowance for suggestions and restrictions that will be introduced by national office, viewing this program in its relation to the national program.

I have reviewed and edited the original draft presented by Ronnie. I am in agreement with this. However, I would point out that there needs to be further explanation of specific items (such as those marked, "to be outline in detail"), and there may be a further clarigying statement on project budget.

I would urge national office to explore this proposal, and communicate to us your reactions as soon as possible. We would like to be able to send copies to NAC members before September 26, but not until after having received comment from the National Director.

RH

LOUISIANA CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM

We must take on ourselves the responsibility of meeting the needs of the whole community. Thus our expansion must not only be geographic but also one of scope and depth of program. Such a program will branch out variously into economic, political, educational and legal actions and projects.

I. Political
   A. Voter Registration
   B. Community Organization emphasizing formation of voters leagues at community, parish and district levels.
   C. Election
      1. sponsoring Negro candidates for party leadership position
      2. sponsoring Negro candidates for political office
   D. Challenges based on exclusion of Negroes from voting rolls
      1. of party elections
      2. of elections to political office, including Congress

II. Economic
   A. Statistics on no. of jobs, kinds of jobs
   B. Discrimination in employment and labor unions
   C. Unemployment
   D. Special problems
      1. Federal surplus food distribution program
      2. Sweet potato market in St. Francisville area
      3. Other Federal programs on job training, farm subsidy, etc.

III. Social
   A. Desegregation of public facilities and accommodations through testing, legal action and negotiation. (The negotiation with national concerns.)
   B. Direct action

IV. Educational
   A. Community Centers: to be outlined in detail
   B. Freedom Schools: to be outlined in detail
      1. Young people
      2. Adults--literacy; leadership training
   C. Leadership conferences at college and community levels

V. Legal Action: suits and injunctions
   A. segregated public facilities and accommodations
   B. public and private conspiracies
      1. intimidation by law enforcement officials and parish or state authorities
      2. private acts of harassment
      3. school desegregation

In order to begin work in the areas mentioned above, we must first of all survey each parish through personal conferences and research; secondly, outline a long-range program on a parish-by-parish basis to meet the community needs, and thirdly determine from our survey the minimum needs in manpower and fanancial resources. In short, our program will emphasize community demands rather than a program priority of our own.

PLANS OF STATE EXPANSION AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

September 1964 - December 1964

1.	Eduactional center at St. Francisville	February 1965
2.	Shreveport program	May 1965
3.	Perez challenge	June 1965
4.	Expansion into 2-3-7 congressional districts of Louisiana	August 1965
5.	Statewide political action conferences of college people and community leaders	December 1965

Essentials for carrying out the above endeavors will be discussed separately.

LOUISIANA PROGRAM BUDGET

October 1, 1964 through May 31, 1965

I.	Weekly Operating Expenses		
	A. Rent for sub-offices: Shreveport and Monroe	25.00	
	B. Office supplies, voter registration materials	50.00	
	C. Gas for 8 cars at $5.00 per day ($40.00 weekly) (does not include cars rented from National Car Rental)	320.00	
	D. Miscellaneous expenses: extra travel and lodging, traffic violations and minor bond costs, etc.	100.00	
	E. Communication: postage, telegraph, telephone	50.00	
	Weekly Total	545.00	
	Oct.-May Total	17,985.00	ST.
II.	Subsistence allowance for 31 workers @ $25 weekly	775.00	
	Oct.-May Total	25,575.00	ST
III.	Full operating budget Oct.-May Total	43,560.00	T

It is to be pointed out that 58.7% (almost 60%) is allocated to the subsistence allowance for Task Force. The strain on national office as a source of funds can therefore be appreciably reduced if CORE chapters respond realistically to the Adopt-A-Rights Worker program.

Field Office

CORE in The South (Sept. Dec. 1964)

January 28, 1965

In other reports the programs of projects within the Southern area have been described in some detail. This report will be given to broader outlines, stressing the continuity of program that ties the projects together.

To begin, voter registration is the characteristic activity of CORE across the South. Mississippi is the only important exception; there, Freedom Registration (MFDP) has been the main concern. However, Mississippi's program has an increasingly significant effect on our voter registration programs. Now we work to interest the Negro community in political education, an out growth of the "Political Programs" of COFO.

Political education deals with the governmental structure of towns, counties (parishes) and states. It attempts to analyze just what is the theoretical effect of important official functions on the community, and what is the real effect. It searches for statutes whose operation will provide benefit and protection for Negroes in their relation to the officials. It studies precinct organization and measures Negro potential for exerting influence in such a structure.

Political education programs are still new to CORE in the southern region, although we have discussed them for a long time. But there is a clear consensus among the southern staff that this is one of the most important keys to developing the "psychology of equality" in the southern Negro; it has potential both for community organization---which may reach out into various areas of need---and for implementing the entry of the Negro into the decision-making structure of various levels of government.

The Louisiana staff has made several efforts in this direction. We attempted months ago to join together registrants and interested eligibles in the Capital Voters League, involving five parishes. The project was not successful, but a good learning experience for future efforts. Since national elections, CORE in Louisiana has worked mostly in areas other than political education; some of these will be described later.

In Florida the CORE staff concentrated on voter registration, but assisted in the formation of a Civic Interest Group that held classes in citizenship. Not only were their combined efforts successful in bringing out a 90%-plus Negro vote, but two weeks after the election the Negro section of Quincy, Florida had new street lights installed and the promise of pavement for the unspeakable dirt roads in the Neighborhood.

In Mississippi, political education has led to various organized forays into actual community politics---ASCA (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) elections as well as the conventional ones. In the other states the emphasis is still on voter registration, but our proposed South Carolina campaign must lean heavily on extensive political education if it is to realize its potential.

CORE's work on discrimination in employment has not been extensive. One sustained program is that concerning Olin-Mathieson Corporation in Monroe, Louisiana. This campaign was initiated by the CORE staff in the spring of 1964, marked by two investigations of company practices by representatives of the Army---both abortive---and recently, evidence given to the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission by Negro employees of Olin-Mathieson. With the coming-of-age of Title VII,(Equal Employment Opportunity) of the Civil Rights Act, the Southern Program

Director has the responsibility of searching for means of effectively exploiting this provision in the southern region.

The CORE group in Tulsa also conducted a lengthy campaign for open employment in a local bank.

Another significant area of CORE concern is problems of the rural Negro. The campaign in behalf of the sweet potato farmers in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana is such an example. In this case the problem was the capricious use of the power to withhold contracts by Princeville Canning Company, which cans sweet potatoes. Not only did CORE expose this company practice (used to discourage Negroes from registering to vote,), but we also began to work on the possibility of setting up a producers' co-operative among the farmers.

The rural program is further developed in Mississippi. In Madison County (Canton) the COFO-sponsored Farmers League took a very active part in the ASCS election--which, like the Congressional elections, is also being challenged. The League has spearheaded the formation of a co-op also. A charter has been obtained, but as yet no program has been set up.

A brief trip through South Carolina, following the Durham Conference, disclosed potential for rural program in that state. Such a program is very nebulous in our thinking presently, but we discovered both political and economic interest in two of the communities where we stopped, together with already established leadership of a militant sympathy. And of course our Voter Registration program in this state provides a solid basis for community organization.

Rural programs offer a good example of the service being developed by the research department of the southern office. Already a variety of kinds of information on any rural area in the South is available--voting statistics, population, principal crops, etc. (The research department will be described more fully in the report on the southern office.)

The southern staff has come out in favor of a more integrated, aggressive legal program. However, the period generally covered by this report (September to December) has been a high point of our financial indebtedness to lawyers as well as to other commercial services. Therefore legal action during this time was mostly limited to fighting discriminatory charges. With the recent easement of our legal debts and the executive implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, we look forward to challenges of discrimination in education, public housing, Hill-Burton hospitals and other federally-assisted programs. We also anticipate further action in voter registration, against discriminatory action under color of police power and possibly something in the area of election challenge.

The abovementioned programs do not in themselves lay stress on direct action, non-violent or otherwise. There have been numerous tests on public accommodations and facilities, however, across the area. In Florida the CORE workers tested restaurants both in small towns and on the highways; in Meridian, similar tests led to arrests of the workers; in Monroe, Louisiana most of the downtown facilities have been tested---and opened; in Canton, the attempts of Negro high school students to enter the white high school falls in this category. The general philosophy is, "Wherever direct action in public accommodations or facilities expresses the real wishes of the community, it is our responsibility to assist them in fulfilling this desire. Out of such co-operation we can possibly realize the beginning of community organization, which in turn will expand its interest beyond the narrow problem of public accommodations.

While the concepts of freedom schools and community centers are still very much alive, these projects are experiencing difficulties. To conduct either activity on a year-round basis requires equipment, facilities, imaginative leadership, money, etc. The present time might be said to be the "learning phase" for staff involved in these programs.

There is programmatic division between those states which have projects and those which are "chapter areas." Texas and Oklahoma have witnessed sharp, temporary increases in CORE interest, usually coinciding with a dramatic direct action in progress at the time. The southwest staff set up one conference in December, but chapters did not respond well to it. We do not maintain regular communication with these chapters, but field secretary reports convey the general impression of some potential but only sporadic action and no continuous program. The chapter in Fort Smith, Arkansas has not had as much servicing as the other southwest chapters; perhaps this accounts for its apparent complete inactivity.

A special consideration must be given our relations with COFO and MFDP.

In its beginning, and for a long time thereafter, COFO decision-making seems to have been largely the province of full-time staff workers in Mississippi SNCC and CORE. While they were influenced by local thought, the staff people possessed both mobility and full-time freedom; naturally they must have dominated COFO councils. MFDP has recently claimed the interest of most of the active local people, so that COFO is staff, and perhaps not much more. It has (Congressional) district directors, local staff, a budget supported by contributions from private citizens, SNCC and CORE. Organizationally, when we deal with COFO we deal with staff. This works hardship mostly on the Fourth District staff; as part of a state operation, it must work with COFO; as part of a national body it must work with CORE. This should not be hard in the day-to-day working of the staff inside the state, except that decisions involving budget and personnel changes usually must have prior clearance at the source of financial support. But in its relations outside the state, each situation must be judged in terms of its dual effect: on CORE and on COFO.

MFDP seems to be the predominant interest of the Mississippi militants presently. However, it must be understood that MFDP is not a competitor of COFO; rather, COFO has been one of the prime movers in the development of MFDP and continues so. CORE is presently handicapped in dealing with MFDP because we have no constant line of communication, as far as I can see, between the two. This is important because the line between actions and policies of local concern, and those of national impact, is harder to determine than in the case of non-political COFO. The Southern office will emphasize the importance of full communication regarding staff participation in MFDP plans and projects. I suggest that the least we can do nationally is to be placed on the MFDP mailing list; better, to seek periodic briefings, or the placement of a CORE person in the Washington MFDP office.

Something should be said about the present CORE staff in the South. There are 54 listed on the payroll, eleven of whom are field secretaries with two more in administration. This is the largest concentration of CORE staff in any area. Of that number, there are six in the New Orleans office, one on special assignment in New Orleans and seven traveling staff members; the rest work on projects in Mississippi, Louisiana or Florida. (This includes only a few of the volunteers, who themselves number about thirty.) We will be held back until we get either more cars or more people. There is a fair-sized number of persons who have already volunteered for service but we only consider bona fide (hopefully) self-supporting applicants presently.

Another staff problem is lack of certain kinds of training. Community centers, for instance, exhibit this problem. In the recent New Orleans workshop many COFO workers showed lack of orientation on CORE. Emergence of new civil rights directives and procedures points up another area of needed training. Finally, many of our staff

are still insufficiently acquainted with the total program beyond their own special sphere of interest.

This problem is presently being met by regional workshops, two more of which are scheduled before summer. These will be supplemented by small-scale workshops, and perhaps by training sessions carried on by other organizations such as National Council of Churches, National Sharecroppers Fund, etc.

Our staff is presently composed mostly of what might be termed "veterans". Some are stronger than others, of course, but I question the existence of any other program where sustained, needful activity is carried on on such a broad scale at such a low investment in salary. It need not be said this comment is based on our desperate financial condition, not on gleeful reflections of successful exploitation of labor.

To summarize:

Our efforts to organize Negro communities through political awareness have been successful in a few cases, enough to convince the staff that we can extend that success much further and within a reasonable time.

The painful dragging-out of the Olin-Mathieson case emphasizes the hardships to be faced in fighting employment-discrimination. The federal contract is our primary basis for challenging industry, but the federal government must be prodded constantly; even then action comes slowly. Perhaps Title VII will help accelerate our progress.

Each of our southern states has its "Black Belt." This is the logical area in which to introduce ASCS, FHA, co-ops and small industry. But the farm problem certainly transcends race; we are not presently sure if we're helping preserve and strengthen the small farmer or simply postponing the inevitable.

Both voter registration and the legal program exemplify fundamental changes in CORE. In 1960 these were brushed aside, sort of, as necessary evils at best; public accommodations projects set our focus for direct action. Now, the legal program especially is looking toward expansion; voter registration provides the base for our political program. But public accommodations problems seem superficial in the face of the push for broad changes in some of our basic social institutions.

There are several gradations of opinion among staff on "Chapter Development vs. Community Organization." However, either a chapter or a staff is a small CORE cadre in a community, a cadre which may turn either toward community involvement or exclusive " in-group " action for that community. Either chapter or staff has its own structural advantages; effectiveness is to be determined more by the quality of people involved than by group-structure. However, it must be marked that the most significant actions of the past year have come from projects, not chapters.

The southern staff is having its problems making the change from loose structure to an integrated one, from a high degree of local autonomy to clear, constant lines of responsibility. It minimizes romance, restricts individual initiative; but is unavoidable as CORE grows in size, complexity and national effectiveness.

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

FEB 21 1966 file

CORE SOUTHERN STAFF CONFERENCE

New Orleans, Louisiana — February 6 and 7, 1966

Meetings were held in Mt. Zion Baptist Church; meals were served at the church; housing was furnished by Mason's Motel International. Attending were staff people from Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, the Southern Office and National Office. Floyd McKissick and Herb Callender came from National Office.

Floyd spoke in some detail of the direction of the civil rights movement as he sees it. He stressed three points of emphasis for CORE: intensified political action, economic self-help projects and developing community leadership. He also described the freedom movement, in broad terms, as a 3-phase process: (1)the drive to open public accommodations, marked by strong northern support of the southern actions and by broad involvement of white liberals; (2)the current stage of action points toward more fundamental problems——equal, quality education, broadened employment opportunity and training, direct and sympathetic political representation. The North is now concerned with its own problems of discrimination and the white liberal is much less in evidence except for a small strong cadre of college students. (3)The third phase is not clearly visible at present; it will likely be a natural outgrowth of the second.

For those who knew little of CORE structure he described the organizational plan of CORE——convention, NAC, Steering Committee, etc. He also mentioned several proposed changes: the Department of Church Affairs, research department, Washington office of political observation and information and the expansion of the membership department. All these changes are indicative of CORE's determination to identify more closely with the Negro community. In the same regard it has been decided to move the national office from 38 Park Row to Harlem. Initial steps in this procedure have already been taken.

Herb Callender talked of four principal problems: lack of sufficient staff, lack of tight internal communication, lack of money and the need for a training program. He noted, mostly by inference, that all except the communications problem could be solved ——or at least attacked——if sufficient money were available. He expressed full confidence that the money would come, agreeing with Floyd that we should be able to draw much more support from the national Negro community than is presently the case. Both discussions were more or less general throughout. The one important issue overlooked was Task Force salaries. (It was brought up Tuesday evening after Herb and Floyd had left.)

Staff members suggested a number of items for discussion. Included were:

1. CORE, Viet Nam, national policy and local people
2. The organizational point of view, and individual ones, on non-violence.
3. Function and importance of reports.
4. Our potential for developing national economic pressure to support local projects.
5. Relationship between CORE and local autonomous organizations.
6. Political compromise as a matter of policy.
7. Staff training.
8. Effectiveness of our offices as service units for field staff.

Discussion of these problems is summarized in the material following.

1. A statement was drawn up deploring the war and requesting that CORE take a stand opposing U.S. involvement. The statement recognized our responsibility to furnish information to local people(i.e., CORE's responsibility). The statement was drawn up by a staff committee, presented to the whole staff for individual signatures and turned over for transmission to NAC.

2. The discussion on non-violence brought out several things. (1)There are numerous opinions about the nature of non-violence, both in philosophy and practice. (2)Most opinions were against non-violence as a method of action. At least one opinion was a spirited defense of violence as a way of solving our problems past, present and future. A committee also got together to draw up a statement on non-violence. The paper stated that non-violence has been unsuccessful in solving any of the problems which confront the Negro population; that the CORE policy on non-violence should be either midified or removed in keeping with the current actual situation. This paper was also circulated for signatures.

There is a minority of staff who maintain the need for retaining non-violence as a basic part of CORE policy but who see the need for re-appraisal of the relation between practice and preachment, between what CORE does offer and should offer in training in the discipline of non-violence.

3. This was a largely routine discussion. The most significant point was perhaps that the Southern Office would consider institution of budgetary controls if that seemed a good way of helping people develop regular habits of reporting.

4. Herb Callender stated the power of pressure resides in our ability to institute wide-scale selective buying (or withholding) rather than whether we are able to capture big executives at one end of a conference table. He went on to say he does not have great confidence in the majority of the CORE chapters to carry out such a program locally at present because they do not seem to have the support of their communities.

5. This also brought up the question of chapters. Floyd pointed out that a proposal to affiliate local organizations with CORE had been made at the last convention, and favorably received. At present the proposal has not been implemented, but it can be expected that a procedure will be worked out for handling applications from local groups.

6. The word "compromise" brings up different images in one's mind, depending on what his experience has been. To some of us, a compromise is a sell-out because that's been our observation in previous instances. To others it's an agreement that brings an end to conflict between opposing forces——that has been <u>their</u> experience. CORE naturally does not endorse a sell-out; but neither CORE nor any other group can avoid agreements, nor should we attempt to do so. But we must judge every proposed agreement on its own merits.

7. Herb Callender expressed hopes of a week-long staff meeting, possibly just preceding the national convention in St. Louis. Staff was urged to consider its own daily problems as a rich source from which to draw suggestions on staff training.

8 . There was no definitive discussion this point.

The above program took up all of Monday and part of Tuesday. Dave Dennis introduced the College Conference Program and the Voter Education Project. The actual implementation of the College Conference Program is uncertain; it requires extra allotments of money and there is no assurance at this time that the money will be forthcoming. VEP will be largely financed by several foundation grants; a sketch of VEP for 1966 appears below.

VEP. The total VEP program for 1966 is funded at $200,000-250,00. Of that amount CORE hopes to receive about $60,000. By a very rough rule of thumb the money was allocated among states as follows: Louisiana and Mississippi, $15,000 each; Florida, North and South Carolina, $10,000 each. These are very small amounts and will not last long. Therefore we must mount a short-term intensive campaign covering the approximate period from March 1 to June 1, 1966.

One important item in the VEP program is new: the employment of college students through scholarships for part-time work. The student may work several evenings(or at any other off-time) per week; money will be paid directly to his account at his school. The maximum amount is $250.00 per semester.

Part of Tuesday the staff broke up into two groups: Louisiana and Florida in one, Mississippi in the other. The first group discussed the VEP program as outlined above, but did not determine the geographical areas to be covered. They agreed that periods when the registration offices are closed offer opportunity for total work in political education. They expressed hope that the College Conference Program will provide many more summer volunteers from Negro colleges than in previous years. The Louisiana group will meet again on the Feb. 12-13 weekend to try to work out particulars of the VEP program and the summer project.

The Mississippi meeting was devoted to efforts to work out transportation problems—— what cars are in working order, what cars need repairs, where are they and who is without any vehicle. In a rash moment Haley of Southern Office promised financial help in paying for repairs of cars, but it will be hard to keep that promise until the Southern Office has regained some of its financial stability——which is precarious at best.

A current proposal for changes in Task Force subsistence was presented. The proposal is as follows:

1. A Task Force worker will receive $25 weekly, may work up to a year.
2. A Community Worker(new category) will receive $35 weekly, may work up to two years.
3. A Community Organizer(new category) will receive $50 weekly with no maximum limit on employment time.

There was not much reaction from the staff on the proposal. One person suggested a straight subsistence payment based on individual need. Another felt the proposal has too many different job-levels. All were invited to think further and transmit their suggestions to NAC.

It is hoped that better planning for reporting will be in effect for future conferences. Staff is also invited to submit written suggestions and proposals for future agenda.

Richard Haley

Thank Ys Regards from Dick Haley

REPORT TO CORE DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION
Herb Callender, Department Head
From CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
Richard Haley, Southern Director

This is not a "business as usual" report because business is not as usual. Here I propose to deal with ways and means of interim financial support for CORE in the South while we are going through the long struggle toward financial stability. Let me say before going further that a report on general program ans personnel in Louisiana was submitted in May, with the assumption at this would carry over to the convention. The report did not include coverage of budget or summer progtam; both were as vague in May as they are now. Other states---Mississippi, Florida, North and South Carolina are represented at the convention by staff people who can explain their operations of recent date.

To get to the point of this report---means of support are at present few in number. We can seek funding for particular programs from other organizationssuch as the Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund or the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. We can seek community support for projects in those communities. We can attempt special fund-raising efforts. We dan, of course, look to chapters and National Office for some help.

SEDF, for instance, has sponsored a large part of our South Carolina Voter registration program. This sustained drive has yielded better returns than any other voter registration campaign with which I'm acquainted, and it should be said now that Jim Mc Cain, Frank Robinson and Emerson Brown deserve great credit for the job. On the strength of their accomplishment I propose that CORE request---if it has not already done so--- funds from SEDF to continue and expand the South Carolina Voter Registration Project. That is, the South Carolina staff would submit a budget for a six-month program which CORE would ask SEDF to fund in toto, if posible. If total support could not be obtained it would be our job to work out a practical formila involving some of the other available sources of surport.

Nor is SEDF limited to just voter registration. I believe there is a need yet for a staff-training course more equally balanced between information and method than has been the case up to now. Moreover, I would like to see the project take place at a location within easy reach of southern trainees, who would be paid travel, subsistence and some add itional stipend during the training period. That period would be three weeks, or the equivalent in weekends or some combination of the two.

Anticipating some objections to SEDF, I would say that at this point CORE must simply brush aside any fears of violation of its autonomy by contributing groups. Our very existence is so precarious that I view any honest means of retaining staff on their present jobs, as a legitimate means. Some time ago I proposed that staff be reduced to one field secretary per state. I feel now that that was a completely defeatist attitude. We have not probed to the bottom of our resources potential, and we should not stand by and watch CORE staff drift away while there is a possible resouce left.

July 5, 1966

MEMO: to Southern Staff
RE: proposed organizational changes

Some time ago I wrote a letter to the National Director proposing that southern personnel be reduced to one field secretary per state and that all other staff be placed on indefinite leave. This suggestion had to do with CORE's financial situation. As you can see by the enclosure, "Report to the CORE Department of Organization," I have had second thoughts and suggest we should try to find means of holding our staff together. Some of the suggestions for this are in the report so I will not repeat them here.

However, now does seem to be the time to inform you that I am stepping out of the job as Southern Director, effective August 1. Perhaps it seems contradictory to speak of holding staff together and myself resigning. But the Southern Office can no longer function as such. Communication by mail is not sufficient to maintain effective liaison between the office and the other states outside Louisiana, but there are not funds to make travel possible. There are not funds to support projects, to add personnel, to hold conferences, to resume research. A southern director, once a necessity for CORE, is now a luxury. Thus I regard my resignation as one of the essential steps toward holding the staff together. There are of course other personal reasons why I feel it is best both for CORE and for me that I resign now.

As the size of the Southern Staff has been steadily whittled down I have had opportunity to learn to know more of you. You are a very impressive group of people: you earn the smallest pittance, you get next to no support in money, equipment or publicity; even the communities where you work run cold as well as hot. Still you work long and well. This expertise is no accident; it comes from experience. Most of you have been in your respective communities a long time; you have learned people and problems; you have learned effective methods of dealing with them. Consequently you are an asset that CORE can ill afford to lose. I'm sure it's clear that I refer not only to people who are officially staff members, but also to that small group of local volunteers who have worked steadily for many months shoulder-to-shoulder with the CORE Task Force and field secretaries.

All this is to say I am proud to have worked with you and sorry to leave you. With these words---the best I can find to convey my deep feeling for all of you---my job is now complete. I wish you well.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

NOTES FOR SOUTHERN STAFF

Sunday, April 25: A team of three persons selected to act as mediators between the city government of Bogalusa, Louisiana, and the representatives of the Negro community, has scheduled a meeting for Wednesday, April 28. The mediators will meet with lawyers representing the two "sids" to make final arrangements for the first negotiation session. Will Ussery, CORE National Vice-chairman, will return to Bogalusa early this week to assist the Bogalusa Civic and Voters' League in continuing its present program of direct action. At present, action is limited to picketing downtown stores in protest against the refusal of businessmen to hire Negro salespeople. Early in the week a Voters' Caravan will be in operation, transporting potential registrants from Bogalusa to Franklinton, county seat of Washington Parish, where the people may register.

Monday, April 26: Last week the law firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie filed three suits against discrimination in public accommodations of Jonesboro, Louisiana. Named in this suit were the M & D Restaurant, the Blue Grill Restaurant and Brooks Motel. The suit was filed in Monroe, Louisiana, in the Federal Court of the western district.

In a conversation with Louis Mitchell, field representative of the United States Civil Rights Commission, I learned that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has not yet been named by President Johnson. This commission will have the responsibility of implementing Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The fact that the appointment has been delayed so long means that it likely will be some time after July 2nd--months, probably--before Title VII can begin to be effective. I am requesting that James Farmer and that local chapters write to the president, urging the immediate appointment of the commission members.

Mr. Mitchell also put in an order for some new pamphlets just issued by the Civil Rights Commission. This office will receive several copies, which will be distributed among staff.

A women*s group in Salisbury, Connecticut, has been interested for some time in our project in Canton, Mississippi. Presently they are trying to arrange to subsidize a lawyer who would work in that area--Madison and a few adjacent counties--for at least a limited period of time. The lawyer could serve not only to work in actual cases in court, but also as legal advisor both to groups and individuals in regard to matters on civil rights. Up to now we have used lawyers as sort of traveling agents who service wide areas. If a lawyer can be secured to work in this Madison County project, it may operate as a kind of pilot project which, if successful, might lead to placement of volunteer lawyers in much larger numbers than has been our policy heretofore.

Tuesday, April 27: Harold Martin, a writer for the Saturday Evening Post, is gathering material for a story in that magazine on CORE in Louisiana in 1965. The article will appear somewhere between the last of June and the middle of July.

A new Louisiana town is now making its bid for human rights. Negroes in the little town of Homer, Louisiana, are agitating for change. Last week

one young man was suspended from school. On Monday night two young men were arrested in nearby Arcadia while traveling from Homer to Jonesboro, Louisiana. They were arrested for several traffic violations.

Chris Sprowal, NAC member from Downtown CORE in New York, began work this week as a task force worker. He is presently stationed in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Wednesday, April 28: Several weeks ago the law firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie initiated a suit in St. Tammany Parish in Louisiana. The suit was directed against issuance of school bonds which secure monies for the continuance of St. Tammany's school program, which is completely segregated. At a pre--trial hearing, at which the principles in the case were present, Federal Judge Frank Ellis directed the St. Tammany school board to submit a plan for desegregation by no later than May 14, plan to become effective September, 1965. The time elapsed between the filing of the suit and the deadline for submission of a plan is approximately six weeks, possibly the quickest action yet the civil rights movement has been able to obtain in school desegregation cases.

In regard to the suits filed to desegregate restaurants in Jonesboro, Louisiana, the same law firm above mentioned received a proposal from the lawyer for the restaurants. The proposal was simply that the restaurant owners will open their doors if we don't sue. CORE will propose to the citizens of Jonesboro that they test the restaurants for the next two or three weeks, keeping record of the numbers of people who go in, the numbers who are served, those who are mistreated or overcharged, and those who are not served. At the end of a three week period we will be in a position to decide whether to drop the suits.

In Taylor County, Florida, a Negro group has complained of not getting cooperation from the County School Board as regards Operation Head Start. CORE attorney John Due has drawn up articles of incorporation for this group as the Taylor County Improvement Club, Incorporated.

Two piggy-back trailor loads of books recently arrived in New Orleans, to be distributed among CORE projects by the SOUTHERN Office. It is estimated that the shipment amounts to over 30 tons of books. Books were collected by Bergen, County, New Jersey, CORE, and the expense of shipment is being borne by CORE SEDF.

New gasoline credit cards have arrived at the Southern Office. They are ten in number and will be distributed among southern staff.

Randy Glenn, formerly working in Leake County, Mississippi, is now on detached service in Montgomery, Alabama. He is working with the student organization there, the Alabama State College Freedom Campaign. The student group has drawn up a list of 47 grievances. Their first grievance is the president of State Teachers College, Dr. Levi Watkins.

Richard Haley

CORE Centers

DEC 10 1964

December 6, 1964

Mr. Benjamin Brown
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ben,

In your letter dated October 9, 1964, you requested: "A copy of all center, offices, headquarters, etc". Enclosed is the information requested.

Sincerely,
Vonnie
Vonnie Jean Rogers
CORE Southern office secretary

Canton, Mississippi----------George Raymond
838 Lutz Street

Meridian, Mississippi----------Preston Ponder
2505½ Fifth Street
601-485-9286

Baton Rouge, Louisiana----------Ronnie Moore
1501½ East Blvd.
342-8388---504

Monroe, Louisiana----------Oretha Castle
103 N. 10th Street
325-7610

Quincy, Florida----------Spiver Gordon
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
627-8458

Shreveport, Louisiana----------Claudia Edwards
413 Pierre Avenue
423-6861

Louisiana----------La. Committee on Registration Education

Florida----------N. Florida Citizens Educ. Project

Mississippi----------COFO Council of Federated Organization
352-9605
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

Clarke County (c/o Meridian----------James Collier

Philadelphia (c/o Meridian----------Richard Tinsley

MAY 8-7 1965

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 24, 1965

Mrs. Maxine Skurka
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Maxine,

Please send me the following things at your earliest convenience:

1. Copies of Jim McCain reports (He wrote that he sends his field reports to National along with orders to forward a copy to us. This is Mr. Haley's request.)

2. Associated membership applications (Bruce Baines has been asking for months to get them and no one will send them to me Please try.) Need enough for 8 chapters.

3. Active membership applications (for eight chapters)

4. Information on CORE straw hats.

5. Expense blanks (U R G E N T).

6. Contractual Agreements (Maybe from Ed Day) URGENT

7. CORE T-shirts.

Let me hear from you real soon. Please.

Sincerely,

Vonnie

Vonnie Jean Jones

June 3, 1965

Vonnie Jean Jones
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryaded Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Vonnie:

Please forgive me for not answering sooner but I was on vacation and just found your letter.

I have been sending you all copies of reports from James McCain immediately after I typed them. They were addressed directly to Richard. In any case here are copies of those I've typed so far. Also enclosed are the associate membership envelopes. Hope these are enough. And -- application forms and expense report forms are enclosed.

I'm asking the person in charge of the straw hats to send you all information. I understand from George Wiley that the contractual agreements are out of date and that Ed and Richard have already spoken about them over the phone. Sorry -- no more T-shirts. I've asked Ed Day to order more and I'll send them as soon as they come in.

Again, sorry for the delay.

Sincerely,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

So. Office

July 22, 1965

JUL 2 6 1965

Mr. George Wiley
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

Enclosed is a list of Southern Office bills that are past due. I have made out a suggested payment list for each, may I have your openion of them?

Item	Total Bill	Suggested payment	Balance
Rent--(May until July)	300.00	100.00	200.00
Telephone (One month)	993.62	500.00	493.62
Petetin Office supplies	208.42	150.00	158.42
Rebouls (rental on (typewriters)	45.92	------	45. 92
Western union(2mo.old)	140.91	75.00	65.91
Budget rent a car	411.26	200.00	211.26
Jasper Ewing	18 .03	-------	18.03
New Orleans Public Service)	20.32	20.32	000000
Calongne Drayage	10.00	-------	10.00
Total		1,045.32	1,203.16

Please let me hear from you right away, everyone is calling me daily concerning these past due bills.

Yours for freedom,

Vonnie

Vonnie J. Jones
Secretary

they borrowed $1000 locally and are paying. They will raise and repay the $1000.

SNV

OCT 14 1965

CORE NATIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

October 11, 1965

Mr. Ronnie Moore
CORE NATIONAL OFFICE
ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ronnie,

I am enclosing about 30 copies of a report that the NAC should get before the next meeting. I do not have a list of NAC names that is up-to-date, so would you please see that these get out <u>right away</u> then send me a list of NAC names.

Thank you very much.

Freedom,

Vonnie Jones

Vonnie J. Jones
Secretary

enclosures

30 copies of: Report to NAC on Southern Office Public Relations
30 copies of: Louisiana Summer 65 Brief Summary

Mrs. Vonnie Jones
CORE Southern Offiee
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Vonnie,

Received reports; they will be forwarded to NAC members today.

My listing of NAC members is as of August 1965. The last three names are additions since then:

National Chrmn -- Floyd McKissick, 213 W. Main St., Durham, N.C.
1st Vice Chrmmn-- Wilfred Ussery, 2338 Pine St., San Fran., Cal.
2nd Vice Chrmn -- Lincoln Lynch, 970 Hillman St., W. Hempstead,LI
Treasurer -- Wm. Bradley, S.F. CORE, 1686 O'Farrell St.,SF, Cal.
Secretary -- Ruth Turner, 1740 Crawford Road, Cleveland Ohio
Northeast Vice-chrmn -- Robt Curvin, 106 Huntington Terrace, Newark. N.J.
NE Representative -- Cliff Monteiro, 25 Providence St., Prov.,RI
NE Representative -- Oliver Leeds, 30 Montrose Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
NE Representative -- James O. Williams, 1617 Brown St., Phil., Pa.
North Central Vice-chrmn - Ralph Rosenfield, 16244 Birwood, Detroit, Michigan
NC Representative -- Marlene Wilson, Columbus CORE. 1335 E. 18th Ave., Columbus, Ohio
NC Reprezentative -- Cecil Brown, Milwaukee CORE, Box 1730, Milwaukee, Wisc.
NC Representative -- Loretta Hall, 1510 Biddle St., St. Louis, Mo.
SE Representatice -- John Robinson, 1801 So. Glebe Rd., Arlington 4, Va.
SE Representative -- David Riley, % Durham CORE,213½ W. Main St., Durham, N.C.
SE Representative -- A.D. Moore, 1315 N.W. 51st Terrace, Miami,Fla
So. Central Vice-chrmn -- Dorothea Smith, 2801 Metropolitan St., New Orleans, La.
SC Rep. -- Julia Lewis, 405 Robertson St., Lexington, Ky
SC Rep. -- Stanley Gaines, Dallas CORE, 2525 Forest Ave., Dallas
West Vice-chrmn -- Harold Brown, 762 Bollenbacher St., San Diego, California
Don Smith -- L.A. CORE, 1010 W. 21st St. Los Angeles, Calif.
Oree Dyes -- Orange County CORE, 517 So.Wood St., Santa Ana, Cal.
James Williams -- Phoenix CORE, 1324 W. Buckeye Rd., Phoenix.

Alan Gartner is working on a revised list. I will forward that as soon as it's available. Take care, Vonnie....

Judy

Report on the Mississippi Delta
Submitted to the National Council of Churches

THE DELTA: A PROBLEMATIC SITUATION IN NEED OF A REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE

INTRODUCTION

In all societies there are individuals who are able to point out existing problems. In many instances these individuals are also able to provide remedial alternatives as means of eliminating said problems.

Many of us are sensitively aware of the fact that myriad problems exist throughout the world. And it is also realized that not only are these problems legion in number but also in type. There are economic political, military racial, religious health housing agricultural and educational problems to list a few, but the list is actually endless. The people who work on these problems are first the people who are concerned about them. Moreover, the people who have the initial concern about particular problems are the people who have defined them as problems and have tried to indicate to others that there is a problem. In other words, a "problem" is actually only a recognition of a particular situation by some people who attempt to indicate to others that such a situation is a "problem" and consequently undesirable, thus calling for a solution.

The question then arises: What do the people who define the problem use as their basis to define the problem?

First these indicators of problems have certain personal beliefs and values which indicate to them how a particular situation should be. Second they make a critical observation of this particular situation to see how it actually is. Third they judge whether or not the particular situation presently measures up to their view of how it should be. If it does not, a gap exists in their mind--to them a problematic gap. The problem thus is the existence of this gap, and the problem will persist in their minds until the gap is closed.

Thus at once it is seen that the recognition and even the definition of a problem is a purely personal phenomenon. And the trouble lies not only in providing a solution to it, but in some instances, convincing others that the "problem" is a problem. To put it another way, some people have an ideal that they desire to see met in real life. If it is not being met in particular areas, a problem is said to exist in these areas.

There are several individuals and groups of individuals today who have observed the Mississippi Delta and have termed it a problem area. These persons have a two-fold task before them: convincing others that there is a problem in the Delta area, in order to get assistance for their second task of attempting to solve the problem.

In order to indicate what the people who feel the Delta is a problem area have in mind, it might be best to indicate the problematic gap, i.e., first point out what the people feel the situation should be, and second, examine briefly the existing situation and thus expose the difference between the two.

THE CRITERIA FOR JUDGEMENT

The people who are concerned about the Delta have a basically humanist orientation. In general they are people who are aware of the fact and agree with the conclusion of the Conference on Economic Progress that it takes annually, $4,000 "to place the multi-person family above poverty in the American context today." (1961 report) They are people who feel that housing in contemporary America can be considered adequate only if the house has running hot and cold water and toilet facilities within the house. They are people who want to see certain minimum dietary levels achieved in terms of the quality of the diet (nutritional intake) as well as the quantity of the diet (caloric intake). They are people who set certain health standards and guage the health levels of people by mortality rates and incidence-of-disease rates; realizing that when death rates are excessively high, especially infant mortality rates or the incidence of communicable diseases among children, health standards are not being met. They are people who will insist that the provision of an adequate education for all is a responsibility that no society intent on progress can shirk. They are a people who stand firmly opposed against raw and naked exploitation of man by man. They are people with democratic principles who believe in representative government and, consequently, advocate "one man--one vote" for every man. Lastly, they realize that unemployment and underemployment are factors that give rise to many situations to which they are opposed.

From the above it is possible to discern how some people who are concerned about the Delta feel certain things should be. In a sense, one can call this their ideal. It is largely a socio-politico-economic ideal. But because the elements are so inescapably related to the kinds of lives people live, it is best to call it a welfare ideal. Some people who are concerned about the Delta know that it is not being met and they are desirous of action that can either meet their ideal or at least come close to it. In order to determine the extent to which their ideal is not being met one has to examine the situation in the Delta.

THE DELTA SITUATION

For purpose of precision, it might be best to define the area here discussed as the Mississippi Delta. It is the area that the following counties comprise: Bolivar, Coahoma, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharky, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tunica and Washington. Seven other counties are partly Delta counties: Carrol, Holmes, Panola, Warren, Yalobusha and Yazoo. The part-Delta counties will not be included in this study.

In 1960 the population of the Delta region was 368 739. Table I presents a county breakdown by race. Sixty-two per cent of the populatinn was non-white. Nearly sixty per cent of the population in the Delta is classed as rural. Briefly now will be considered a few indices which gauge the types of lives many of the people in the Delta are leading.

Mortality rates

In 1961 the death rate for whites throughout the entire United States was 913 per 1 000 population. For nonwhites it was 916. In Mississippi the death rate for whites was 8.8 somewhat below the national average and Mississippi for nonwhites the rate was 11.0. In every county in the Delta except Quitman and Washington the death rate for whites was higher than the state average and for nonwhites with the exception of Sunflower County the death rate was higher in the Delta than it was for the rest of the state. (See Table II.) In 1961 nationally the infant mortality rate for white babies was 22.4 per 1 000 population for nonwhite babies 40.7. The respective figures for Mississippi were 23.0 and 50.0. In the Delta, the rate was lower for whites than the national average in only four counties. And in only three counties was the rate for nonwhites lower than the state average or the national average for nonwhites. For nonwhites the range among the counties was from 38.5 to 88.6. (See Table III.)

Housing

Some housing characteristics will be given for two Delta counties. In Bolivar County in 1960 there were 15,508 housing units. Of these 9,548 had no flush toilets, nor did the inhabitants have access to a flush toilet. Of these homes 10.131 had no bathtub or shower. In 4 175 there was no piped water and 6 300 were classified as either deteriorating or dilapidated. Of the 13 370 houses in Leflore County 4,998 had no flush toilets 6 218 had no bathtub or shower 6,028 were classed as less than sound and 3 700 had no piped water. These counties are not the extreme cases; they were chosen because they are fairly typical examples of housing conditions in the Delta. In Table IV are the comparative figures on housing for the other nine countiesl in the Delta region. The general housing conditions--without even considering such matters as household appliances type of fuel rent expenditures occupancy-per-room etc.--can be described at best as unfortunate.

Education

In the Delta there are only fourteen schools accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The fourteen high schools that are accredited are all white schools; there are no accredited Negro schools in the Delta. One of the counties has no high school for whites or Negroes and three counties have no high school for Negroes. In Tunica County where there are five times as many Negro students as there are white there is no Negro high school. In counties where there are no Negro high schools Negroes undoubtedly attend high

schools in the nearest adjoining county; this however increases the enrollment figure (as opposed to the census figure) of the county in which they do attend. In eight counties of the eleven having Negro high schools the number of Negro students per high school as shown by the census figure is disproportionately higher than the number of white students per high school. The Negro school census for one county, Bolivar is four times that of the white school census yet the expenditures for Negro instruction is only $60 000 more than the expenditure for white instruction and there is one fewer Negro high school than there are white high schools. Mississippi as a state ranks lowest of the fifty states in estimated average annual teacher salaries. Within the state the Delta region has annual average expenditures considerably lower than even the state average. (See Table V for statistics related to education.)

Economic considerations

The median income per person in the Delta for nonwhites is: in Bolivar $430 Coahoma $488 Humphreys $408 Issaquena $417 Leflore $501 Quitman $406 Sharkey $437 Sunflower $443 Tallahatchie $451 Tunica $406 and Washington $584. It may seem incredible but it's true. The median income per family can be seen in Table VI for both whites and nonwhites.

As the Delta is largely rural it might be best to discuss its agricultural situation. The percentage of farmers who are tenants is presently the largest in the nation. (See Table VII.) The Delta as a rural area is an area of extreme poverty. It is without a doubt the most poverty-stricken area of comparable size in this country. However this is not to say that the area has no wealth. In fact the unfortunate part is that the great deal of wealth that exists in the Delta is in the hands of only a few.

Concentration of wealth

In Bolivar County 5% of all the farms control more than 50% of all the farmland. In Coahoma Humphreys Leflore and Tunica 5% of all the farms control 66% 50% 55% and 60% respectively of all the farmland. In Issaquena 7% of all the farms control 75% of all the farmland. In Quitman 2½% of all the farms control 25% of all the farmland. In Sharkey 10% of all the farms control 66% of all the farmland. In Tallahatchie less than 4% of all the farms control more than 40% of all the farmland. And in Washington County 9% of all the farms control 55% of all the farmland.

Wealth vs. Poverty

Hired workers small farmers and tenants are the poor human elements in the Delta. Consider Quitman County. In Quitman County the average value of all products sold was $7 199. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates sales of $10 000 are needed to return a minimum farm income of $2 500. In 1959 more than 70% of all farms in Quitman County had sales which were valued at less than $5 000. At the other end only 3% of all the farms had sales that totaled more than 3~ $40,000

In Quitman County 4,077 hired workers were imployed in 1959. These 4,077 hired farm workers received that year for wages $1,744,810. This was in a county whose total value of all agricultrual products sold was $15,088,805. The average annual income of the hired farm workers in Quitman County was approximately $440. Table VIII gives figures on hired workers and wages they received.

THE PROBLEMATIC GAP

The problematic gap depends on the reader. You know how you feel things should be. You have been briefly given a glimpse of conditions in the Delta. The degree of seriousness depends on how far away "what is" is from what you feel should be. Regardless of what people in the particular think the ideal is people in general will agree that the existing situation leaves much to be desired. And the crucial question becomes What, if any, are the remedial alternatives for the Delta?

SOME REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

Individual effort

The people of the Delta themselves attempt to find relief from their plight by leaving the Delta. However, in most instances, this turns out to be no solution at all. The people who migrate usually go to large urban areas in the North or West. The emigrants from the Delta are largely unskilled and uneducated. The urban centers have no place for these people except the slum and the relief roll; this adds immensely to their problems, and provides no meaningful solution to the plight of the Delta migrant.

The role of the government

The federal government is acutely aware of the situation that besets the Delta region. It has initiated a number of programs and agencies to deal specifically with low-income rural areas. Four important ones are the Farmers' Home Administration, the Rural Areas Development, Area Redevelopment Administration, and the Manpower Retraining and Development Act. These programs could and should be able to do considerable good. However, they are not doing nearly as much as they could, and more important, where they do lend some assistance, it is not given to the people who need it most.

Two factors are responsible for the lack of effectiveness of government programs:

1. The people who are in most need do not know about them, or if they do know about them, they do not know how to take advantage of them. A farmer whose income is below $1000 a year does not have time from a practical standpoint to be out organizing other poor farmers in order to improve their conditions of life. In many instances he would be fired from his job as an "agitator" or "trouble maker" if he tried.

2. The federal government's policy of local control allows local governments to thwart the intent of the federal program. As stated in a National Sharecroppers Fund newsletter: ". . . the policy of the federal government to have local control has created the problem. Applications for loans and other government aid are processed by appointed

committees of local farmers, who function without definite guidelines and with little federal supervision or administrative review. Negroes are almost never represented, and play no part in the decision-making of the committees, which are ostensibly intended to represent and safeguard the interests of the whole community. This is of course typical of the local power structure throughout the South, but its extension to the implementation of federal policy frustrates the intention of the Congress to aid the very people who are most disadvantaged." (1962)

A New Approach

Given the existing federal programs an enormous amount of assistance can be given the poor in poverty-stricken rural areas such as the Delta with only the presence in the area of an informed person who is interested in the welfare of the poor persons there and who also has a degree of organizational ability.

The following suggestion is proposed:

1. In each county in the Delta there should be a field worker. Rather than give one field worker the entire Delta, so that he spreads himself too thinly, it would be better to work on a county basis. It is possible that the financing of the field worker would be relatively inexpensive. There are scores of persons working for civil rights in the South and Mississippi who are doing it solely on a subsistance allowance. These persons in most instances have tremendous organizational ability and dedication. The job of such a field worker would include the following:

   a. establish contact with all the low-income farmers in the area.
   b. explain to them what the problems of their particular area are and what generates these problems.
   c. inform them of all the various federal programs for the rural poor.
   d. assist them by filling out applications and even taking the farmers to the local governmental agencies.
   e. organize local Rural Area Development committees.
   f. try to secure representation on the ASCS committees by informing the small farmers of the area that they can vote in the election of the ASCS and that the Secretary of Agriculture has said that he would declare void any election in which persons were refused their right to participate.
   g. secure from unemployed farmers and farm youth some participants for the Manpower Retraining Act and other such programs.

The job, as can be seen, is not a monumental one, but it does require an individual who has an enormous amount of energy to expend for little financial reward. Even if only a few of these jobs were accomplished it would reap many desirous benefits.

An Immediate Project

On Monday, October 29, 1963, it was announced that the federal government had approved twelve public works projects for the state of Mississippi. The projects include six hospital and six sewer projects.

The hospital construction or expansion projects(with total cost listed first and federal aid second):

Fayette, 30-bed new Jefferson County hospital, $528,300--$395,850.
Ruleville,* 24-bed addition to Sunflower County hospital,$442,740-$295 160
Pontotoc, 10-bed addition to Community Hospital, $140,800-$93,867.
Vicksburg, 15-bed addition to Vicksburg hospital, $267,127-$178,085.
Bay St. Louis, 36-bed addition to Hancock County General Hospital, $409,144-$272,763.
Mendenhall, 17-bed addition to Simpson County Hospital, $150,380-$100,253.

Sewer projects:

Seminary, $70,819-$14, 500.	Wesson, $128,000-$25,750
Kosciusko, $128,000-$25 600	Shaw* $80,900-16,180
Indianola* $ 13 ,750-$27,750	Cleveland* $184,000-$36,800

*cities in the Delta

Poor farmers and certainly Negroes will not be hired on these projects if workers are recruited from other areas. The recruitment of workers from other areas is repugnant to the purpose that underlies public works programs, but in the past in many Southern states, workers outside the area have been utilized rather than hire sharecroppers and tenant farmers. The chief excuse for not hiring poor farmers is that they are unskilled and unqualified for the job. Good! If this is the case, then the time is right to have persons in those counties of the cities marked, especially the unemployed and underemployed farm workers and the rural youth, go down to the local employment office, be interviewed, and examined and told whether or not they can get federal job training, for the jobs that will be available when construction on these projects commences.

Adequate nutrition

In a country that prides itself on being the agricultural giant of the world and has irrefutable evidence of the fact in the form of billions of dollars worth of stored surplus commodities, the fact that there are persons living in the Delta whose dietary levels are substandard is not only a national disgrace but a national crime. Legislation is needed to require that surplus commodities should be utilized tobring everyone's diet up to a minimum standard. The commodities actually belong to the taxpaters--it is their money that has paid for them. It is inconceivable that taxpayers in the mass would be opposed to the distribution of commodities to give everyone a sound diet. The legislation needed is simple.

Enact a bill giving the home economist extension worker in each county sole authority to decide whether or not surplus commodities are needed to raise a family's dietary level to required standards for good health. And in giving the home economist extension worker this authority, the decisions would be based on his or her knowledge of nutrition and a family's needs, not whether or not the head of the household is employed.
A letter-writing campaign urging such legislation should be undertaken immediately.

TABLE I

POPULATION OF THE DELTA

	TOTAL POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES	NEGRO MALES	NEGRO FEMALES
BOLIVAR	54,469	26,562	27,962	12,751	18,912
COAHOMA	46,212	22,192	24,020	14,948	16,492
HUMPHREYS	19,093	9,311	9,782	6,406	6,894
ISSAQUENA	3,576	1,782	1,794	602	1,220
LEFLORE	97,142	22,439	24,703	14,426	1,588
QUITMAN	20,019	10,236	10,783	6,399	6,855
SHARKEY	10,738	5,170	5,568	3,550	3,919
SUNFLOWER	45,750	23,132	22,168	15,481	15,374
TALLAHATCHIE	24,081	11,794	12,287	7,475	7,925
TUNICA	16,826	8,292	8,534	6,563	6,752
WASHINGTON	178,638	38,075	40,563	20,212	22,885

RURAL POPULATION

	total pop.	white	negro
BOLIVAR	44,292	11,349	32,780
COAHOMA	25,107	4,812	20,236
HUMPHREYS	14,951	4,164	10,772
ISSAQUENA	3,576	1,176	2,399
LEFLORE	26,706	6,881	19,806
QUITMAN	18,447	6,562	11,871
SHARKEY	10,738	3,247	7,469
SUNFLOWER	30,036	11,780	27,141
TALLAHATCHIE	21,553	7,224	14,246
TUNICA	16,826	3,505	13,315
WASHINGTON	25,679	9,218	16,440

TABLE II DEATH RATES

	white	nonwhite
BOLIVAR	7.4	13.1
COAHOMA	9.0	13.8
HUMPHREYS	9.6	11.5
ISSAQUENA	11.0	11.2
LEFLORE	10.5	12.5
QUITMAN	8.0	11.7
SHARKEY	12.0	12.5
SUNFLOWER	9.5	10.2
TALLAHATCHIE	10.2	11.3
WASHINGTON	6.6	14.3

TABLE III

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

	WHITE	NONWHITE
BOLIVAR	29.5	60.6
COAHOMA	21.5	77.6
HUMPHREYS	9.6	68.9
ISSAQUENA	45.4	88.6
LEFLORE	17.4	65.5
QUITMAN	58.8	55.0
SHARKEY	--	72.4
SUNFLOWER	40.6	40.8
TALLAHATCHIE	25.2	38.5
WASHINGTON	26.1	67.2

TABLE IV

HOUSING CONDITIONS

	homes	no flush toilets	no tubs or showers	unsound conditions	no piped water
BOLIVAR	15,508	9,548	10,131	8,107	6,047
COAHOMA	13,087	5,462	7,046	6,300	4,175
HUMPHREYS	5,103	3,232	3,535	3,430	2,101
ISSAQUENA	1,155	829	834	426	580
LEFLORE	13,370	4,998	6,218	6,028	3,700
QUITMAN	5,567	3,672	3,861	3,032	2,820
SHARKEY	3,093	2,088	2,119	944	1,194
SUNFLOWER	11,818	6,264	7,265	6,801	4,593
TALLAHATCHIE	6,872	4,846	4,935	4,446	4,051
TUNICA	5,130	4,005	4,134	1,976	2,949
WASHINGTON	23,030	5,990	10,009	10,508	4,014

TABLE V

EDUCATION RELATED STATISTICS

	total no. high schools*		no. accredited high schools**		1960-61 school census		1960-61 expend. for inst.	
	WH.	NEG.	WH.	NEG.	WH.	NEG.	WH.	NEG.
BOLIVAR	5	4	5	0	4,831	12,404	857,077	545,283
COAHOMA	3	2	1	0	3,909	11,354	661,880	787,120
HUMPHREYS	3	2	1	0	2,459	6,298	297,555	267,050
ISSAQUENA	0	0	0	0	397	842	0	0
LEFLORE	2	2	2	0	3,912	10,072	789,866	895,632
QUITMAN	4	0	0	0	2,691	4,471	369,315	350,616
SHARKEY	2	1	0	0	3,548	2,958	525,699	310,923
SUNFLOWER	6	3	4	0	4,395	11,020	667,139	680,731
TALLAHATCHIE	2	2	2	0	2,652	5,618	363,695	373,017
WASHINGTON	5	4	3	0	7,858	13,919		
							1,475,621	
								1,108374

* ACCREDITED BY THE STATE OF MISS.
** ACCREDITED BY THE SACSS

TABLE VI

INCOME

	median for persons non-white	median income for families white	median income for families negro
Bolivar	430	1,768	1,198
Coahoma	488	2,101	1,403
Humphreys	403	1,380	1,072
Issequena	417	1,479	986
Leflore	501	2,285	1,413
Quitman	406	1,517	819
Sharkey	437	1,859	1,400
Sunflower	443	1,790	1,126
Tallahatchie	451	1,588	1,129
Tunica	406	1,260	922
Washington	584	3,112	1,597

TABLE VII

		FULL OWNERS	PART OWNERS	TENANTS	% TENANCY	MANAGERS
BOLIVAR	WH.	341	280	304	31.1	54
	N.	352	105	1,154	71.5	3
COAHOMA	WH.	168	121	166	34.8	22
	N.	135	32	1,201	87.7	2
HUMPHREYS	WH.	205	126	96	21.9	12
	N.	179	53	411	63.9	--
ISSAQUENA	WH.	102	48	6	3.8	2
	N.	72	12	71	45.8	--
LEFLORE	WH.	221	137	165	29.9	28
	N.	68	19	1,074	92.5	--
QUITMAN	WH.	271	158	349	44.0	16
	N.	131	49	1.077	85.6	1
SHARKEY	WH.	95	81	59	23.9	12
	N.	40	25	219	77.1	--
SUNFLOWER	WH.	492	238	398	34.8	17
	N.	118	24	1,867	92.9	--
TALLAHATCHIE	WH.	556	200	186	19.2	25
	N.	187	47	961	80.4	--
TUNICA	WH.	83	75	105	38.3	11
	N.	119	29	1,334	90.0	--
WASHINGTON	WH.	261	187	113	19.2	28
	N.	205	47	660	72.4	--

TABLE VIII

	HIRED WORKERS	REGULAR WORKERS	TOTAL VALUE FARM PROD.	TOTAL WAGES PAID HIRED W.
BOLIVAR	9,860	2,386	37,646,845	5,281,853
COAHOMA	6,254	1,759	26,603,932	3,684,517
HUMPHREYS	3,524	1,021	13,852,046	2,009,319
ISSAQUENA	941	363	5,324,773	651,522
LEFLORE	5,470	1,577	23,385,694	2,777,950
QUITMAN	3,361	716	15,088,805	1,794,810
SHARKEY	1,248	610	8,847,662	1,366,110
TALLAHATCHIE	4,480	1,026	17,718,117	2,350,444
TUNICA	3,234	1,069	13,769,232	1,579,978
WASHINGTON	5,782	1,810	28,311,203	4,785,594

MISSISSIPPI

POLITICAL

HANDBOOK

By William L. Higgs

PREFACE

This handbook was completed during a residence fellowship at Brandeis University under the auspices of the Florina Lasker Program in Civil Liberties and Civil Rights.

I wish to thank the students, faculty, and administration of Brandeis for their assistance, and to acknowledge the cooperative help received from other colleges and universities.

William L. Higgs
Waltham, Massachusetts
April, 1962

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I. INTRODUCTION

This manual is written for two purposes. First, it is intended to be a brief reference book for the serious student of Mississippi politics. Second, it is hoped that the handbook will meet the purpose of informing the average Mississippi citizen of the governmental and political structure under which he lives.

The problem that colors political affairs more than any other in Mississippi is race relations. The principle of total segregation has a firm commitment by almost all of the present officers in the governmental and political organization of the state. For this reason the race relations problems will be stressed within the covers of this handbook.

This small volume is particularly designed for use as a text in Mississippi government classes and voter registration schools in Mississippi.

It is sincerely hoped that everyone who takes the time to read through the manual will benefit himself and his fellow man from an increased knowledge and awareness of the political structure and forces that constitute government in Mississippi.

II. VOTING AND ELECTIONS

A. Who Can Vote

In order for a person to vote in Mississippi in any election, local, state, or federal, he must first be a "qualified elector." A qualified elector is defined as an inhabitant of the state who, by the date of the general election (normally, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November) of the year in which he offers to vote, will be 21 years of age or older, has lived two years in Mississippi and one year in

the election district (precinct) in which he offers to vote, has been duly registered as an elector by passing a test requiring him to read, write, and interpret any section of the State Constitution and to give a reasonable statement of the duties of a citizen, and has paid poll taxes on time (i.e. on or before February 1 of each year) for the two (2) preceding years unless he was excused from paying them. One should particularly note that the Mississippi State Constitution has a total of 285 sections, some of which are extremely difficult, long, and tedious. It should also be noticed that the circuit clerk, who is by virtue of his office the registrar of voters, has the power to decide whether or not one has passed the test. The test may be taken any number of times, though it is advisable for one wishing to take it again to wait a day or two. (The legislature is now considering a limit of one try every six months.) A recent federal law does require that the circuit clerk keep a permanent record of all tests given. And the federal law also provides relief through the federal courts if the circuit clerk applies the test unfairly. (See the form in the appendix for complaint to federal civil rights agencies.)

One should also observe that the crucial date is that of the general election, which is always on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. In other words, if a person is 21 on or before that date, then he may vote in that general election and in all primary elections leading up to that general election.

A primary election is an election normally held from a few days to several months prior to a general election. Its purpose is to select candidates of particular political parties to run in the general election. Of course, in practice in Mississippi there is only one political party of serious consequence, the Democratic Party. For this reason the selection of the Democratic Party candidate in the Democratic primary is actually the real election. Except in special cases the Democratic primary is held the

first Tuesday after the first Monday in August, followed by a second primary (run-off election) three weeks later. A run-off is always held when no one candidate gets an absolute majority of all votes cast; or, in the cases of municipal officers, justices of the peace, constables, and state representatives in some counties (e.g. Hinds County), a candidate is elected when he receives a majority of all votes cast divided by the number of positions that are to be filled. For example, if five men are running for constable and there are two constable positions to fill and if 10,000 votes are cast (each voter casting two votes, which is the number of positions to be filled), and if a candidate receives 2,501 votes, then he has an absolute majority of 10,000 votes (the total number cast) divided by two (the number of posts to be filled) which is 5,000. 2,501 is an absolute majority of 5,000. State law provides that there is no run-off in the general election. In other words, the top man wins in the general election.

A person may not vote--either in a general election or a primary election preceding a general election unless he has registered four (4) months prior to the general election, which cut-off date is the first week in July. (A bill is now pending in the legislature to also require registration at least one month before a primary election.)

A poll tax of $2 is generally required to be paid by every person in the state of Mississippi who is between the ages of 21 and 60 years, except (primarily) for persons in the armed services, who may receive an exemption certificate. (Some counties require $3.) This means that in order for a person on becoming 21 to vote and to continue to vote every year thereafter, he must pay a poll tax beginning with the one payable in the month of January immediately after he becomes 21. Note that poll taxes are paid in January through February 1.(and sometimes also in the December preceding). Poll tax receipts must be presented at the polls when voting. (See appendix for a sample poll tax receipt.)

There are some U. S. Supreme Court decisions that indicate that Mississippi's Constitution interpretation test and requirements of the payment of poll taxes by election time may be unconstitutional as in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

If the citizen moves from one precinct to another or from one county to another, then he must wait a year before he can vote again. For this reason many people continue to vote in the same precinct or town even though they live elsewhere. In this manner they continue to vote without interruption. It is suggested, however, that one should change his registration with the circuit clerk whenever he moves to a new district; and it might be advisable to wait to make this change until a year in which no important election is being held.

It is of major significance that poll taxes may be paid by anyone for any other person. The important thing is that the taxes are paid and not who pays them. In other words, one or more persons can legally collect a thousand separate $2 from a large number of people and go down to the courthouse and pay their poll taxes for them. (See the poll tax payment form in the appendix.) One should also remember that neither registration nor payment of poll taxes is a condition of doing one or the other; the two are completely independent. You may register without paying your poll tax. You may pay your poll tax without registering. But both are necessary in order for one to be a qualified elector and thereby to be able to vote.

After one becomes 60 years of age, he is no longer required to pay poll taxes. Therefore, a person who has just become 60 may vote at the next election if he has only paid the poll tax for the last year. If he is 61 or over, no poll tax is required at all and he may vote merely by registering with the circuit clerk (if he has not already done so).

To repeat: one may register at any time; however, one may pay his poll taxes only during December and the following January up through February 1.

(Theoretically it would seem that one might be able to pay any future poll taxes whenever he desires. But in practice the poll taxes are normally not received until at least December.)

B. The Conducting of the General Election

The general election is conducted on a state-wide basis by the State Board of Election Commissioners, which consists of the Governor, The Secretary of State, and the Attorney-General. Every even year in September the State Board of Election Commissioners appoints three (3) election commissioners for each county to conduct the general election in that county. These county election commissioners are important primarily because they have the power to examine the registration and poll books and to decide what persons are properly registered and are qualified voters. They also appoint the general election managers and clerks for each voting place. Three sets of books are kept for each precinct or voting district. The registration book is a permanent record of those persons who have passed the "literacy" tests and other requirements for registration. (All books are kept in the circuit clerk's office.) The names of those persons on the registration book who are qualified electors (i.e. have also paid their poll taxes) are then transferred to the general election poll book and the primary election poll books, which books are then taken to the various voting places and are used at the polls. An entry is made beside each person's name in the poll book as he votes. If his name does not appear in the poll book, he may not vote automatically but must prepare his ballot subject to further checking. If a person's name does not appear on the poll book, he should nevertheless go ahead and vote. The county commissioners of election also appoint persons to hold the election at each polling place in the county. The commissioners have the power to hear all appeals from the circuit clerk's refusing or denying a person's registration. An appeal from their decision may be taken to the circuit court and finally to the State Supreme Court.

C. The Conducting of the Primary Election

The primary election machinery is on a state-wide basis under the supervision of the state executive committee of the particular party that is holding the primary. Since in Mississippi the Democratic Party is the only significant party, the Democratic Party will be used as the example. The State Democratic Executive Committee furnishes to each county Democratic executive committee the names of all state and state district candidates who have qualified for the Democratic Primary elections and also furnishes a sample of the official ballot to be used in the election.

The county Democratic executive committees are always in charge of the actual grass-roots holding of the primary election. The county committee acts exactly as the board of county election commissioners acts, except that it has no power to revise the registration or poll books. In particular, the county committee has the power to appoint all managers and clerks of elections at the various polling places throughout the county. For obvious reasons, such as patronage (political jobs) and the influencing of elections, the control of these jobs is quite important.

D. Becoming a Candidate

There are several principal things which must be done for one to become a candidate for office in the Democratic primary. The prospective candidate must give his name, accompanied by a filing fee, to the secretary of either the State Democratic Executive Committee or the county Democratic executive committee (depending upon whether or not he is running for a state or state district office, or a county or county district office), sign an affidavit stating that he has read the State Corrupt Practices Act, and sign an affidavit that he has not been a member of certain subversive organizations. Candidates for state or state district offices file these affidavits with the Secretary of State. Candidates for county or county district

offices file with the circuit clerk of the county. The fees are: $100 for a state-wide office, $50 for a state district office, $7.50 for a state senator (except where there is only one county in the district) and for state representative when there is more than one county in the district, $5 for county-wide offices, and $2.50 for county district offices. (These fees may shortly be increased under a bill pending in the State Legislature.) A candidate must qualify at least sixty (60) days prior to the primary election. A candidate for Governor or Lieutenant Governor or United States Senator must be at least 30 years of age. Other state-wide officers such as the Secretary of State must be at least 25 years of age, as must also United States Representatives and State Senators. Supreme Court judges must be at least 30 years of age; and other judges, except the justices of the peace, must be at least 26 years of age. All other officers including constables, municipal officials, state representatives, county supervisors, etc., must only be qualified electors. (The age at the time of taking office is what counts.)

A person may, however, qualify for office as an independent candidate and run in the general election by filing a petition with either the state or county board of election commissioners (depending upon which office is sought). If a state-wide office is involved, 1,000 qualified electors must sign the petition; if a Congressional district, 200 qualified electors; if a circuit or chancery court district, 100 qualified electors; if a county-wide district, a senatorial or flotorial district or a municipality of a thousand or more people, 50 qualified electors; and if a county district or a municipality of under 1,000 people, 15 qualified electors. The petition must be filed at least 40 days prior to the general election in November. The candidate can have participated as a voter or as a candidate in the prior primary election of any party immediately preceding the general election in which he desires to run. In

effect, this provision gives a second chance to run candidates for a particular office.

E. Times of Elections and Voting Hours

The polls open at eight o'clock in the morning and close at six in the evening, except that in cities having 1,000 or more registered voters, they open at seven in the morning. The general election is always held each year the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The primary election for the election of State officials, except for judges, is held every four (4) years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in August, and the second primary is held three weeks later. The next such election will be in August, 1963. The primary election for Congressmen at the present time is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June of even numbered years, the second primary being held three weeks later if necessary. Elections for judges and United States Senator (whenever a Senator's six-year term expires) are held at the same time as the Congressional elections. Chancery, Circuit, and county judges are elected every four (4) years, the next election being in 1962. Supreme Court judges are elected as their eight-year terms expire. The election for the senate seat now held by Senator John Stennis will be in 1964, and the election for that of Senator James Eastland in 1966.

F. Election Costs

The expenses for the holding of primary elections are paid out of the county treasuries, unless the party holding the primary failed to receive one-third of the total vote cast in the entire state in the preceding Presidential election. The general election costs are paid by the counties in all cases.

III. PARTY ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

A. In General

In Mississippi a candidate is nominated for the general election in November by winning the party primary election, usually held several months earlier. Since, as mentioned before, the Democratic Party is for most purposes the only significant political party in the State, the person who wins the Democratic Party primary election is normally elected automatically at the general election in November to the office to which he was nominated in the Democratic primary election. In other words, winning the Democratic nomination is the same as winning election to the office. The actual Democratic primary election process has been described in the preceding section. It is the purpose of this section to deal with the party machinery that conducts party affairs in general and the Democratic Party primary elections in particular.

B. The Precinct Convention

Normally during the month of February, March, or April of years in which the President of the United States is elected, the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee (or the State Democratic Executive Committee as a whole) names a date at least ten days in advance setting the time for holding "precinct elections." These elections are held at the usual voting place in each precinct or voting district and are usually held on Tuesday. They must begin at ten o'clock in the morning by law. The county Democratic executive committee appoints certain persons to act as temporary chairman and temporary secretary of the precinct convention and entrusts the various delegate credentials (certificates of election to the county convention) and other papers to them. At these precinct conventions, all qualified electors in the precinct may assemble and elect

delegates to the county convention, which is ordinarily held a week or more later. The precinct convention normally elects anywhere from one to six delegates, depending upon the size of the precinct. Frequently, however, these one to six votes are split into half votes with alternates for each half vote. This means that a precinct with two votes might send eight (8) people to the county convention, made up of four half votes and four alternate half votes. The precinct convention is a sovereign body and as such adopts and operates under its own rules. It is at this point that a knowledge of parliamentary procedure, quick thinking, and aggressiveness can result in the election of favorable delegates. Conversely, a lack of any of these three qualities will frequently result in defeat. Rump conventions in which a dissenting group holds its own meeting are not unknown. In this case, of course, the county convention would decide which delegation to recognize as the official one.

In the precinct convention, the temporary chairman presides over the election of a permanent chairman and a permanent secretary. The permanent chairman then presides over the election of delegates to the county convention. At times, resolutions are introduced and are acted upon by the precinct convention. They have no legal effect and only express the sentiments of the voters in that precinct.

A majority vote prevails in all cases, unless different rules of procedure have been accepted by prior majority vote.

C. The County Convention

At the county convention, which is usually held in the courthouse a week or more after the precinct convention, the delegates elected by the precincts assemble, with the chairman of the county Democratic executive committee presiding. The program of the county convention has normally been arranged by the county Democratic executive committee. At the county

convention the delegates first hear a keynote address by some prominent political figure of the state. They then ordinarily proceed to elect delegates to the state convention, following the same procedure as was used in the precinct conventions, i.e. electing two delegates with one-half vote and two alternate half-vote delegates for each vote in the state convention allocated to that particular county. By law each county receives twice as many votes in the State Democratic Convention as it has seats in the State House of Representatives. (For example, Hinds County in 1960 had four seats in the State House of Representatives. It therefore had eight votes to be cast by 16 delegates with one-half vote each or by 16 alternate delegates in case of the inability of the 16 regular delegates.) The county convention then proceeds to resolve itself into five (5) caucuses consisting of the precinct delegates from each supervisor's district. These caucuses nominate three (3) candidates for the new county Democratic executive committee. The county convention then reconvenes and considers all the nominations. Nominations may also be made from the floor as in the case of nominations for delegates to the State convention. (Frequently a nominating committee reports a full slate of candidates for delegates to the State convention. Often this slate is elected without opposition. This need not be so.) Finally, the convention proceeds to elect the new county Democratic executive committee of 15 members, normally ratifying the earlier nominations from the five caucuses of the supervisor's districts. However, to repeat, everyone has the right to nominate additional candidates from the floor. The county convention will frequently adopt resolutions, which, however, have no legal effect.

D. The County Democratic Executive Committee

At this point will be considered briefly the county Democratic executive committee. This fifteen-man body meets two weeks before any

Democratic primary election and appoints the managers in charge of each polling place in the county. This is a valuable patronage power. Also the manager frequently assists the electors in voting when they have any difficulty. By law the county Democratic executive committee is required to appoint managers evenly among the supporters of the candidates for those offices which are the leading contests. (This law may have been repealed by the legislature at the time of this printing.) And if there is any doubt as to which offices are most contested, then the positions are apportioned among the supporters of the candidates for the highest office. By law every candidate has the right to have at least one of his supporters observe the conduct of the election at each polling place and at the canvassing (counting) of the returns. This is an important right, since it assures a degree of fairness in the election. The CDEC (County Democratic Executive Committee) is in charge of canvassing the returns and declaring the results of all Democratic primary elections. The committee also has certain powers as to acceptance or rejection of a voter's ballot. Such a decision, however, is made in the first instance by the manager at the precinct polling place. The CDEC, as does the SDEC (State Democratic Executive Committee), serves for four years until the next convention.

E. The Congressional District Caucus

The delegates elected in the 82 county Democratic conventions throughout the state then assemble a week or more later in separate caucuses held in each of the state's five Congressional districts. These caucuses then proceed to elect, subject to the approval of the upcoming State Convention: (a) four regular delegates and four alternate delegates (representing a total of two votes) to the National Democratic Convention; (b) three members of the SDEC; and (c) one candidate for Democratic Presidential Elector.

F. The State Convention and the State Democratic Executive Committee

A week or more after the last Congressional district caucus is held (the five caucuses are normally held one after the other about a week or so apart), the State Democratic Convention is convened in Jackson, the state capital. The convention is opened by the chairman of the SDEC, who presides until a permanent chairman of the convention is chosen. This procedure may vary and is not rigidly prescribed by law. The permanent chairman then may appoint various committees to prepare different resolutions and other proposals. (In 1960, for example,the Unpledged Electors program was prepared in committee and presented to the convention which proceeded to adopt it. This, however, was done at the reconvened State Democratic Convention subsequent to the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. The reconvened State Democratic Convention then proceeded to put up two slates of Presidential electors, one pledged to the National Democratic nominees, Kennedy and Johnson, and the other unpledged to any particular nominees.) The convention ratifies the earlier election by the Congressional district caucuses of the 40 delegates to the national convention (representing 10 votes) and ratifies the election of the 15 men to the new SDEC. The State Democratic Convention also elects delegates to the Democratic National Convention having a total of the remainder of the votes to which the State of Mississippi is entitled. The State Convention also adopts a platform, which by law states the position of the Mississippi Democratic Party. This platform is frequently in opposition to that of the National Democratic Party.

In addition to the earlier-mentioned duties of the SDEC, this body has general charge of the supervision of the Democratic primary elections on a state-wide basis. It is also technically in charge of the campaigns for election of all state-wide and state-district Democratic

candidates in the November general elections. However, since in Mississippi the Democratic nomination is tantamount to election, this latter function is only performed during Presidential campaigns. A similar campaigning function is the responsibility of the CDEC, though this almost never occurs and for the same reason.

G. Mississippi Political Campaigns

In Mississippi, because of the effect of the Democratic primary, political campaigns are normally waged within the Democratic Party among factions backing particular candidates in the Democratic primary. Formal party campaigns in the general election are non-existent, and campaign machinery is formed on an ad hoc personality basis. For example, one refers to "the Coleman organization" or to "the Eastland organization." It would seem that there is a great need today in the State of Mississippi for something more than mere individualism in political organizations. This situation results in an election decided by personalities and not by issues.

The Mississippi Corrupt Practices Act of 1935, as amended, technically covers the campaign activities of all candidates. However, it is rarely observed in practice, and its violation is even less frequently punished. A brief reading of some of its unrealistic provisions readily shows the reason for its lack of enforcement. For example, a limit of $25,000 is placed upon expenditures that may be made by a candidate for Governor of the state. Seasoned political observers in Mississippi have estimated that at least as much as $250,000 is frequently spent on such a campaign.

H. Note on Municipal Elections

A rudimentary municipal Democratic executive committee is in charge of holding municipal primary elections. A municipal election commission holds the general election. Their functions generally coincide

with those of their county counterparts.

IV. MISSISSIPPI GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

A. State Government

1. The Executive Branch

Mississippi state government is divided into the traditional three branches, the executive, the legislative and the judicial, and is constantly increasing its other area of state and governmental activity, that of state boards and commissions. This administrative area might be called the fourth branch of state government. Each of these branches will be considered separately.

The head of the executive branch and the chief executive officer of the State is the Governor . In Mississippi the Governor does not have as firm a control over the executive establishment as he does in many other states. Here the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Auditor, the State Treasurer, and several other less important state-level executive officials are all elected by the people in the general election every four years, concurrently with the election of the Governor. These officials are largely independent of the Governor and on occasion openly oppose him. However, the very large number of administrative agencies and boards, such as the Highway Patrol and the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning, are wholly or largely subject to the Governor's appointive and removal powers. Therefore, he is quite powerful for this reason and frequently makes very advantageous use of this patronage. The Governor's power of pardoning convicts is not an unimportant one and has frequently been used to his substantial advantage. The Governor also has control of the National Guard, which may be used to enforce the State's law. He, as in most states, has the veto power. If he disapproves a bill passed by both

houses of the Legislature, he vetoes it, and the bill may then be passed over his veto only by a two-thirds vote of both houses. He also has the power to convene the legislature in special session. This is normally done every two or three years, in addition to the regular session, which convenes in January of every even year. The Governor has many additional powers as a result of the common arrangement in Mississippi of making him chairman of several boards by virtue of his office (ex officio), such as the State Budget Commission and the Agricultural and Industrial Board.

The Lieutenant Governor succeeds the Governor upon his death or absence from the state. He presides over the State Senate and has the very important power of appointing the committees of the Senate. He is an ex officio member of several boards and commissions.

The Secretary of State supervises the corporation laws, is in charge of election returns and certification, and is responsible for the publication and storage of various types of state documents and reports. The Attorney General has a staff of approximately ten attorneys. His is one of the more important elective state offices. His duty is to enforce the laws of the state by advising local law enforcement officers, such as the sheriffs and chiefs of police of municipalities, and, when necessary, to resort to the courts for judicial enforcement of the state laws. His office also assists in drafting legislation and in advising the Governor and other state agencies. He represents the State of Mississippi in all courts and defends all agencies of the state. The State Auditor of Public Accounts and the State Treasurer, respectively, audit the accounts of the various state agencies and pay the warrants issued upon the state treasury. There are various other minor elective state-wide offices, the most important of which is the Superintendent of Education, who exercises general control over the state's segregated system of public schools.

2. The Legislative Branch

The legislative branch of the state government is composed of the two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House consists of 140 members; the Senate, 49. House members are normally elected from a particular county, though there are a few "flotorial" districts comprising more than one county. Senators are elected from senatorial districts which normally comprise two or more counties.

The House of Representatives is presided over by the Speaker of the House, who is elected by the House itself every four years in January after the general election. This official is extremely powerful, as he may (and does) succeed himself repeatedly. He appoints all committees of the House, including the all-powerful House Rules Committee (which decides what bills shall be considered by the full House); he decides to which committee a bill should be referred; and he decides whom to recognize from the floor; and he has still many other important powers. Many political observers consider this office in its present form subject to abuse.

In Mississippi there is no majority or minority party. Therefore, leaders who are considered to represent the viewpoint of the administration (the Governor) are often grouped together and those who are frequently opposed to the administration are grouped together. All present members of the legislature are Democrats. The legislature meets every two years, always convening in January of each even-numbered year. Frequently a special session is called by the Governor prior to the regular session in January. Sessions normally last from two to four months. State representatives receive $3,000 for each regular session (every even year), plus $22.50 for each day of a special session, plus $100 per month except months in session, plus liberal travel allowances.

The State Senate, as mentioned earlier, is presided over by the Lieutenant Governor. This official has powers similar to the Speaker of

the House except for the very important exception that he does not have the power to appoint the Senate Rules Committee. These bodies, like their counterparts in the U. S. House of Representatives, control the flow of legislation to the floor. They may defeat a bill simply by refusing to permit its consideration, and normally a two-thirds vote is required to reverse the rules committee. The State Senate also has some confirmation power over the Governor's appointments, but these are of little consequence.

3. The Judicial Branch

The judicial system of the state is antiquated in many respects and will be considered at this point for state, county and city levels of government. The state's eighty-two counties are each divided into five supervisor's districts, each district having at least one justice of the peace and at least one constable. The justice has jurisdiction of all civil cases involving fines of up to $200 and of criminal cases that are only misdemeanors involving less than one year in jail. The justice court does not keep a word-by-word record of its proceedings, and only the final results are recorded. Ordinarily the justice court does not have a jury. The constable is the lowest law enforcement officer of the state and is responsible for enforcing the law in his supervisor's district. He attends the justice court, delivers its papers, and carries out its judgments. He is assisted by the sheriff in many cases. Many counties in the state have county courts. These courts have general jurisdiction over all cases involving up to $3,000, and all criminal and civil matters on appeal from justice courts. Cases appealed from justice courts are re-tried in the county court, where either party (or, in a criminal case, the defendant alone) may have a full twelve-man jury, if he desires.

The state's basic trial courts are the circuit court and the chancery court.

The circuit court is the court of general residual jurisdiction and corresponds to the English Common Law Courts in which the judge states the law and the jury applies it to the facts. The circuit court handles all matters in which only damages are involved and many special types of cases such as appeals from the board of supervisors of a county or the municipal board or city council of a municipality. There are nineteen (19) circuit court districts in Mississippi. The circuit court also has jurisdiction over all criminal matters (unless, of course, a misdemeanor is involved, in which case the case goes first to the justice of the peace court and may then be re-tried in its entirety in the circuit court. However, this re-trial takes place in the county court if there is one, and the circuit court hears appeals from the re-trial in the county court). A jury trial may always be had in the circuit court. A circuit court judge is elected for a four-year term and, with one exception, circuit court districts comprise two or more counties.

Of equal standing with the circuit courts are the chancery courts. However, these courts are presided over by chancellors who are elected and serve in a similar manner as circuit judges, but who sit always, except for a minor exception, without a jury and themselves decide not only the law but also the facts of a case. Their jurisdiction extends to special classes of cases, such as those involving land, domestic relations, wills and estates of deceased persons, incompetent persons, and minors, suits for injunctions to prevent people from doing certain things, and suits in general for particular types of relief such as creating a drainage district or extending the city limits. There are 17 chancery court districts in Mississippi.

The State Supreme Court consists of nine judges, who normally sit in groups of five each. Cases are heard from September through June on Monday of each week. The court hands down its opinions at the beginning

of that day. The court almost always is up to date in its hearings, and not infrequently a decision is rendered two or three weeks after it is argued. The court is composed of elective judges, three from each of three Supreme Court Districts who are chosen for eight-year terms. The senior judge on the court serves as Chief Justice; his immediate junior serves as Presiding Justice. One presides over Division (group) A; the other over Division (group) B. Appeals come to the Supreme Court from the chancery courts or the circuit courts. If all five of the judges in a Division (group) do not agree upon the disposition of a case, then the case is decided by all nine judges (i.e., en banc).

The state and its many subdivisions such as the counties, the municipalities, and the various circuit court districts are represented in criminal matters in the several courts by prosecuting attorneys. There may be a city prosecuting attorney, normally appointed by the city council, who handles criminal matters before the city court. If there is a county prosecuting attorney for the county court criminal cases, he is commonly an elected official. There is always a district attorney who handles criminal matters before the circuit court and who is elected by the voters of the circuit court district. The Attorney-General handles criminal matters on the state level in the State Supreme Court.

4. The Administrative Branch

There are many state boards and agencies that perform various public services. The Agricultural and Industrial Board has the responsibility of bringing industry into the state and of helping the state's economy. The Budget Commission is responsible for preparing a state budget every two years. The Board of Institutions of Higher Learning has jurisdiction over the colleges and universities. The State Employment Security Commission administers through its system of employment offices the program of helping unemployed citizens to find jobs. It also handles

unemployment compensation payments and apparently is going to have jurisdiction over the new federal manpower retraining programs designed to retrain persons now out of jobs while paying them the equivalent of unemployment compensation as they are being retrained. All of the above programs are substantially financed by federal funds.

Another sort of state agency is the State Sovereignty Commission, with the Governor as the chairman. This body has as its function the preservation of the segregated system of society that exists in the state. It employs investigators and keeps files on many citizens of the state who differ with the official state policy of segregation.

B. County Government

The governing body of each of the 82 counties is the board of supervisors. One supervisor is elected from each of the five supervisor's districts of every county. The board has such general powers as hiring a county police force, deciding upon the boundaries of the various voting districts in the county, hearing appeals from the county tax assessor, authorizing the submission of various bond issues for the approval of the electors of the county to construct various projects such as county parks and hospitals, and levying county taxes. Each supervisor has jurisdiction over the roads in his district and maintains a road shop for this purpose. This gives him extensive political power in his district, since he decides whose roads will be paved.

Another important county official is the county superintendent of education. He has jurisdiction over the county schools and over the various 16$\underline{\text{th}}$ section lands of the county, which are set aside for the benefit of the schools. He decides who rents the lands and for what price.

The sheriff is a third county official. In addition to being chief law enforcement officer of the county, he is also the tax collector.

He enforces the law in the county and executes all orders of the various courts that apply to people of property in the county. One of his deputies attends sessions of both the county and circuit courts. He has jurisdiction over the county jail. His compensation is through fees for all services that are performed by his office, varying from the collection of real estate taxes to the holding of a particular person in jail. There are several sheriffs in the state of Mississippi who make over $100,000 a year legally. In addition to his legal income, through his law enforcement powers he has the discretion of whether or not to raid illegal liquor-selling places in his county. This means that he has a lever whereby he can extort payments from the owners of these illegal businesses. This is considered to be a common practice.

The county tax assessor is another official of importance. It is up to him to assess the value of the various pieces of real estate in the county (subject to appeal to the board of supervisors) and to apply to this assessment the rate of taxation that has been fixed by the board of supervisors. This tax is then, of course, collected by the sheriff's office.

Two more very important county officials are the circuit clerk and the chancery clerk. The circuit clerk handles all papers involving the circuit court. He also has charge of issuing marriage licenses and, most important, of registering voters and keeping the election books. It is with him that all persons running for county or county-district office must qualify. To repeat: It is in his office that all persons must register to vote. And under the present state law, it is up to him to decide whether or not a person has satisfactorily completed his registration tests. The judgment roll is also kept in his office. It is in this book that all judgments of the circuit court and decrees of the chancery court may be entered so as to tie up the real estate (land) of the

particular person who has lost a law suit. His office is open every day of the week except, in some counties, on Saturday; and he or one of his deputies is required by law to register any person who comes into his office during those times and who has the required qualifications. It is against state law as well as federal law for him to delay the registration process in any way.

C. Municipal Government

The governing body of a municipality in Mississippi may be either a city commission, a city council, a board of selectmen, or a city manager together with his city council. All of these forms except the city manager form generally have a mayor who is the chief executive officer of the municipality. In general, however, the governing body meets frequently enough (usually weekly) so that it can exercise general and final supervision over most activities of the municipality.

There is also the city clerk, who may be appointed or who may be elected, depending upon the municipality. This official is responsible for registration of voters in the city. In other words, a voter living in the city must not only register with the circuit clerk of the county but, after registering first with the circuit clerk, must register with the city clerk of the municipality. This official keeps the minutes and the record of the proceedings of the city governing body, and the various election books of the city.

There exists usually a city tax collector and a city tax assessor, all under the absolute jurisdiction of the governing body of the municipality.

There is generally a city police chief, who has jurisdiction over the police department and of arrests for all crimes and misdemeanors that might be committed within the city limits.

There is normally a municipal court presided over by a city judge in which misdemeanors committed inside the city are tried. This court hears not only traffic violations, but also such other matters as charges for breach of peace. This municipal court is almost exactly like the justice court mentioned earlier. It normally does not have a jury and is not a court of record. And if one is convicted here, he has a right to a complete retrial before a full twelve-man jury on appeal to the county court, if that county has one, or to the circuit court, if that county does not have a county court.

Each municipality may also have a city prosecuting attorney who represents the city in criminal cases before the municipal court and frequently before the county and circuit courts. Each municipality almost always has a city attorney who represents the municipality in general legal matters. He frequently will serve as prosecuting attorney in small municipalities.

V. THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A. Present Law

The basic protection of the citizen from either the state or from private citizens stems from the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the federal Constitution. The Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery and involuntary servitude. (It would seem that many of Mississippi's large farmers are open to civil rights complaints based upon peonage charges founded on the Thirteenth Amendment and the federal criminal statutes enacted to enforce the Amendment.) By and large the Due Process of Law Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment requires that in state courts everyone be given a fair trial. Also the Due Process Clause protects the rights of citizens to free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom to petition

the government for redress of wrongs, and other similar guarantees that are normally thought necessary to a free and democratic society. The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees to each citizen the equal protection of the laws even to the extent of his not being required to attend any segregated facilities of a public nature, be they schools, buses, parks or libraries. The Fifteenth Amendment declares that the right of a citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, creed, or color.

Aside from the Constitutional Amendments, there are many federal statutory laws both of a criminal nature and of a civil (damage suit) nature. The criminal provisions commonly provide for from one-to ten-year imprisonment penalties and substantial fines as penalties to be imposed upon either state officials or private citizens who deprive citizens of their civil rights. The civil statutes generally provide that any citizen who has been deprived of his civil rights may sue for damages the person or official who caused the deprivation. But the important thing to note, as will be explained in detail in the following paragraphs, is that these federal laws are almost totally ineffective as a result of the federal juries -- both the federal grand jury (indictment) and the federal petty jury (trial) -- and of the local federal district judges, who are almost completely in sympathy with the segregationist position.

B. The Law in Action

1. Executive and Administrative Action

Through his Constitutional duty to enforce the law the President of the United States has extremely wide powers in the area of civil rights. By means of his executive orders, President Kennedy has already taken steps to eliminate discrimination in firms that receive large government contracts (through establishing The President's Committee on Equal Employment

Opportunity). It is expected that in the near future he will exercise his powers to prevent discrimination in federally assisted housing of whatever nature and kind. But the President's powers extend much further. He could end the still extensive segregation that exists in the State National Guard and in the Army Reserve. He could require the withholding of all federal aid to schools and colleges which are segregated. He could require the withholding of federal aid to hospitals and other such facilities assisted by federal funds. He could order local federal marshals to enforce the federal civil rights laws. His power in the fields of welfare and unemployment compensation and of employment offices are wide and varied. His powers over the Small Business Administration, which controls the granting of federal loans, could be used to aid the Negro in Mississippi. And there are many other executive powers. Also every ten years the President has the power under existing federal statutes to decrease the representation in the House of Representatives of states that deny their citizens the right to vote. This authority is given by section two of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. However, it has never been used.

The Attorney General of the United States, through his Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department, has broad powers in the area of civil rights. The Division is charged with the responsibility for enforcing all federal civil rights laws, including the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution. This office has recently been extremely active in attempting to secure the right to vote for the Negro citizens of Mississippi. However, in large measure the efforts have only been slightly successful. There has been only a relatively small increase in Negro registration as a result of the Civil Rights Division's activities. The Division also prepares proposed legislation for consideration by Congress in the civil rights field.

Though the federal laws to prevent discrimination in all forms and to protect voting could normally be quite effective when vigorously enforced by the Civil Rights Division, such is not the case at present. This is a result of the complete inability of the Division to obtain even an indictment -- much less a conviction -- of a white person who has denied a Negro citizen his civil rights. The normally all-white jury simply will not indict or convict him. And even in cases which do not require a jury, such as school integration litigation, the federal district judges themselves use such methods as delay and outright refusal to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. In short, the law of the land cannot be effectively enforced in the federal district courts in Mississippi.

Fortunately, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction over Mississippi and five other Southern states, has taken a different view and has insisted upon compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions. But an appeal to the Court of Appeals takes time, and it is frequently impossible to appeal because of the expense and the inability to obtain legal counsel. There are at present only four Negro attorneys in the state of Mississippi; and, as a result of local pressure, almost no white attorneys will even dare consider taking a civil rights case. The lower state courts at times not only provide no remedy in fact for a denial of civil rights, but instead, as in the recent "freedom rider" cases, have actually been used to enforce the state's unconstitutional policy of segregation. An eventual appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has thus far been effectively denied by reason of delay in the lower state courts, whether or not justified. As a matter of practice, an appeal, either by way of certiorari (review as a matter of grace), or by way of direct appeal (review as a matter of right), to the United States Supreme Court from the Mississippi State Supreme Court, has been largely

illusory, since the United States Supreme Court hears only a very small percentage of appeals from state supreme courts. [For example, the United States Supreme Court did not hear the appeal by Clyde Kennard from his 1961 conviction for allegedly assisting in stealing several sacks of chicken feed. (The admitted burglar and thief went free.) Kennard had just earlier tried to enter the all-white Mississippi Southern College.7 On occasion the Mississippi Supreme Court will courageously overturn a denial of civil rights by a lower state court.

Of great importance is an agency created in 1957 by Congress, the United States Commission on Civil Rights. The Civil Rights Commission was directed to investigate all denial of civil rights of citizens in the United States, in particular denials of the right to vote. The Commission was then to prepare a report and submit it to the President and to Congress, along with recommendations as to what legislation, Presidential action, Justice Department action and other things should be done to further secure the civil rights of all citizens. This the Commission has done. It prepared a small but effective report in 1959. Several of its recommendations were enacted into law in the form of the 1960 Civil Rights Act. Then in 1961 it prepared a five-volume, extremely comprehensive report dealing with the five areas of voting, education, employment, housing, and administration of justice. These volumes may be obtained from the Commission at 726 Jackson Place, Washington 25, D. C. The Commission is open at all times to receive complaints involving violations of civil rights. It frequently investigates them itself but almost always also refers them to the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division for FBI investigation. Since the Kennedy Administration came into office in January of 1961, the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department has been most active and interested in exercising its duty. In its day-to-day operations the Civil Rights Commission is under the administrative control of the Staff Director, at the

present time Mr. Berle Bernhard. As a longer range matter, the Commission itself exercises full control. The Commission is composed of six members, three Democrats and three Republicans; one of the six is the chairman and one the vice-chairman. It meets approximately once a month.

A further word might be said at this point about the organization of the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Department of Justice. It is one of five divisions within the Justice Department and has, as does the Civil Rights Commission, about 75-100 employees, approximately half of whom are attorneys. It is divided into several sections which consider specific problems. The Assistant Attorney-General in charge of the division at present is Mr. Burke Marshall. The Division receives complaints directly, and complaints may be sent to it addressed to: Civil Rights Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. It has at its disposal the investigating services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and makes free use of these services.

Therefore, in general, when one has a complaint that his civil rights have been violated, either by a state or local official or by private persons, he should send a complaint both to the Civil Rights Commission and to the Civil Rights Division. At the present time both take prompt action to assist the complainant.

Another office should be mentioned at this time, the Special Assistant to the President in Charge of Civil Rights. This position is now held by Mr. Harris Wofford, Jr., whose office is in the Executive Office Building, Washington, D. C. He is a member of the White House Staff and is, perhaps, the President's chief advisor on civil rights matters. He heads the sub-Cabinet committee on civil rights, which coordinates the Kennedy Administration's civil rights activities. He has extensive jurisdiction in the field of preparing executive orders and general civil rights pronouncements by the President. He is also extremely influential

in forming the civil rights program of the Kennedy Administration presented to Congress.

2. The Congress

The second major area of civil rights power is the Congress itself. Though there has been an evident need for much more civil rights legislation in order to protect adequately the rights of all citizens of the United States, particularly the rights of the Negro in many Southern states, Congress has rarely been able to act, largely as a result of a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition. In 1957 and 1960, when some civil rights legislation was passed, it was only over the most vigorous and, to a great extent, effective opposition of the Southern Representatives and Senators. The Southern Delegation occupies the chairmanships of most of the Congressional committees, including almost all the positions of leadership in the Congress. Through these positions of power they are largely able to prevent any civil rights legislation from even coming to a vote on the floors of either house of Congress. This is particularly true in the Senate, where the fillibuster (the right to talk without limit) is used when passage of some civil rights legislation seems imminent. For example, the position occupied by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee has effectively blocked large numbers of proposed civil rights bills from ever reaching the floor of the Senate. It is claimed that no civil rights bill has ever been reported out of the Judiciary Committee during the many years he has been chairman. The only way such legislation has been enacted is the procedure of bypassing his committee by amending a totally unrelated bill pending before the Upper House. In this manner the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts passed the Senate.

3. The Federal Courts

The Federal Courts, primarily the U. S. Supreme Court, have led the way in the governmental struggle for civil rights in this country. The

landmark case of Brown v. Board of Education in 1954 established the principle that segregated public schools and other public facilities are in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and are, therefore, unconstitutional. Subsequent cases have applied this principle to parks, libraries, public restaurants, airports, bus and train terminals, and many other facilities. The U. S. Supreme Court has yet to decide how far the principle extends, though the recent sit-in cases now before the Court should provide some answers. But resort to the federal courts remains the most effective remedy for the citizens deprived of his civil rights.

In Mississippi the recent use of the three-judge court procedure with two out-of-state circuit judges (i.e., the bus terminal cases) has proved very effective in those cases involving the constitutionality of a state statute. In this manner the local federal district judge can be outvoted 2 to 1. However, in recent months the U. S. Supreme Court has limited the use of this procedure.

IV. SOME WAYS OF HELPING ONESELF

There are many ways in which the Negro citizen can help to alleviate his condition. First, perhaps, he should realize that he is not getting those things to which an American citizen is entitled. Certainly he does not have to be told this. However, consulting such official publications as the 1960 Federal Census will reveal such things as the fact that the average white family income is three times as much per year as that of the average Negro family. The 1960 Census shows that approximately two out of three Negro homes do not even have access to any toilet facilities or only have access to an outdoor privy. The Census further shows that approximately four out of five Negro homes have no access to facilities in which to take a shower or a bath. Such statistics as these are

quite revealing. For example, they show further that in order to pay the poll taxes for the man and the wife -- a total of $4 -- a median Negro family must sacrifice a full day's income -- 1/365 of its $1440 yearly income. In short, these figures show that the poll tax is a real economic barrier to Negro voting in Mississippi. The 1960 Census publications concerning Mississippi may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

The Statistical Abstract of the United States, published in 1961, also reveals figures comparing Mississippi with other states. This book may be obtained for $3.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

It is also very important for the Negro citizen to speak out in protest of his condition. The First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U. S. Constitution protect his right to do this. He should write letters to the President, the Attorney-General, and to various members of Congress urging that something be done to help relieve his condition, such as the passage of legislation abolishing the poll tax and the literacy test so that he can vote.

And it is important not only to speak out against oppression and injustice, but actually to exercise peacefully those freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States such as registration to vote, paying one's poll tax, speaking freely, gathering together in free assembly to discuss political problems, carrying on political activity, and circulating petitions protesting injustice and deprivation of rights. These petitions may be presented to the President, to the Congress, and to other responsible government officials -- federal and state.

It is also important to realize that many, perhaps most, white persons in the state are almost totally unaware of the true condition of the Negro, as a result of the almost complete separation of the two groups.

This, therefore, presents an educational problem. Thus, it is very important that the Negro citizen speak to his white neighbor concerning politics and ask him for his help and his advice in these matters. The Negro citizen need only take the advice that he considers good, but free discussion is the beginning of true understanding and good will.

It is also important to contribute to and cooperate with those organizations that stand for the cause of civil rights for all citizens. Membership and active participation in the peaceful and lawful activities and programs of such organizations assist materially in promoting the elimination of the injustice, unequal opportunity, and oppression that presently exist.

/It is particularly true that "Mississippi" is a magic word in the United States and throughout the world. Mississippi is the symbol of racism in the United States. It is the symbol of the absence of democracy and freedom in the very nation that presents itself as the champion of democracy and freedom. What happens in Mississippi is important everywhere. Therefore, it follows that peacful and lawful protest activity in Mississippi puts great pressure on the national government to help correct the wrongs that exist in the state and in other areas of the country. Following this reasoning, it is important that the press be kept fully informed so that free and mass coverage may be had. Perhaps the most important principle of all is that inaction leads to further suppression and that peaceful and lawful action in the form of attempts to assert one's Constitutional rights is the surest method of all to actually obtain them./ In short, one has to stand up for his rights. A word of caution should be added: that one at all times be peaceful and obey the state law, except, of course, when it violates the paramount United States Constitution or federal law. And even then the action should be done in such a way as to peaceably bring the unconstitutional state law before the state or federal courts for decision.

Civil Rights Violation Complaint

(Note: Send one copy to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 25, D. C. and send one copy to Civil Rights Division, U. S. Justice Department, Washington 25, D. C.)

My name is _____ and I live
(Give full name)

in _____. I can be
(Give full address)

reached at this phone number: _____. I work as a

_____.
(Give occupation)

I wish to make a formal complaint of the following occurrence: (Give exact details of what happened, giving times, places, names, and all other circumstances, using the back of this sheet and other paper if necessary.)

Signed: _____
(sign here)

[Note: If possible and safe, have complaint notarized. Send air mail as soon as possible after occurrence. If very urgent call the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Justice Dept. at Re78200 in Washington, D. C.]

Poll Tax Payment

If you wish to pay a Poll Tax, please indicate below for whom you are paying, and attach check or money order for the amount of $2.00 each, payable to the Sheriff of _____ County, Mississippi. (The fee will be $3.00 in some counties.)

1. Name_____ Address_____
2. Name_____ Address_____
3. Name_____ Address_____
4. Name_____ Address_____
5. Name_____ Address_____
6. Name_____ Address_____
7. Name_____ Address_____
8. Name_____ Address_____
9. Name_____ Address_____
10. Name_____ Address_____
11. Name_____ Address_____
12. Name_____ Address_____
13. Name_____ Address_____
14. Name_____ Address_____
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23. Name_____ Address_____
24. Name_____ Address_____
25. Name_____ Address_____
26. Name_____ Address_____
27. Name_____ Address_____
28. Name_____ Address_____
29. Name_____ Address_____
30. Name_____ Address_____

Sample Poll Tax Receipt

1961-Poll Tax Receipt-1961
Hinds County, Mississippi

Jackson, Miss. 1-5 1962

Received of Jones, John S.

Address 877 Avon St. Voting Precinct Receipt No. 12 655
Ward _____

The Sum of _____Two and No/100 Dollars_____ $2.00

Poll tax for Year 1961, As per H. B. 206, Laws of the Regular Session 1950

J. R. Gilfoy,
Sheriff & Tax Collector
By_____

Reproduced below is a facsimile of the form currently in use for registration:

Sworn Written Application for Registration

(By reasons of the provisions of Section 244 of the Constitution of Mississippi and House Bill No.95, approved March 24, 1955, the applicant for registration, if not physically disabled, is required to fill in this form in his own handwriting in the presence of the registrar and without assistance or suggestion of any other person or memorandum.)

1. Write the date of this application: _____

2. What is your full name? _____

3. State your age and date of birth: _____

4. What is your occupation? _____

5. Where is your business carried on? _____

6. By whom are you employed? _____

7. Are you a citizen of the United States and an inhabitant of Mississippi? _____

8. For how long have you resided in Mississippi? _____

9. Where is your place of residence in the district? _____

_____

10. Specify the date when such residence began: _____

11. What is your prior place of residence if any? _____

12. Check with oath you desire to take: (1) General _____

(2) Minister's _____ (3) Minister's wife _____ (4) If under 21 years at present, but 21 years at date of general election _____

13. If there is more than one person with the same name in the precinct, by what name do you wish to be called? _____

14. Have you ever been convicted of any of the following crimes: bribery, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement or bigamy? _____

15. If your answer to question 14 is "Yes," name the crime or crimes of which you have been convicted, and the date and place of such conviction or convictions: _____

16. Are you a minister of the gospel in charge of an organized church, or the wife of such a minister? _____

17. If your answer to question 16 is "Yes," state the length of your residence in the election district:_____

18. Write and copy in the space below, Section_____ of the Constitution of Mississippi:
(Instruction to Registrar: You will designate the section of the Constitution and point out same to applicant.)

19. Write in the space below a reasonable interpretation (the meaning) of the Section of the Constitution of Mississippi which you have just copied:

20. Write in the space below a statement setting forth your understanding of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government.

21. Sign and attach hereto the oath or affirmation named in Question 12.

_____
(The applicant will sign his name here.)

State of Mississippi

County of_____

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the within named_____ _____

_____ on this the _____ day of _____ 19___.

_____
(County Registrar)

Mississippi Political Calendar 1962-1966

1962:

April 6	Last day on which candidate can qualify for June 5 Democratic primary.
June 5	Democratic primary for representatives in Congress, State Supreme Court judges whose 8-year terms expire, circuit judges, chancery judges, and county judges.
June 26	Second primary (run-off) election, if necessary.
July 6	Last day on which one may register and vote in either the primary or the general election. (But see Section II-A above.)
September 27	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 6 election by having a petition filed in his behalf.
November 6	General elections for Representatives in Congress, State Supreme Court judges whose 8-year terms expire, circuit judges, chancery judges and county judges.

1963:

January 1 through February 1	1962 Poll Tax payable.
June 7	Last day to qualify as a candidate in the August 6 Democratic primary at which candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Education, all three public service commissioners, Land Commissioner, Supreme Court Clerk, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture, state senators and members of the state House of Representatives, district attorneys, clerks of the circuit and chancery courts, sheriffs, coroners, assessors, surveyors, members of the boards of supervisors, justices of the peace, constables, county attorneys, and all other officers to be elected at the general state election are nominated.
July 5	Last day to register to vote in primary or general election. (But see section II-A above.)
August 6	The Democratic primary.
August 27	The Democratic second primary.
September 26	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 5th general election by a petition filed in his behalf.
November 5	The general election. (There is no second primary, the top man wins.)

1964:

January 1 through February 1	1963 Poll Tax payable.
April 4	Last day on which a candidate can qualify for June 3rd Democratic primary.
June 3	Democratic primary for Representatives in Congress, State Supreme Court judges whose 8-year terms expire, circuit judges, chancery judges, and county judges. The United States Senate seat now held by Senator John Stennis is also up at this election.
June 24	Second primary (run-off) election, if necessary.
July 4	Last day on which one may register and vote in either the primary or the general election. (But see section II-A above.)
September 25	Last day on which an independent candidate may qualify for the November 4th general election by having a petition filed in his behalf.
November 4	The general election for all officials nominated at the June 3rd primary and for Presidential electors to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States. (Note: The precinct, county, state, and national Democratic conventions will be successively held from January through July of this year.)

1965:

January 1 through February 1	1964 Poll Tax payable.
February 8	Last day to register to vote in either the May 8th primary or the June 8th general election for municipal officials. (Note: A few municipalities have different election dates.)
March 12	Last day to qualify for May 8 Democratic primary for municipal officials
April 30	Last day for independent candidate to qualify for June 8th general election.
May 11	Democratic primary elections for municipal officials.
May 18	Second primary (run-off) election for municipal officials.
June 8	General election for municipal officials.

1966:

The political calendar for 1966 is the same as that of 1962 except that the United States Senate seat of Senator James Eastland is up.

Some Sources of Additional Information

1. The 1960 census reports for Mississippi contain much material about the state that is broken down by race, such as population figures for all governmental districts down to towns and supervisor's districts. These may be obtained from the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.
2. The 1961 Civil Rights Commission's Report contains invaluable information on the areas of discrimination in voting, education, housing, employment, and justice. Write the U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.
3. The Mississippi Blue Book contains much good information about the state. It is published every four years and lists, among other things, all officials elected at the 1959 state-wide general election. It may be purchased from the office of the Mississippi Secretary of State.
4. The Digest of Election Laws of Mississippi is a small, green pamphlet of 32 pages that is the most useful of all resource materials. It may be had free at the office of the Mississippi Secretary of State.
5. Volumes 1, 2, 3, and 3A of the Mississippi Code of 1942, Recompiled, are, together with the Mississippi Supreme Court Reports, the final authority as to the state law concerning Mississippi politics. Every Mississippi lawyer has sets of these volumes.

Some Statistical Facts

1. Mississippi's population of 2,178,141 is 42.3% Negro. 748,266 are white persons 21 or over; 422,256 are Negro 21 or over. Pp. 23, 29 and 30 of 1960 Census book, "General Characteristics of Population -- Mississippi."
2. Mississippi's county-by-county racial population breakdown is as follows:

Counties	Population All Persons		Counties	Population All Persons	
	Number	Percent Non-White		Number	Percent Non-White
Adams	37,730	49.5	Leflore	47,142	64.6
Alcorn	25,282	13.2	Lincoln	26,759	31.2
Amite	15,573	54.2	Lowndes	46,639	38.1
Attala	21,335	44.7	Madison	32,904	71.8
Benton	7,723	46.7	Marion	23,293	33.9
Bolivar	54,464	67.8	Marshall	24,503	70.4
Calhoun	15,941	27.3	Monroe	33,953	35.4
Carroll	11,177	58.2	Montgomery	13,320	44.8
Chickasaw	16,891	38.5	Neshoba	20,927	28.2
Choctaw	8,423	29.9	Newton	19,517	33.6
Claiborne	10,845	76.0	Noxubee	16,826	71.9
Clarke	16,493	39.4	Oktibbeha	26,175	43.7
Clay	18,933	51.3	Panola	28,791	56.4
Coahoma	46,212	68.3	Pearl River	22,411	23.2
Copiah	27,051	52.0	Perry	8,745	27.6
Covington	13,637	34.8	Pike	35,063	43.9
De Soto	23,891	61.3	Pontotoc	17,939	19.1
Forrest	52,722	28.0	Prentiss	17,949	12.2
Franklin	9,286	40.9	Quitman	21,019	63.3
George	11,098	11.6	Rankin	34,322	37.3
Greene	8,366	23.0	Scott	21,187	38.3
Grenada	18,409	49.2	Sharkey	10,738	69.8
Hancock	14,039	16.1	Simpson	20,454	35.2
Harrison	119,489	16.1	Smith	14,303	22.7
Hinds	187,045	40.0	Stone	12,013	24.4
Holmes	27,096	72.0	Sunflower	45,750	67.8
Humphreys	19,093	69.8	Tallahatchie	24,081	64.4
Issaquena	3,576	67.1	Tate	18,138	57.6
Itawamba	15,080	5.8	Tippah	15,093	18.3
Jackson	55,522	19.6	Tishomingo	13,889	4.9
Jasper	16,909	50.3	Tunica	16,826	79.2
Jefferson	10,142	75.5	Union	18,904	17.5
Jefferson Davis	13,540	54.8	Walthall	13,512	45.1
Jones	59,542	25.9	Warren	42,206	46.8
Kemper	12,277	60.7	Washington	78,638	55.2
Lafayette	21,355	33.9	Wayne	16,258	35.7
Lamar	13,675	16.3	Webster	10,580	25.0
Lauderdale	67,119	35.0	Wilkinson	13,235	71.2
Lawrence	10,215	37.8	Winston	19,246	43.6
Leake	18,660	43.4	Yalobusha	12,502	44.3
Lee	40,589	25.3	Yazoo	31,653	59.4

3. Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over, by color, for the state, 1960, in percent:

	None	1 to 4	5 and 6	7	8	9 to 11	12	13 to 15	16 or more
The state	3.8	15.0	12.1	6.9	13.7	18.7	17.3	6.9	5.6
White	1.2	5.9	7.6	5.6	14.4	23.0	24.6	9.9	7.7
Negro	8.4	31.3	20.2	9.1	12.4	11.1	4.2	1.6	1.8

Median income in 1959 of families, by color, for the state, urban and rural, 1960:

White				Negro			
The State	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm	The State	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
$4,209	5,493	3,719	2,610	1,444	2,100	1,271	974

1960 Census, "General Social and Economic Characteristics -- Mississippi," pp.118, 132.

4. Plumbing facilities of housing units with nonwhite household heads, for the state, 1960:

Subject	The State Total
All occupied units	207 611
Toilet facilities	
Flush toilet, exclusive use	62 160
Flush toilet, shared	7 570
Other toilet facilities or none	137 881
Bathing facilities	
Bathtub or shower, exclusive use	44 991
Bathtub or shower, shared	2 207
No bathtub or shower	160 413

1960 Census, "Housing - Mississippi," p. 13.

October 9, 1963

Mr. R. Hunter Morey
724 Central Street
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Hunter:

The enclosed copy of my letter to McKissick should answer part of your inquiry of August 3rd. In regard to the other part about some CORE person objecting to your SNCC assignment in Mississippi, I am baffled. No one from this office objected to SNCC about your assignment. I am sure that none of our NAC members did either,--I doubt if any of them know you. The only thing I can guess is that either a field secretary may have made some passing remark or more probably the SNCC person used CORE as the scapegoat.

Excuse my delay in answering your letter but I only received it a few days ago. It arrived in the office about the time I was supposed to return from Louisiana but I got delayed down there andoonly came back last week. Since it was marked personal, the office of course did not open it.

I hope that everything is going well. Let us know how you are and if there is anything we can do to help.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey,
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC: AS
Enc.

R. HUNTER
~~ROBERT G.~~ MOREY
724 CENTRAL STREET
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

August 23

Dear Gordon:

I'm visiting my parents now in Evanston, and all mail should be directed through ~~that~~ address from now on. The CORE convention pleased me very much in electing Ally McKissick chairman, as I read in Let. I trust your work is advancing, although I note Chicago poses great problems.

When I was working as a SNCC Field Secretary in Greenville, Miss., Bob Moses indicated to me that some CORE person or other, such as a national board member, objected strenuously to my assignment. Now, SNCC has no assignment for me. I would appreciate any light you could shed on the matter.

Also, I would like to know the

information concerning my legal involvements.
In applying for jobs and in regard to
the selective service system, precise information
must be given. Unfortunately, I am not
independently wealthy, and so must obtain
employment. I'd greatly appreciate hearing from
you as to the outcome of these arrests:

1) April 11th, King Harris Army Store, Trespass,
with Rev. Cox + three juveniles. High Point, N.C.

2) April 19th + 20th, Paramount Theater, Trespass,
with large groups including Mrs Mitchell. High Point N.C.

3) May 18th, S+L cafeteria, Civil law violation,
with c very low group. Greensboro N.C.

I need the date of the trials, the level of appeal, or the
sentence, etc, + whether I am still liable for arrest,
what the statute of limitations is, etc.

Hope to see you in Washington the 20th.
Feel free to call upon me for any
assistance.

Cordially,
R. Hunter Money

December 3, 1964

R. Hunter Morey
COFO
1017 Lynch St.
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Hunter:

I am sending your letter of November 29th to Richard Haley in our Southern Regional Office in New Orleans. Since he is Southern Director he will have the authority to take whatever action necessary.

We hope everything works out for the best.

Sincerely yours,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

cc: Richard Haley

COFO
1017 Lynch St.
Jackson, Mississippi

29 NOV 64

CORE
Staff Director
38 Park Row
New York, 38, N.Y.

Sir:

After trying to solve the problem of Houston Howard here locally in Jackson - and failing, I am forced to write to you.

For quite a long time now, starting sometime during the summer project, Houston Howard, a staff worker for CORE who comes from Jackson, has been acting in a manner best described as that of a hoodlum or juvinile delinquent. He has struck several people including myself, stolen items from packages coming to COFO in Jackson, created severe racial tensions and crises in the office, threatened several people including myself with violence if we did not obey him, and generally being one of our greatest problems. Unfortunately, there are some local young men - several of whom are Houstons' class mates - who also have acted in this same manner, several times in bunches or gangs including Houston. However, this "hoodlum problem" does not excuse the actions of Mr. Howard. In fact, he must bear some of the responsibility of them. He has refused to assist in solving such problems, but instead with make remarks such as "All you white folks should get the hell out anyway." We had to close the Jackson office (state headquaters of COFO) for one week recently, due in part to this hoodlum problem. Now, I am Office Manager, until the COFO meeting the 4-6 in Hattiesburg. Houston is making my job impossible. He disrupts the office regularly, seems to have no responsible work to do, and hangs around looking for trouble. As a rehabilitation technique, Jesse Morris, former office manager, tried putting Houston on as book keeper, but soon afterwards, Houston threw down the relavent keys on the office floor with some epithet and so I have just kept the keys and have told him he was no longer to perform any bookkeeping functions. Mat Suarez concurred in this action. Unfortunately, this exact same problem has come up several times and more unfortunately, both Dave Dennis and Dick Jewett have both refused to handle the problem. However, CORE must remove Houston Howard from this office so that we can carry on our work here. This must be done immediately.

Fraternally,

R. Hunter Morey
Jackson Manager

cc: New Orleans CORE
Dick Jewett

Wiley

file - SO. Office

JUN 25 1965

Mr. F. M. Catchings, Postmaster
UNITEDSTATES POST OFFICE
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

23 JUNE 65

RE: PMC/wbm REFUSAL TO MAIL COFO BULK MAILING of 6/21/65

Dear Sir:

I received today a letter written for you by what appears to be a W. H. M. Gulley, in which you refuse to mail the mail I presented and paid for to your post office, June 21st. We hereby appeal this decision and protest this act of refusal to mail our mail. C.O.F.O., which is the group putting out this mailing and which you are denying the right to use the mails, is the Council Of Federated Organizations - which is a group made up of all people and organizations working together in Mississippi for civil rights guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution. Most of the civil rights workers are SNCC and CORE workers, and the projects vary considerably - including voter registration, political education, community centers, political organization, political and legal challenges to the racism here, community organization, citizenship education, and other civil rights work. I am a SNCC Field Secretary, having worked with COFO for two years in Mississippi, one time as Jackson Office Manager. The mailing you refused to put out is my report on some political things that are going on in Mississippi. COFO has a right and workers for COFO have a right to work for and issue mail about whatever civil rights work they are doing, whether it be political, social, community organization, or whatever. COFO has a right to urge development of groups and organizations, to criticize groups and individuals, and to put this in their mail to their projects and friends and supporters. I am a COFO worker and this mailing is my report on Mississippi Politics. COFO demands that the post office mail this mail which has been prepared and paid for in full conformity with your regulations.

R. Hunter Morey, P. O. Box 1268, Jackson, Miss., 39205

R. Hunter Morey

cc: Atlanta SNCC
Mr. A. P. Doyle, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
United States Postmaster, Washington, D.C.
Congressman Don Edwards, Washington, D.C.
Congressman Phillip Burton, Washington, D.C.
New York CORE
Atty. William Kunstler, COFO LEGAL COMMITTEE, New York

What you Should Know About:

(1) Surplus Food Programs

(2) Farmer Cooperatives

(3) Farmers Home Administration

(4) Acreage Allotment Programs

What you should know about

SURPLUS FOOD PROGRAMS

(Direct distribution, Food Stamp, and School Lunch Programs)

What they are

"Surplus food" is some of the food the farmer grows but cannot sell at the price he wants to get for it. It is available for distribution to people who need it but cannot buy it because they are out of work, unable to work, or paid too little when they are working to carry them over the off-season, or because disaster strikes.

The Department of Agriculture buys or takes over this food under price support and other governmental programs and, through the Agricultural Marketing Service, gives it to state and local welfare agencies and to schools. The federal government usually does not distribute this food directly to the persons who need it, and the Department of Agriculture does not have the money or the staff to do this except on an emergency basis.

How the food is distributed

1. Direct distribution through local public welfare agencies. The Agricultural Marketing Service packages the food and delivers it without charge to central distribution points within a cooperating state. Local public welfare officials decide whether or not they want to participate, to what extent, and for what period of the year. As they pay the cost of collecting the food from the central depots in the state and of distributing it to the persons entitled to it (sometimes with help from the state), there is no way legally to force a local community to take part in the program--or continue in it--if it does not want to do so. Occasionally, a local community has permitted a private welfare agency to assume the responsibility for (and the costs of) local distribution, but the public officials still must supervise the program with the help of AMS workers.

If a local community does take part in the direct food distribution program, it must follow the standards set by the federal government. It can distribute the food only to those in need, and it determines what families are in need. However, it cannot apply different tests to different families. It cannot deny food to persons because of their color or punish them by withdrawing food because of their civil rights or other political activities.

If your community is not taking part in the program or if it ends the program altogether at the end of the off-season, only negotiation or public pressure can bring it to take part or continue in the program. Sometimes local civic and religious groups can be persuaded to intervene. Sometimes a private welfare agency will take up the burden with the consent of the local officials. Sometimes state officials or the Department of Agriculture will intercede.

2. The Food Stamp Program. This program permits low-income families and families on welfare to spend their food money to buy food stamps of higher value. The family can then use the stamps to purchase food at any grocery. If your community has need for this program, rally local backing and write to the Secretary of Agriculture urging that your community be included in the Food Stamp Program.

3. National School Lunch Program. Any public or nonprofit private school can take part in this program if it operates its lunch program on a nonprofit basis, serves lunches free or at a reduced cost to those who cannot pay the full price, and serves lunches that meet the Department of Agriculture's nutritional standards. The federal government will pay $1 out of every $4 paid for some of the food bought locally for the lunch program and will contribute most of the rest of the food needed. Any group, such as a parent-teacher association, church, or fraternal or other service club, can help the local school start and carry on the program.

If your local school does not have a school lunch program, find out why from the school board. Interest local individuals and groups in helping to get a program launched. Seek help from the state Department of Education, which supervises the program in each state.

4. Special Milk Program. Even if a school does not take part in the school lunch program, it can still get federal assistance to serve milk free or at a reduced cost. This aid is also available for camps, orphanages, and other child care institutions. For information, write to Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

5. Disaster Relief. Substantial supplies of federally-donated food are almost always quickly available to whole communities when such disasters as hurricanes, floods, drought, and widespread fire strike. But disasters sometimes strike single families too, and the same relief is often available if quickly sought. Check in time of need with local welfare officials and the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

If you find that any federally assisted food program is not being administered fairly and you cannot work it out with local and state officials, gather your facts carefully and send a full account of them to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, 112 E. 19 Street, New York, N.Y. 10003

What you should know about

FARMER COOPERATIVES

A cooperative is a business owned and operated by the people who use the goods and services it supplies. It is one way that people can pool cash and some of their other resources to work together for a better life for each of them.

Most successful farm operators depend upon cooperatives. They may get their electricity through their local rural electric cooperatives, and their seed, fertilizer, feed, and other supplies through purchasing co-ops; sell the products they grow through marketing co-ops; and borrow the money they need to carry on their operations through cooperative Land Banks, production credit associations, and credit unions. Even the smallest farmer -- and the farm worker, too -- may find that cooperatives can help him save money in his farming and in supplying his family's needs.

An Example of a Need - Credit Unions

One of the easiest ways to save money is not to borrow it from the landlord, the supply merchant, the ginner, the loan shark. Yet almost all farmers and sharecroppers must borrow during the growing season, and farmworkers often must borrow during the off season. A study showed that Negro small farmers in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, were really paying their landlords 11.7% and their supply merchants 14.8% interest (even though it was reported at a lower rate). Those who could borrow from a production credit association or from a bank paid 6% to 6.8% interest (with no extra hidden charges). Most of the loans were from $50 up to $500.

A credit union is one kind of cooperative. It could have lent this money cheaper and might have worked out a better schedule for repayment. It might have been able to help those that the production credit association and the banks would not help, including farmworkers and non-farmers.

How a cooperative operates

A cooperative is organized to save money for its member-users and to bring them needed services, not to make a profit for stockholders. All cooperatives operate on this basic principle.

1. Open membership. Anyone can join a cooperative who can use and pay for its services, and pay the membership fee. (You have to be a farmer to belong to a farmer co-op. The membership fee depends upon the kind of business, usually ranging from $5.00 to $100.00.)

2. Democratic control. The cooperative is controlled by the members and every member in good standing can vote. Each member usually has one vote no matter how much stock he owns.

3. Limited interest on capital invested. Members buy shares in the cooperative so that it will have enough money to operate, but it is set up to serve its members, not to make a profit, so the members limit the amount of interest they pay themselves on their invested capital.

4. Service at as near to cost as possible. After cooperatives have paid their operating expenses, they may pay dividends to members on their invested capital. The net savings left over is allocated and paid to the patrons as patronage refunds. This means that it is divided up on the basis of goods bought or services used during the year. The more you use your co-op the larger refund you will get.

Types of cooperatives

There are almost as many kinds of cooperatives as there are needs for goods and services. Here are a few that have been most useful for rural people:

Purchasing co-ops - to buy at wholesale and to sell to their members such products as seed, fertilizers, machinery, gasoline, home appliances, and groceries.

Marketing co-ops - to gin, pack or prepare their members' products for market; and to sell them locally or ship them to market.

Credit unions - to encourage thrift and savings and to lend money to their members at reasonable rates. Usually, all members must belong to the same organization, such as a church or civic group.

Other Service co-ops - to own and operate expensive machinery; to develop water, forestry, and conservation districts; to build and operate housing for older persons, and health clinics; to reduce insurance and funeral costs.

How to use a cooperative -- or start a new one

First, visit the cooperative nearest you. Get its literature on how it operates and how to join. If it can meet some of your needs, join it, take part in its meetings, vote in its elections, and use its services. If there is no co-op nearby, try to get the one that best meets your needs to open a branch in your area.

Many co-ops have failed. Before starting one, learn if a cooperative will meet your local needs and if you have the resources to make it successful. Experts on cooperatives can help you determine if a proposed cooperative is practicable and has a chance for success.

Some of the causes of co-op failure have been: (1) Not enough persons in the area had enough need for it; (2) The members did not understand how cooperatives really operate; (3) There was no convenient source of supply for a purchasing co-op or a reasonable market for the products of a marketing one; (4) The manager was not qualified to run the business; (5) The members could not raise enough capital (although loans may have been available if the plans were really feasible).

No matter how big some cooperatives now are, most of them started with just a few persons sitting down and planning together how to get the things and services they need cheaper and better. But expert help is needed; get it from the start.

How to get help

Private organizations, state colleges, state departments of agriculture, banks for cooperatives, and the federal government are ready to help you learn about cooperatives and to form one if a feasibility study shows you can use one successfully. For further information on cooperatives and the nearest cooperative association that may help you, write to: The Cooperative League of the USA, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

For information and help on credit unions, write to: Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.; or to: Credit Union National Association, 1617 Sherman Avenue, P.O. Box 431, Madison 1, Wisconsin.

The Farmer Cooperative Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, is set up to advise and help farmers organize and operate cooperatives successfully. Write to it for Bulletin Reprint 6, What is a Co-op, and Circular 18, Organizing a Farmer Cooperative, and for other information. Ask Farmer Cooperative Service for help as you go along.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, 112 E. 19th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003

What you should know about

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION LOANS

If you are a farmer and need additional funds at reasonable terms and rates to consolidate debts, for operating expenses, to improve your crop, stock, house, or buildings, or to buy a farm or equipment, Farmers Home Administration may be able to help you. You may have been turned down for an FHA loan in the past--or have been told that it is useless for you to apply. But if your farm experience makes you believe that with enough credit you can manage a farm successfully as either an owner or a tenant, you should apply again. Be sure to apply in writing, as only written applications can be considered.

Floyd F. Higbee, FHA Deputy Administrator, instructed all FHA offices:

> "We must concentrate on helping farmers improve their conditions... rather than to use their problems and shortcomings as a basis for rejecting their applications for assistance....The best efforts of this agency are now directed specifically to assisting family farmers through loans and guidance to the end that no deserving family farmer will have to give up the struggle of remaining on the farm because of factors that have come about through reasons beyond his control." (FHA Bulletin No. 691, February 15, 1961.)

Kinds of loans available

If you think any of the FHA loans listed here might help you, ask your FHA county office for the special leaflets that will tell you much more about them.

Operating loans: To help make your farm and home operations successful. Loans for livestock, feed, fertilizer, and farm equipment; for food, clothing, medical care, and other household expenses; to refinance debts; to produce trees, and to do other things to make your farm more productive. Terms: Loans up to seven years at 5% interest; 3% interest for forestry operations.

Farm Ownership loans: To buy, enlarge, and improve family farms. Loans for farm homes and buildings, to drill wells, to develop and improve forest or recreational enterprises. They are for larger, longer-range projects than operating loans. Terms: Loans up to 40 years at 5% interest; 3% interest for forestry.

Rural Housing loans: To build or improve farm homes or buildings, or non-farm homes in rural areas or communities of less than 2500. Loans to install heating or water, or to modernize; or to buy a house or homesite for persons over 62 years. Terms: Loans up to 33 years at 4% interest. Owners unable to repay a loan may be able to get a grant of up to $1000 for minor safety or health improvements.

Water Development and Soil Conservation loans: To improve your water supply and your land; for wells, farmstead water, irrigation and drainage, grading, fertilizing and seeding; to develop permanent pastures and improve forestry practices; to join a water district; and to pay for engineering plans and legal fees. Terms: Loans up to 40 years at 5% interest; 3% for forestry.

Emergency loans: To help farmers who need special credit to carry on their normal operations because of widespread losses caused by floods, droughts, and other natural disasters. They are usually made only in areas specially designated by the Secretary of Agriculture but sometimes can be made when only one or a few farmers are affected. Terms: Loans up to 7 years for livestock and equipment, up to 20 years for buildings and land improvement, at 3% interest.

Loans to groups: These are available for watershed improvement, water systems, irrigation, soil conservation, the development of grasslands, and forestry and recreational enterprises, and for the building of housing for older persons. Ask the FHA county office for information about these programs.

Who is eligible for FHA loans

The special requirements for the different types of loans are given in the FHA leaflets. All of the loans (except for rural housing) require the following:

1. that you are unable to get credit for the loan you need at reasonable rates and terms from private or cooperative lending agencies;

2. that you have a farm background and the farm experience or training necessary to be successful in carrying out the planned farm operation;

3. that you work out a plan with the FHA county supervisor that will make it possible to carry through the operation and pay off the loan;

4. that after the loan is made you actually will be managing or operating a farm either as owner, or tenant under a written lease, and that you be of legal age (and, in some cases, a U.S. citizen);

5. that you have the character, industry, and ability to carry out the farming operation for which you obtain the loan.

How to apply -- Who determines whether or not you are eligible

Consider your own farm operation very carefully. If you think that with a loan you can increase your cash income enough to both live better and pay off the loan, ask the FHA county supervisor to help you plan your operations and help you prepare your application. Your application will be reviewed by the FHA county committee which will decide whether or not you get the loan. The FHA committee is made up of three local farmers appointed by the FHA state director. The committee may ask you and your family to meet with it. Try to have other farmers who know you tell the committee about your background and ability. The local committee should decide in about two weeks. Appeals may be taken to the state director. Even if you don't qualify for an FHA loan at this time, the FHA office can help you plan for farm improvements.

What to do if you think you are not being treated fairly on an FHA loan

You have the right to have the FHA county office help you review your farm operations and plan your improvements. You are entitled to be treated with courtesy at the FHA county office and to receive help in preparing your loan application. If other debts are keeping you from qualifying, the FHA office may be able to help you try to work out new arrangements with your other creditors. The FHA county committee must consider your application fairly regardless of your color, the smallness of your farm, or any bad credit or operating experiences in the past.

Keep a careful written record of all your contacts with the FHA office and a copy of your applications. Keep every letter or notice that is sent to you, and keep the envelope it came in. If you think that you are not being treated fairly, write a letter telling everything that happened to: The Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, 112 E. 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 10003

What you should know about

ACREAGE ALLOTMENT PROGRAMS
(for cotton, peanuts, and rice)

This fact sheet furnishes general information on farm acreage allotments and marketing quotas for cotton, peanuts, and rice. If you have any questions about these acreage allotments and marketing quota programs, you should discuss them with the local County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Office.

Marketing Quota Referendums and Acreage Allotments

Marketing quota referendums for cotton and peanuts are held by county ASC committees each year in which the Secretary proclaims a national marketing quota for these crops. The referendums are held not later than December 15 and must be approved by at least two-thirds of the farmers voting. Any farm owner, tenant, or sharecropper who "engaged in the production" of these crops in the year the referendum is held can vote.

With respect to rice, a referendum must be held within 30 days after the Secretary proclaims a national marketing quota. When conditions require it the national marketing quota for rice must be proclaimed by the Secretary between July 1 and December 1. Rice quotas must also be approved by at least two-thirds of the farmers voting. To be eligible to vote a farmer must have "engaged in the production" of rice during the year in which the referendum is held. Notices of acreage allotments are issued in advance of referendums in order that farmers will know the effect of the program on their farms.

How big an acreage allotment should you get?

The acreage allotted to you should be your fair share of the acreage allotted to your county for the crop. Generally, your fair share is based upon the past crop history of your farm and of the other farms producing the crop. (Abnormal growing conditions, the land, crop rotation, and your own experience are sometimes considered.) The allotments for all the farms in your county are listed at the ASC county office. Examine this list right away if you do not think your allotment is fair. Even if you have a small farm or a new farm you are usually entitled to some allotment for the crop. Ask the ASC office or your county agent to explain your allotment to you. A producer growing an allotment crop without an allotment is subject to marketing quota penalties and does not qualify for an allotment for subsequent years. Therefore, before a farmer without an allotment grows one of these crops he should discuss his chances for a "new farm" allotment with his county ASC committee.

ASCS County Elections

Once each year local farmers elect community committees whose chairmen elect the county ASC committee. Generally any farmer who is eligible to participate in one of the ASCS price support programs, has an acreage allotment established for his farm or participates in the Agricultural Conservation, Conservation Reserve, or Feed Grain Program, is eligible to vote in ASCS committee elections. These elections are well publicized locally. Any farmer who has any questions as to eligibility to vote should contact the local county ASCS office prior to the date of the election.

What to do if you don't get your notice of acreage allotment or think your allotment is unfair

If you do not get a notice of your allotment in the mail at the same time that your neighbors get theirs and before the marketing quota referendum, inquire at once at your local ASC office and write a letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., telling him what happened.

When you get a notice of your allotment in the mail, read it carefully right away and save it. If you don't understand it, ask your local ASCS office to explain it to you. If you are not satisfied that the allotment is right for your farm, file a written application for review with your local ASCS office within fifteen days from the date of the postmark on your notice. Keep your copy of your notice of allotment. If you need help in filing an application for review of your allotment, the ASCS office will help you with it.

If you apply for a review of your allotment in time, it will be reviewed by an ASC review committee of three farmers who have been appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and who are different from your local ASC committee. This committee will change your allotment if it decides, after considering all aspects of your case, that you did not get a fair share of the crop acreage allotted to your county.

If you still do not think that you are being treated fairly after the review committee has made its findings, you can appeal to the United States District Court or to the State Court of your county for further review. This is likely to be expensive, however, and you should get legal advice before you try to do this.

How to get an extra allotment

If you want to put more acres in the crop than you were first allotted, apply to the ASC committee. The county committee has held in reserve part of the allotted land to take care of the adjustment of any claims made, and sometimes growers do not want to plant all the acreage given them. This excess is divided among all those who apply for it.

The measurement of your land

The correct measurement of your land is important to you and to the government. If your fields are measured too big, you will not be planting all the acres to which you are entitled. If they are measured too small, you may be planting more than you were allotted and have to plow up some of it or be subject to other penalties. If you request it, the ASC committee must measure your fields before you plant them or will remeasure them later. But you must pay for the cost of this special measurement, so be sure you find out how much it is going to cost you before you ask the committee to do it. If you don't ask for prior measurement or remeasurement, you are bound by the ASC committee's determination of your acreage.

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If your ASC committee office does not treat you with fairness and with courtesy, or if it segregates you or discriminates against you in any other way, get all the facts you can, including what happened and when and where it happened. Get the names of the persons involved and of witnesses if you can. Send a full report of it to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Prepared by NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, 112 E. 19 Street, New York, N. Y. 10003

COPY

JAN 2 2 [redacted] Regional Smah

CORE Southern Office/Research
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

January 19, 1965

Dr. Matthew I. Spetter
Ethical Culture Society
Fieldston Road
Riverdale, New York

Dear Dr. Spetter:

Though my home is in Riverdale, I work for the Southern Regional Office of the Congress of Racial Equality, in New Orleans, Louisiana. I am a cousin of John Levey, a senior at the Fieldston School.

CORE is in a serious financial condition right now, and we are most anxious to raise funds to help alleviate this. I would like to arrange a program to be held at the Fieldston School auditorium, for the purpose of raising funds for the CORE Southern program.

National CORE, from which the Southern office and all southern projects receive their support, is now $180,000.00 in debt, and on the verge of bankruptcy. In the Southern Office, we feel this greatly. Many workers do not receive their pay regularly. Some are several months behind. Several of the task force workers in the south who, like myself, receive only a subsistence salary of $22. a week, have volunteered part of their pay back to CORE. However, that is not nearly enough to make a significant difference in the situation, - and they are left with barely enough to live on. Many of the volunteers in Louisiana, who receive only $10. a week to live on, have had to be dropped because there is not enough money to keep them. The Southern staff had had to be drastically reduced - and at a time when our plan for expansion called for an increase in staff. Important meetings and conferences among southern workers have had to be cancelled because there was no money to transport workers from one place to another. We don't know from one week to the next if we will receive any money, and morale has dropped considerably.

Recently, some of our workers in Louisiana were forced to contact Mississippi to obtain some of the canned goods that had been donated to that state, for they had no money to buy food.

My job is research. This involves keeping the Southern staff informed about the communities in which they work and providing them with facts about population, education, income, and employment in order for them to effectively determine the problems and needs of each specific community. I also keep them informed on various government programs, such as the Anti-poverty program, various agricultural programs, training programs, loan programs, surplus food programs, etc. so that they may help depressed communities to benefit from these aids.

This work invoèves constant correspondence with various government agencies on a federal, state and local level, as well as correspondence with the staff in the field. My work is greatly slowed down, however, by the fact that there frequently just isn't enough money to buy stamps to get the work in the mail. I am also unable to purchase many of the publications that are essential to my work.

As soon as our financial situation is under control, we will be ready for rapid expansion in preparation for a summer program which promises to be the largest ever. We hope to have Freedom Schools throughout the State of Louisiana, as well as Mississippi, where Negro children will not only receive assistance with their academic studies, but will also be taught the basic facts of citizenship - what their rights are, and how they can obtain them. They will be taught Negro History so that, for the first time in their lives, they will find heroes of their own race, with whom they can identify - thus finding a whole new condidence in themselves and their race. There will be emphasis on critical thinking and creative expression - areas that are frequently ignored in their inferior public schools.

7 We will also be conducting adult literacy and citizenship education classes. Our voter registration drive will be supplemented with a massive political education program.

As examples of our emphasis on federal programs, I am enclosing some material on ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) farmer committee elections, in which we hope to have many Negroes elected next summer. Not only will this give them some important strength in the rural communities, but it will serve as a good training ground for the democratic process, and will introduce them to their political potential.

The CORE Southern Office, directed by Richard Haley, is the regional office for civil rights activity in 12 southern states. We have projects in many of those states, and all are seriously in debt. If we cannot get some financial assistance soon, our activities will have to be curtailed to the point of being ineffective. Our workers are willing to make great sacrifices for the movement, but without food or material to work with, their efforts will be useless.

a

If you can provide us with a place for fund-raising program, Johnny has several people who have volunteered to help organize on the Northern end. They have access to mailing lists, and will handle publicity, etc.

I will begin to contact speakers when I hear from you about dates, etc. Some of the possibilities are Mrs. Fanny Chaney, mother of one of the three murdered civil rights workers in Mississippi last summer; James Farmer, National Director of CORE; Ronnie Moore, Louisiana State Co-ordinator for CORE; or a number of other civil rights leaders in Mississippi or other parts of the South, who will be able to give the audience a good description of the Southern Movement. It will depend, of course, on who is available on the dates you specify.

I certainly hope that we can make arrangements for such a program, for the cause is most worthy, and the need is crucial.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Judith C. Nusbaum

Enclosures

FEB 2 3 1965

MEMO TO: CORE Southern Staff

FROM: Judi Nusbaum, CORE Southern Office, Research/Federal Programs

DATE: February 18, 1965

RE: Tour of Projects

I plan to leave soon on a 5-week tour of all Southern Projects to improve communication between the staff in the field and the Federal Programs and Research office. During these visits I hope to learn what is being done on each project, and what some of the individual problems and needs are so that I can better determine what kind of information will be most useful to you.

Below is my travel schedule. Between now and the time I arrive at your project, I hope that you will be thinking about some of the things we should discuss, particularly concerning material that I have already sent to you. I receive little or no response from the field as to the use this material is being put to, and I need to know if an how it is being used, and any questions you may have about putting it to use.

I will call each project before leaving the previous project, to let you know what time I will arrive. It will be very helpful if accomodations can be arranged at each project free of charge.

Jackson, Mississippi - 2/28
Canton, Mississippi - 3/1 to 3/4 (also plan to visit Leake, Rankin & Scott Counties)
Meridian, Mississippi - 3/4 to 3/8 (also plan to visit Philadelphia & Quitman)
High Point, North Carolina - 3/8 to 3/12 (also hope to visit Greensboro, Durham, etc.)
Sumter, South Carolina - 3/12 to 3/15
Quincy, Florida - 3/15 to 3/19 (hope to visit other Fla. projects also)

(New Orleans - 3/20 to 3/23)

Baton Rouge, Louisiana - 3/23 to 3/28 (plan to visit St. Francisville, Clinton and Plaquemine also)
Alexandria, Louisiana - 3/28 to 3/30
Jonesboro, Louisiana - 3/30 to 4/1
Shreveport, Louisiana - 4/1 to 4/3
Monroe, Louisiana - 4/3 to 4/7

Judi Nusbaum

July 8, 1965

Judi Nussbaum
COKE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Judi:

The thought occured to me several days ago that you might not be receiving the enclosed daily publication from the Department of Agriculture. I don't know if it is usually of too much use but some items are relevant.

Hope you had a good trip back from the convention. My regards to everyone.

Sincerely yours,

Maxine Skurka
Department of Organization

July 29, 1965

Miss Judy Nussbaum
2309 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Judy?

I'm considering putting together and publishing a CORE annual report. I'm sure you've sent many reports to this office in the past year. The job of getting them out leads me to request of you copies of any summary reports you have covering any part of the year September, 1964 - September, 1965.

Any particularly interesting or sexy news clippings you may have would also be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

P.S. Judy, it was fun seeing you in Bogalusa. Where the hell are the reports you promised me!

August 9, 1965

Miss Judy Nussbaum
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Judy:

Thank you for your folder of research reference material which arrived this mornigg. Merely from glancing through it, I see that it will be of great assistance to me.

Congratulations on the speed with which you got out the instructions on the Voting Rights Law. Please keep me posted on how things develop.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Gartner

AG/rp

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jean Jones

FROM: George Wiley,
Associate National Director

DATE: 11 February, 1964

Raise Dave Dennis salary to $6500.00 annually. Retroactive November 1, 1964.

CC:
Richard Haley
Jim McCain ✓

staff task force

M E M O R A N D U M

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 8, 1965

TO: Bookkeeping Department
FROM: George Wiley

Rudy Lombard is to be added to the Task Force effective June 9th, assigned to the Louisiana staff.

Louisiana
Staff
TASK FORCE

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 22, 1965

TO: Bookkeeping Department
cc: Organization Department
Southern Office
Baton Rouge Office

FROM: George Wiley

RE: Louisiana Task Force

Rudy Lombard is not to be added to the Louisiana Task Force as I had indicated in an earlier memorandum. I have arranged for him to be supported by an SEDF fellowship. Chris Sprowal's name should be removed also, effective immediately, and no further checks issued until we can determine whether he plans to return to the Louisiana project.

Hatfield

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
July 19½ 1965

TO: Bookkeeping Department
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Payroll

Effectivefof the payroll of July 14th, Richard Tinsley should be changed from $15 to $25 per week; Charles Currier should receive $1.00 per pay period (This may be done on a fees and services basis, if that is more convenient). He is still to be regarded as a member of the Task Force for other purposes. Oretha Castle should not receive a check this time, since she resigned effective last payday. Abbo, for the last pay period I mistakenly gave you a salary for Alan Gartner of $8,000 per year. It should have been $9,000 per year. Please correct this matter for the future as well as for the preceding pay period.

Please add Grace de Bruel to the payroll effective Juny 16th, at $25 a week, and charge this to the Rochester Project.

Congress of Racial Equality 38 Park Row New York City 10038 CO 7-6270

PARTIAL LIST OF KILLINGS OF NEGROES BY WHITES IN THE SOUTH IN THE LAST TWO YEARS

DATE	NAME	ACTION	RESULTS
Apr 63	William Moore, CORE Gadsden, Alabama	Shot to death on Freedom Walk.	Arrest NO CONVICTION
Jun 63	Medger Evers, NAACP Jackson, Mississippi	Shot at his home for civil rights activities.	Arrest NO CONVICTION
Sep 63	4 girls, children Birmingham, Alabama	Killed in church bombing.	No arrests NO CONVICTION
	Young boy Birmingham, Alabama	Shot on bicycle from passing car.	Arrest Suspended Sent.
	Young boy Birmingham, Alabama	Shot in back by police officer for possessing rock.	No arrest NO CONVICTION
	Young man New Orleans, La.	Shot by police.	No arrest NO CONVICTION
Jan 64	Lewis Allen Liberty, Mississippi	Shot at home for having witnessed a white state representative kill a Negro in 61; Killing followed 2 years constant harassment.	No arrests NO CONVICTION
Feb 64	3 people Woodville, Miss.	Shot in parked car.	No arrests NO CONVICTION
Mar 64	Man Natchez, Mississippi	Shot at night in car.	No arrests NO CONVICTION
Jun 64	Michael Schwerner, CORE James Chaney, CORE Andrew Goodman, COFO Philadelphia, Miss.	Beaten and shot to death for civil rights activities; released from jail into hands of waiting mob.	Several arrests NO CONVICTIONS
Jul 64	2 men Southwest, Mississippi	Half-bodies found in river during search for missing 3 (above).	Arrests NO CONVICTION
Jul 64	Lemual Penn Athens, Georgia	Shot in car from passing car for intimidation	Arrests NO CONVICTION
Sum 64	Man New Orleans, La.	Shot to death at bus stop from passing car.	No arrests NO CONVICTION
Dec 64	Frank Morris Farriday, Louisiana	Burned to death in his shop, covered with gasoline, set afire.	No arrests NO CONVICTIONS
	2 people New Orleans, La.	Shot to death in motel.	No arrests NO CONVICTIONS
Jan 65	Ollie B. Shelby Jackson, Mississippi	Shot by police in Hinds County jail for alleged attempt to escape while being transferred to other jail.	No arrests NO CONVICTIONS
	Man New Orleans, La.	Put into solitary confinement in New Orleans jail with pneumonia; left to die.	No arrests NO CONVICTION

PARTIAL LIST OF KILLINGS OF NEGROES BY WHITES IN THE SOUTH IN THE LAST 2 YEARS

April, 1963 - William Moore, CORE
Gadsden, Alabama
shot to death on Freedom Walk
arrest, NO CONVICTION

June, 1963 - Madger Evers, NAACP
Jackson, Mississippi
shot at his home for civil rights activities
arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963 - 4 girls, children
Birmingham, Alabama
killed in church bombing
no arrests, NO CONVICTION

" - young boy,
Birmingham, Alabama
shot on bicycle from passing car
arrest, suspended sentance

" - young boy,
Birmingham, Alabama
shot in back by police officer for possessing rock
no arrest, NO CONVICTION

" - young man
New Orleans, Louisiana
shot by police
no arrest, NO CONVICTION

January, 1964 - Lewis Allen,
Liberty, Mississippi
shot at his home for having witnessed a white state representative kill a Negro in 1961; killing followed 2 years constant herrassment
no arrests, NO CONVICTION

February, 1964 - 3 people,
Woodville, Mississippi
shot in parked car
no arrests, NO CONVICTION

March, 1964 - man,
Natchez, Mississippi
shot at night in car
no arrests, NO CONVICTION

June, 1964 - Michael Schwerner, CORE
- James Chaney, CORE
- Andrew Goodman, COFO
Philadelphia, Mississippi
beaten and shot to death for civil rights activities; released from jail into hands of waiting mob; several arrests, NO CONVICTION

July, 1964 - 2 men,
Southwest Mississippi
half-bodies found in river during search for missing 3 (above)
arrests, NO CONVICTION

July, 1964 - Lemual Penn
Athans, Georgia
shot in car from passing car for intimidation
arrests, NO CONVICTION

Summer, 1964 - man
New Orleans, Louisiana
shot to death at bus stop from passing car
no arrests, NO CONVICTION

December, 1964 - Frank Morris
Farriday, Louisiana
burned to death in his shop - covered with gasoline, set afire;
no arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

" - 2 people
New Orleans, Louisiana
shot to death in motel - owner & girl
no arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

January, 1965 - Ollie B. Shelby
Jackson, Mississippi
shot by police in Hinds County jail for alleged attempt to escape while being transferred to other jail;
no arrest, NO CONVICTION

" - Man
New Orleans, Louisiana
put into solitary confinement in New Orleans jail with pnemonia; left to die
no arrests, NO CONVICTION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 15, 1965

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

COTTLES WAS THE ONLY NEGRO AMONG OVER 600 WHITE ENTRANTS.

NEGRO STUDENT WINS TOP PRIZE AT FIRST INTEGRATED SCIENCE FAIR

A St. Augustine senior in high school won the top prize at the first integrated science fair to be held in New Orleans. The honor winner is Vernon M. Cottles, who won first place in the senior chemistry division and was also a Sweepstakes winner, the highest award given by the fair. A student from Benjamin Franklin High was the other Sweepstakes winner.

The ninth annual fair was held last Friday and Saturday in the gymnasium of Tulane University. The Region Nine Fair is sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary, Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area and the Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Ltd.

As a Sweepstakes winner, Cottles will bypass the state science fair and will automatically compete in the National Science Fair International in St. Louis, May 5-8. He and his teacher, Father Charles A. Hall, will receive an expense-paid trip to St. Louis. Cottles also won an engraved plaque, a $100 U.S. Savings Bond and a sterling silver medal.

The fair was integrated for the first time in its history, through the quiet, "behind the scenes" efforts of the CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) Southern Regional Office, located in New Orleans, and other groups and individuals. CORE officials stated that the organization was ready to picket and boycott if the talks failed to have Negroes participate in the fair. Commented Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director, "This is New Orleans' first truly 'fair' science fair".

Cottles won his prizes for his project on "Construction of a Gas Chromatograph and Comparison of Gaseous Alkanes with Standard Gases as Carriers in Gas Chromatography Techniques." Last year, as a junior, Cottles won a finalist position at the National

Science Fair, an honor given to only 420 students from the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, Japan and Sweden. In January he was named in the Honors Group of the Westinghouse Annual Science Talent Search. Only 300 students in the nation received this honor and there was only one other Honors Group winner in Louisiana. In February, Cottles appeared on the nation-wide ABC television program "Science All-Stars." One of only 32 students chosen for the honor, he received a $250 award and an expense-paid trip to New York for the filming of the program. In addition, Cottles has won numerous local and regional science prizes in Louisiana.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 16, 1965

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

Summary of Events in Jonesboro, Louisiana, March 8 through March 16

Monday--March 8, 1965

Fifty students at Jackson High School in Jonesboro, Louisiana, spontaneously demonstrated for three hours over the rumored dismissal of football coach, physical education instructor, Rev. Kirkpatrick. Rev. Kirkpatrick has been active in civil rights in Jonesboro. The students marched through the corridors for three hours until 3PM when the school closed for the day. Jackson High is the only Negro high school in Jonesboro and has an enrollment of 500 students.

Tuesday--March 9, 1965

Students asked to present their greivances to the school borad but their request was refused.(The school board wanted to talk to only six students. The students wanted the greivances presented to the entire student body). 150 students picketed from 9 AM to 3PM. They demanded the return of Rev. Kirkpatrick, the expansion of the academic program, including more teachers, a new gym to replace the old one burned in September, 1964, and the addition of new classrooms.

Wednesday--March 10, 1965

150 students began picketing the school early Wednesday. City and county police arrived at 9AM and stationed themselves around the Negro community, known as the "Quarters." On their arrival the student picket line swelled to 400. The students were joined by several teachers. Soon after this a city fire truck arrived and firemen began unloading its hoses. After some conversation with members of the Negro community the fire officers rolled up the hoses and the truck left the "Quarters." However, the police kept the community blockaded. From 9AM to 3PM all access to the area was cut off though several cars were permitted to leave. An agent of the United States Justice Department, Alexander Ross, was refused entrance through the blockade.

The police arrested four men, all Negroes. One of those arrested, Mr. Ernest Thomsa, was charged with resisting arrest and threatening a ploice officer. He was placed under $2500 bond. Mr. Olin Satcher, a teacher at Jackson High, was also arrested. He claimed he was struck by a member of the school board, a Mr. Spiller. He was treated by a doctor and had two stiches taken in his head. He was held in $2000 bond. Both Mr. Satcher and Mr. Thomas complained of maltreatment by the Jonesboro police. Another Negro, a Mr. Spenser, was threatened by a group of deputized white citizens and arrested for running a road block. He claimed one of the white men had fired a shot, either directly at him or over his head, he was not sure which. Dave Dennis, CORE Southern Program Director and an observer on the scene, described the situation as "uncalled for, illegal, and terroristic in the worst tradition of Southern racial oppression."

The students terminated their demonstration at 3PM and met that evening with a parents' group to plan future joint action.

Thursday--March 11, 1965

350 students demonstrated on the high school grounds today without incident. There were neither police nor fire trucks on the scene. A 100% effective boycott was declared and the principal officially closed the school at 2:30.

Friday--March 12, 1965

150 students and parents met, at 8:30 AM, at a skating rink approximately two blocks from Jackson High School. They marched from the rink to the school campus where they held a demonstration for two hours. The group was led by Rev. Kirkpatrick whom the school board denied having fired as physical education instructor.

Saturday and Sunday, March 13 and 14

Students and parents met together and agreed to continue the boycott at Jackson High until the school board agreed to meet with them.

Monday--March 15, 1965

Approximately 250 students continued the demonstration at Jackson High School.

Teachers were in attendance at the school but no classes were held since only a handful of students were present. A sympathy boycott, 75% effective, was held at Hawk Elementary School for Negroes. Jim Draper, representative of the federal Community Relations Service, was at the high school. The police contained the demonstration within the Negro area and left the sherriff and three deputized Negroes in charge. A Negro man identified as Cosetta Jackson was arrested for possession of a concealed weapon and for owning a citizen band radion not registered with the federal government. He was released on Tuesday in $750 bond.

Tuesday--March 16, 1965

This morning 150 students picketed the school after a mile march through the Negro community. The school board called a special meeting for 4PM to which Negroes were invited. The students and parents, however, refused to attend the meeting because the meeting space, they charged, was too small to hold all those interested in attending the meeting.

March 31,1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

NEW ORLEANS HOUSING AUTHORITY TO DESEGREGATE

The Congress of Racial Equality Southern Regional Office, located in New Orleans, announced today that the New Orleans Housing Authority adopted a non-discrimination policy on March 5th. CORE made the announcement after receiving a letter from T. H. Callaham, Director of the Fort Worth (Texas) Regional Office of the U.S. Public Housing Administration, informing CORE of the policy change. CORE had protested New Orleans' segregated public housing to federal officials in January.

Mr. Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director, stated "We applaud the Housing Authority's decision, late though it may be." "We now look forward to a speedy end to the situation where white-only projects were half-filled while long waiting lists of Negroes could not be admitted to public housing."

Mr. Callaham's letter stated in part:

> "...the New Orleans Housing Authority has adopted a policy of open occupancy, effective March 5, 1965. Specifically, this means that the Housing Authority of New Orleans has an official policy that any citizen regardless of race, creed or color who is otherwise eligible and in line for admission, in accordance with the Public Housing Administration-Housing Authority of New Orleans policy, will be admitted to any project. This Statement was made to us by the New Orleans Housing Authority as their Statement of Compliance with Section 601 (in title VI) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Housing and Home Finance Agency /a subdivision of the PHA_7 regulations."

Mr. Allen Dowling, Public Relations Director of the New Orleans Housing Authority, confirmed to CORE officials that the policy had been adopted and was being implemented. He stated that all applications were being kept without regard to race but that none of the city's housing projects had yet been integrated. END.

# # # # #

LOUISIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
7312 Maple Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
Phone (504) UN 6-9793

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

Tuesday, May 4, 1965
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

LCLU & CORE ASK ACTION BY MAYOR SCHIRO ON NEW ORLEANS BOMBINGS

In a joint letter today to New Orleans Mayor Victor H. Schiro the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union and the Congress of Racial Equality called on the Mayor to give his "highest priority" to the problem of racial bombings in the city. The two organizations charged there have been six nighttime bombings in New Orleans in March and April. The signers of the letter, Steven H. Rubin, President of the LCLU; and Richard Haley, Southern Director of CORE; called the bombings a "municipal disgrace" and urged Mayor Schiro "not to wait until New Orleans resembles Birmingham before taking a public position on this matter."

Haley and Rubin asked the Mayor to "invoke the full powers of your office to solve past bombings and deter future tragedy." They made seven specific suggestions of actions the Mayor could take. The letter asked Schiro to adpot the seven steps, saying "It will be of little use and less comfort for you to be decisive after someone has been injured or killed."

The steps proposed to the mayor included: 1) that he make a forceful public statement denouncing the bombings, 2) that he announce his intention to apprehend and prosecute those responsible for the crimes, 3) that he instruct the police department to be especially vigorous in its investigation of all bombings, 4) that he request information from the public about the bombings, 5) that he offer a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the bombings, 6) that he propose an ordinance to the city council with the stiffest possible penalities for bombings, and 7) that he seek the cooperation of the Governor and authorities of neighboring parishes for the investigations.

# # # # # #

CORE VOLUNTEERS

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For Information:
RECRUITMENT DEPT.
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
(504) 523-7625

RIOTS

PRESS RELEASE CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE August 23, 1965

In the face of general public approval of President Johnson's recent comments concerning the Los Angeles riots, CORE's Southern Office imposes a sharp dissent. Specifically, CORE feels that the President's denunciation of the rioters falls into the common error of accusing the symptom and ignoring the cause. He remarked on the viciousness of the rioters; one must ponder on the number of Negro dead, who killed them and who was being vicious then. He equated the rioters with the Klan, so to speak invoking a plague on both their houses.

Does not our president know the Negroes of Los Angeles were in the streets because there has always been a plague on their houses---as on Negroes in Salt Lake City, Shubuta, Mississippi, Portsmouth, Ohio and on across this country. The housing ghetto symbolizes this plague with photographic accuracy. We have been compressed into educational ghettoes, employment ghettoes, citizenship ghettoes(via registration)---there is a ghetto for the Negro in every aspect of American life because his house is his skin.

Non-violence might well have been adopted by Los Angeles Negroes had they received convincing evidence of its effectiveness. Likely they saw, as we in CORE have learned, that the most persistent non-violent campaign, of greatest size and intensity, can yield at best a puny gradualism. The laws we have won are grudgingly written, passed and enforced. These social changes dictated by common decency are not accepted as victories for the community but publicly deplored as defeats for the white population.

America's communities have had twelve months to digest the lessons of last year's riots, and to attempt new beginnings in solving the frightening problems of urban living! Los Angeles didn't try; and thus convicts itself as the chief engineer of its own disaster.

By the same token---administrative unconcern---we must marvel at the bland, blind complacency of Louisiana's Governor McKeithen. With face presumably solemn and a mind most certainly frivolous, he "thanks God...that we don't have anything like that in this state."

I will not deluge the Governor with the hundreds of recorded incidents of racial intimidation and violence that lie in the files of CORE's Baton Rouge office. What must be pointed out is that few, if any, Louisiana communities are doing any more than Los Angeles to improve social health. Racial discrimination is the order of the day, beginning---not with Bogalusa---but with state government.

Now is the time for local concern and local action, to seek and to solve problems in human relations. The governor responds by appointing a biracial committee of the well-fed to deal with the problems of the hungry.

Such limited vision cannot see far ahead, and thus can lead to tragedy of new dimensions. Lacking the necessary leadership, communities must examine themselves! CORE urges such examination and a follow-up of positive enlightened action---and with great speed. For all we know, Los Angeles may have been mild.

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

November 22, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

PICKETERS IN MERIDIAN, MISS. ATTACKED BY WHITES

Since November first members of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and CORE have been picketing two Winn-Dixie (grocery) stores in Meridian, Mississippi. Without any apparent cause, violence erupted on Wednesday, November 17 when five whites attacked picketer Isaiah Thigpen with blackjacks and then shoved him through the plate glass window of the Winn-Dixie store at 8th Street and 45th Avenue. Thigpen escaped with only a cut ear and bruises on his head. No police were present. Later the same day John Summerall and CORE worker George Smith, both of Meridian, were arrested for alleged "disorderly conduct." A white, teenage girl swore a warrant that the two had shouted at her as she drove past. Smith and Summerall were released on $300 cash bond each.

Thursday passed without incident. But on Friday two white men threw garbage at the picketers outside the Winn-Dixie store at 18th Avenue and 4th Street. Then they drove their car on the sidewalk in an attempt to run Mrs. Catherine Crowell down. Another white man threatened two of the picketers with a knife and chased one of them, Al Pinkney on foot and then in a truck. Miss Nina Boal swore out a warrant and the man who had threatened her with the knife was arrested. The police, who had promised to be on hand, failed to appear and later in the day Joseph Morse, a CORE worker from Minnesota, was knocked down by a white onlooker who kicked and stomped Morse before driving off with friends.

The CORE and MFDP members are picketing Winn-Dixie for equal employment opportunities. They are demanding the hiring, at each of the two stores, one cashier, two stock clerks and four bag boys.

# # #

END.

November 23, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

TWO CR WORKERS SUE WHITE MISSISSIPPI ATTACKERS; CHARGE "SAVAGE, VICIOUS ATTACKS'

Two Mississippi civil rights workers filed damage suits in the Circuit Court of Leake County against white men they said attacked them "savagely and viciously" during at attempt to integrate a movie theater in Carthage on Sunday, November 14. Both suits were filed on Friday, November 19.

CORE worker Sears Buckley, Jr., of Canton, Miss., asked $10,000 damages from W.D. Martin who Buckley claims hit him on the head with a club. The Rev. Rims Barber, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary who is a volunteer CORE worker in Mississippi, asked $5,000 damages from a defendant identified as the operator of the Parland Gas Station in Carthage.

The cases arise from an attempt to integrate the Fox theater. Having been chased out of the theater on November 7, a group of 38 Negroes and CORE workers again attempted to integrate the Fox on November 14, but never even got into the theater; a group of 150 white men beat the integrationists and chased them away.

Buckley's suit charges that Martin "intentionally and maliciously" perpetrated "a savage attack" upon him and that Martin "struck Buckley violently on the head with a wooden club thereby inflicting severe and painful injuries to his person." The suit says Buckley suffered extreme "physical and mental pain, cerebral concussion, headaches and contusions."

In his suit, the Rev. Barber charges that his assailant "viciously attacked and struck him violently about the head and body and seized, ripped and tore part of his clothing from his back." Rev. Barber asks damages for "personal indignities and damage to his property." Both suits are being handled by lawyers with the Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (popularly known as the "President's Committee," although it is not a government agency).

Earlier in November George Raymond, CORE Mississippi Director, filed suit for $100,000 damages against the mayor and police chief of Morton, Mississippi. Raymond's suit was filed by attorneys with the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee which is affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union.

END.

November 23, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

HOME OF FERRIDAY, La., RIGHTS LEADER BOMBED; HE'S ARRESTED

Saturday night, November 20, the home of Robert Lewis, President of the Ferriday Freedom Movement, was bombed. The blast blew out most of the windows of the one story, wood-frame house located at the corner of Georgia Avenue and 6th Street. The bomb set the front of the building on fire but neighbors helped Lewis put the fire out. At the time of the blast Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and their nine children were all at home but no one was injured.

The bomb, apparently thrown through a front window, exploded at about 9:30 PM. Ferriday, located just across the Mississippi River from Natchez, is one of a dozen CORE project areas in Louisiana. Its population of 4,500 is 63% Negro.

Shortly after the bombing Lewis was arrested for an alleged "aggravated assault" upon city police officers, with bond set at $1,500. Lewis was standing in front of his house with a gun after the fire had been put out; when the police arrived he gave the gun to a neighbor. The police apparently felt he used the weapon to threaten them and arrested him on the spot.

Earlier Saturday CORE held a meeting of some 80 high school students in Ferriday to discuss state-wide school inadequacies and desegregation. The students, representing eight parishes (counties), elected a working committee to head up their work and collected written statements of school deficiencies.

On Sunday, the day after the bombing, 150 Ferriday Negroes marched on Rufus Baptist Church (Negro) because it had refused the students permission to hold the meeting there.

For nearly a month the Ferriday Freedom Movement has been boycotting and picketing downtown stores for equal employment opportunities. On Sunday , November 7, a dozen members of the FFM picketing the Arcade movie theater on Louisiana Avenue were attacked by white onlookers. Two picketers were struck with clubs, one requiring hospital treatment for his injury; a woman was struck by a motorcycle and a burning liquid was thrown on other picketers. The whites then attacked an automobile owned by CORE. They cracked the windshield and put large dents in the hood and top. The violence did not stop until the mayor arrived on the scene with policemen. No arrests have been reported.

SO OA - Press Releases

November 23, 1965

Ed Hollender

FOR RELEASE

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

INTEGRATE MISSISSIPPI MOVIE THEATER AFTER TWO WEEKENDS OF BEATINGS

After suffering two Sundays of beatings, Negroes and CORE workers successfully integrated the Fox movie theater in Carthage, Mississippi, on November 21st. The group of 60 integrationists saw "Joy in the Morning" all alone as the other patrons left shortly after the group, including five white civil rights workers, entered the theater.

FBI agents and units of the Mississippi Highway Patrol were on hand as a beefed-up city police force safely ushered the Negroes as they marched to and from the Fox, and while they watched the film. The group was led by CORE workers Sears Buckley, Jr., a Mississippi native; and Walter Gilbert, from Los Angeles, and local leader A. J. Lewis, adult adviser to the Jordan Student Union which sponsored the project. Carthage is located in Leake County, about 45 miles northeast of Jackson.

On previous attempts to integrate the theater the students and CORE workers were driven away and beaten up by white men at the theater. The first attempt was on Sunday, November 7th, when 2 whites and 7 Negroes ~~were sold~~ BOUGHT tickets and went in the theater. Shortly after they entered, the film was stopped and violence erupted in the dark. They were chased out of the theater being hit and kicked by white men, one of whom sprayed them with a fire extinguisher. The beatings continued outside until the group reached the Negro section of Carthage.

Still determined to integrate Carthage's only movie theater, a larger group - 38, including 5 whites - returned the following Sunday, November 14th. This time they did not even get to the theater as a crowd of 150 white men was waiting from them outside. No police were present though they had been notified in advance that the integration attempt would be made. "Genghis Kahn" was the movie showing at the Fox but a more violent spectacle took place in the street outside the theater than on the screen inside.

The whites chased the group away, beating them with clubs, fists, kicks and throwing rocks. One Negro was isolated from the crowd and beaten, a white minister serving as a civil rights worker had his coat ripped off, a CORE worker was hit on the head with a long wooden club, and a white attacker threatened the Negroes with a large dog. The attack continued as the Negroes and CORE workers fled on foot into the Negro section of town. The violence ended only when a dozen police arrived and restrained the angry whites.

# # # # # #

November 24, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

DEPUTIES MUST BE COLLEGE GRADS SAYS TALLULAH, La., SHERIFF

Sheriff C. E. Hester of Madison Parish (county), La., announced that in the future all deputy sheriffs must be college graduates. Hester made the announcement on November 23 to a group of 600 Negroes who had marched, without incident, to the courthouse demanding the hiring of a Negro deputy sheriff. The silent, one mile march was sponsored by the Madison Parish Voters League and CORE. Tallulah is located across the Mississippi River from Vicksburg, Miss., about 90 miles west of Jackson.

Mr. Zelma C. Wyche, President of the Voters League, announced at the courthouse that Tallulah Negroes would show their displeasure with the sheriff's statement at the polls when they vote for the next sheriff. Tallulah's population of 9,400 is 70% Negro. It is almost certain that more Negroes than whites will be registered to vote by the time of the next election.

Mr. Wyche also said that the Voters League is planning a selective buying campaign against downtown merchants who refuse to practice fair hiring. After Wyche's speech, the group sang freedom songs and marched back to their starting point - the ruins of Moses Tire Shop. The Tire Shop served as CORE's headquarters until it was burned down on October 30, the day after the Voters League began picketing and boycotting the local A&P for better jobs. The owner of the shop, Moses Williams, is vice president of the Voters League. A picket line was maintained at the A&P during the march to the courthouse.

CORE's southern director Richard Haley and field workers Ike Reynolds, Bruce Baines and Irene Davis participated in the march. Mr. Haley joined League President Wyche in urging Negroes to remember the sheriff's statement on the next election day.

END.

SOA P. Releases

November 29, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

NEGRO CHURCH IN JONESBORO, La., BURNED SECOND TIME IN YEAR

On Sunday, November 28, Bethany Baptist Church near Jonesboro, Louisiana, was burned to the ground for the second time this year. It is believed to be the only church in the history of the civil rights movement ever to be burned down twice. The church was in the final stages of being rebuilt from its first fiery destruction on January 17 of this year. Services had been held in the new church building since mid-August although it had not yet been officially dedicated. Bethany is located about five miles northeast of Jonesboro in Jackson Parish in north central Louisiana.

CORE southern director Richard Haley termed the buring "a heartbreaking tragedy"for the congregation. CORE has had workers in Jonesboro for nearly two years. Haley also asked, "Can anyone, including Governor John McKeithen, doubt that this evil deed was the work of Louisiana's racists?"

The church was discovered engulfed by flames at about 12:30 AM Sunday morning by James Potts and his mother who live nearby. In February Potts, who is a member of Bethany's congregation, integrated Louisiana Polytechnic Institute with the aid of a federal court order. CORE field secretary Bruce Baines, in Jonesboro, estimated the loss at $3,000.

In January a second Negro church, Pleasant Grove Baptist, was burned down within hours of the burning of Bethany. Up to then they were the only two churches in the Parish which had held CORE and voter registration meetings. The Pleasant Grove church was rebuilt and dedicated this summer. Within just the past few weeks, however, CORE workers in Jonesboro reported that night riders shot into the new Pleasant Grove church.

Jackson Parish Sheriff Newt Loe is investigating the recent blaze but reports no clues have been found. FBI agents have also joined the probe. The January burnings were investigated by the FBI, state police and local authorities but no report was ever released and no arrests have been made.

The prospect of solving the latest crime appeared dim to Haley. "It is strange to note," he said, "that no information can be found about the first two Jonesboro church burnings, or about the fire which killed Frank Morris a year ago in Ferriday, or about the recent bombing in Ferriday, or about the burning of the CORE headquarters in Tallulah." Haley added, "The Governor's biracial committee was launched with much fanfare but it has steered a wide passage around Louisiana's racial problems."

The church burning is the third incident of major violence in Louisiana within a month. On October 30 the CORE headquarters in Tallulah was burned down and on November 20 the home of Robert Lewis, president of the Ferriday Freedom Movement, was bombed.

# # # #

November 30, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

CORE FILES SUIT TO INTEGRATE FERRIDAY & CONCORDIA PARISH, La., SCHOOLS

On Tuesday, November 30, attorneys for CORE filed suit to desegregate the public schools of Concordia Parish (county) which includes Ferriday, the scene of recent racial violence. The suit was filed as a class action in United States District Court, Western District of Louisiana, Monroe Division by Irma J. Smith, Dorothy Caston and Pinkey Mae Carter, all Negro public school students, and their parents.

Defendants in the suit are the Concordia Parish School Board, its president W. D. Wachter and superintendant of schools J. O. Lancaster. Legal counsel for the plaintiffs is the New Orleans firm of Collins, Douglas & Elie, which is associated with the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund.

The suit asks the Court to issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary and permanent injunctions enjoining racial segregation in the parish school system. The plaintiffs ask that at least four grades be completely desegregated by January 1, 1966.

The Negroes charge that the defendants "acting under color of the laws of Louisiana" have in the past and are presently using a "policy, practice and custom of operating the Concordia Parish schools on a racially segregated basis." The suit also claims that Negroes are further discriminated against in school construction, in the formulation of budgets and in the disbursement of funds.

The plaintiffs suggest several desegregation plans in the suit because they have "major objections" to the plans approved in the court-ordered desegregation of schools in Jackson Parish, Claiborne Parish, and Monroe. The Negro students ask the Court to order desegregation without asking the parish school board to submit a plan; they argue that waiting for such a plan would cause unnecessary delays in desegregation and is unnecessary because the school board "will undoubedly submit the standard plan already approved by this Court."

Racial violence broke out recently in Ferriday in connection with civil rights activities. On November 20 the home of Robert Lewis, President of the Ferriday Freedom Movement, was bombed. Earlier in November, a dozen FFM picketers at a movie theater were attacked by white men.

# # # #

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DECEMBER 15, 1965

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

APPOINTMENT OF BOGALUSA KLANSMAN SPARKS CORE DEMAND FOR FUNDS CUT-OFF

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) on Wednesday, December 15, asked for a cut-off of federal funds to the Bogalusa, La., Housing Authority. The demand was made by telegram and letter from CORE national director James Farmer to Dr. Robert Weaver, Administrator of the federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

CORE is particularly angered by the reappointment to the Bogalusa Housing Authority of Devon Varnado, described in federal court proceedings in New Orleans as an active member of the Ku Klux Klan. Bogalusa Mayor Jesse Cutrer recently appointed Varnado for another five-year term.

Mr. Farmer pointed out that despite Dr. Weaver's repeated assurances that Bogalusa officials would comply with laws against racial discrimination in federally financed developments, current plans call for half of 100 new units to be built in the Negro section of the city.

In his letter, Mr. Farmer said: "On behalf of the Congress of Racial Equality, we most strongly urge that you forthwith withhold any funds not distributed to the Bogalusa Housing Authority until there is a complete reexamination of the entire matter, until there is adequate representation by local Negroes in decisions made in regard to the houses built with federal money, and until there is firm evidence that the segregated pattern of housing with support of federal funds will cease. Segregated housing and its concomitant, segregated schools, are intolerable in a modern nation."

# # # # #

W1189

FOR RELEASE: Friday, December 17, 1965

NEW YORK 12 NOON E.S.T.
NEW ORLEANS 11 AM C.S.T.

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7625

CORE ASKS NUCLEAR FACILITY NOT BE BUILT IN ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA.

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) today told the Atomic Energy Commission that it "seriously questions" whether the AEC's $380 million proton accelerator should be built in Louisiana. In a letter to AEC Chairman Dr. Glen Seaborg, CORE national director James Farmer said his organization questioned whether the federal government should build any major facility in the St. Tammany-Washington Parish area which Louisiana has proposed for the nuclear facility.

Farmer told Dr. Seaborg that there has been "concerted and far-reaching harassment of Negroes"in the area of the proposed site and that Negroes have been deprived of their rights by both public and private agencies. The building of the facility, Farmer said, would place the stamp of federal approval on Louisiana's treatment of its Negro citizens.

A four-man AEC inspection team visited the proposed Louisiana site in early December and met with state leaders. The AEC is not expected to make its final selection from among the nearly 100 proposed sites for about a year. At his news conference last week (December 9) Governor John McKeithen said that civil rights problems in the site area could hurt Louisiana's chances of winning the installation.

Farmer said that if the AEC does locate the laboratory in St. Tammany Parish, the "particular nature of this area demands that steps be taken beforehand to assure and guarantee" that Negroes have a full share of all jobs in the construction and operation of the facility. The CORE director urged that Negroes occupy approximately 30% of all construction job categories. He said he chose that figure because Negroes comprise between one-fourth and one-third of the population of St. Tammany and Washington Parishes. Construction of the accelerator, which will be a mile wide, is scheduled to start in 1967 and take seven years to complete.

# # # #

WHBY

December 19, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

News releases

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

NEGRO GAS STATION BURNED AFTER INSURANCE CANCELLED; VIOLENCE CONTINUES IN FERRIDAY, LA.

The Negro-owned Concordia Esso Station on US highway 84 in Ferriday, La., was burned to the ground late Saturday, December 18. At about 11 PM CORE volunteer David Whatley heard a loud report which he thought might have been a firecracker. He learned shortly afterwards, however, that Anthony McCraney's gas station was on fire. The entire station was destroyed except for the fuel pumps, indicating that the fire was deliberately set. The burning is the sixth act of violence in Ferriday in less than two months.

About nine weeks ago McCarney's insurance was cancelled and he had been unable to get other insurance up to the time of Saturday's fire. The loss is estimated at $6,000. Mr. McCraney has not had previous trouble of this kind but he recently joined the Deacons for Defense and Justice in Ferriday, an armed Negro defense organization. Two Negro churches in Ferriday have also recently had their insurance cancelled.

Local police and the FBI were notified of the burning. Ferriday police found a gasoline can in the ruins, one which Mr. McCraney could not identify, further indicating arson.

The gas station burning is the latest in a series of acts of racial violence in Ferriday. Earlier in December night riders shot at four Negro buildings, including the home of Robert Lewis, president of the Ferriday Freedom Movement. In November Lewis' home was firebombed but not destroyed. Also in November, a dozen members of the Freedom Movement picketing the Arcade movie theater were attacked and beaten by white onlookers.

Recently attorneys with the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund filed suit in federal court to desegregate Concordia Parish schools, including Ferriday's, in January. CORE officials believe the acts of violence and intimidation in Ferriday, which is 63% Negro, are part of a KKK-type campaign.

# # # # #

THESE YOUNG PEOPLE SHOWED COURAGE IN A GREAT CAUSE

This is an appeal on behalf of the young men and women of our country who have been penalized for their leadership in the fight for racial equality. These young people of unusual character and intelligence have been expelled or suspended from school, deprived of funds and in many instances, imprisoned. A scholarship program has been established by the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund to help them complete their educations. We ask you to read their stories. We hope you will find them worthy of your assistance.

THESE STUDENTS ALREADY HAVE RECEIVED SCHOLARSHIPS

PATRICIA DUE

President of Tallahassee CORE.... described by former professor as "head and shoulders above anyone concerned with human rights in that little Southern city. To the segregationist, she symbolizes unbending pressure, the puzzling willingness to suffer, then return again. To the Negro community she is their greatest hope for the future."

Blacklisted by white employers, repeatedly imprisoned, she could not earn money for tuition.... scholarship enabled her to continue working for teaching degree.

SAMUEL BOLDEN

Expelled from Kentucky State College for participating in a civil rights demonstration.... transferred to Boston University.... worked at night as a tailor to pay tuition.... scholarship is enabling him to finish senior year.

JANET BROOME

Dismissal from Arkansas A & M was the price she paid for leading sit-ins at Woolworth's as secretary of Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee.... cut off from funds for college, scholarship enabled her to continue at Valpariso University in Indiana.

JAMES MOSBY

Leading demonstrations in Baton Rouge brought expulsion from Southern University.... worked unstintingly in civil rights movement in summer.... sought aid to continue studies at Howard University.... wrote: "your scholarship is best news I ever had. I will do everything I can to merit it."

STUDENTS LIKE THESE ARE IN NEED OF SCHOLARSHIPS

- Benedict College student without funds to finish senior year.... has maintained B+ average while leading sit-ins and voter registration drives for CORE and NAACP.... served 30 days on chain gang; led theater picket line on day of return.... was beaten unconscious in one demonstration but revived and rejoined picket line.... wants to study law and serve civil rights movement.

- In high school she was active in Southern Christian Leadership Conference.... upon graduation, she joined CORE as task force worker at $25 a week.... despite many jail sentences, has led demonstrations to integrate theaters, stores, restaurants and to press for voter registration in Gadsden, Birmingham, Sumter.... will enter college in Spring if scholarship can be granted.

- Sit-ins led to dismissal from Southern University.... reinstated but lost scholarship (in spite of high grades).... political science major whose field work has been on picket lines demanding integration and voter registration in Baton Rouge.... wants to study law "because with new directions and pace of movement, lawyers definitely will be needed."

- Took time off from college to serve as field worker for Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee.... scraped together funds to pay first year's tuition.... neither parent working.... desperately needs funds to stay in college.

Contributions should be made payable to:

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

1 Union Square, Room 902

New York, N. Y. 10003

(Tax exemption applied for)

December 20, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
PHONE (504) 523-7625

SIX SHOOTINGS IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI IN DECEMBER

NIGHT RIDERS BLAST FOUR BUILDINGS IN FERRIDAY, LA.

HOME OF MERIDIAN, MISS., FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADER HIT 15 TIMES

HICKS HOME TARGET IN BOGALUSA, LA.

FERRIDAY, La. - - At about 10 PM on Wednesday, December 15, a blue car slowed down at the intersection of 6th St. and Georgia Ave.; the driver fired a rifle once at the home of Robert Lewis and then sped away. Mr. Lewis is the president of the Ferriday Freedom Movement. Only a few weeks previously his home was firebombed.

In the latest attack upon the Lewis home, as in the bombing, no one was injured. The bullet lodged in the front door. The attack was witnessed by Lewis' 14 year old daughter who took down a description of the car.

On December 2nd three buildings in Ferriday were struck by shotgun blasts. At about 11 PM the home of Mrs. Willie Lee Calhoun and her store, Calhoun's Grocery, were hit by the shots. The two shots at the home entered through windows and ripped through three walls before lodging in the rear of the house. The pellets narrowly missed Mrs. Calhoun's two sleeping children, ages 5 and 13. One shot was fired through the front door of her store. Both buildings are located on Fudicker St.

Later the same evening one shot was taken at the home of David Whatley on south 5th St. Mr. Whatley, 20, is a local CORE volunteer who is helping to lead the civil rights movement in Ferriday. His home was struck by shotgun pellets but they did not penetrate the building.

Ferriday has been the scene of much racial violence over the past year. A year ago December 10th, night riders set fire to the shoe shop of Frank Morris and Mr. Morris died in the blaze. Since that time there have been numerous acts of violence including other shootings, bombings and beatings. There has never been an arrest for any of the crimes.

In November attorneys with the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund filed suit in federal court to desegregate all the public schools in Concordia Parish (county). Ferriday, located in Concordia Parish just across the border from Natchez, Miss., does not have a school system of its own. Its schools will thus be included in the parish-wide suit.

MORE... MORE...

SIX SHOOTINGS contd

MERIDIAN, Miss. -- An estimated 15 shots were fired into the home of Mrs. Enotra Clark on 44th St. in Meridian at about 11 PM on Tuesday, December 14th. Mrs. Clark is the chairman of the Meridian Freedom Democratic Party and has long been active in civil rights work.

Members of the Clark family miraculously escaped injury. Some of the bullets lodged in the mattress of a bed where two children were sleeping. Another child was doing homework in the living room where a large front window was shattered by the bullets, but she also was unhurt.

One of Mrs. Clark's daughters attends Meridian Junior High School and another is a student at Chalks Elementary School; both schools were recently integrated. In addition, the FDP and CORE are boycotting and picketing two grocery stores in Meridian, seeking better employment opportunities. Picketers at the stores were attacked and beaten several times in November.

Mrs. Clark reported the shooting to Meridian police and they, along with FBI agents, visited the scene and recovered some of the bullets. No arrests have been made.

BOGALUSA, La. -- CORE national public relations director Alan Gartner reported from Bogalusa that three shots were fired outside the home of Robert Hicks at about 10:30 PM on Thursday, December 9th. Hicks is the vice-president of the Bogalusa Voters League which has led civil rights marches since the summer and is currently boycotting 23 stores for equal employment rights.

"We searched for bullet holes but apparently he shot up in the air," said Hicks. The only people in the home during the shooting were Hicks' 14 year old son Robert Jr. and a friend. At the time of the shooting Hicks and Gartner were at a rally which followed a two-pronged march to city hall protesting police brutality. At the rally plans were made to boycott downtown stores which have refused to meet Voters League demands for hiring Negroes. Gartner also told the League that their protests could be an important factor in whether the Atomic Energy Commission decides to locate a $380 million proton accelerator in neighboring St. Tammany Parish. Louisiana is competing with 40 other states for the nuclear facility. Gartner told the League members, "There won't be an atomic installation built near Bogalusa unless Negro workmen help build it."

# # # # #

DECEMBER 20, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
PHONE (504) 523-7625

NEGROES EVICTED FROM PLANTATIONS FOR REGISTERING TO VOTE IN WEST FELICIANA, LA.

At least twenty - and probably many more - Negro families living in West Feliciana Parish (county), La., have been evicted from their plantations for registering to vote. Richard Haley, CORE southern director, stated that all the evictees recently registered to vote with the federal voting examiner in St. Francisville, the parish seat. The alleged reason for the evictions, crop cutbacks, is "just a coverup" said Haley. The U.S. Justice Department has been in the parish investigating the evictions.

The voting age population of the parish, located north of Baton Rouge and bordering Mississippi, is 60% Negro and Negro voter registration has traditionally met stiff resistance. Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach dispatched a federal voting examiner to West Feliciana on October 29 and approximately 1,000 Negroes registered with the federal agent in November. For over 60 years not a single Negro was registered in the parish and in March, 1965, the US Civil Rights Commission reported that only 85, or 1.9%, of 4,553 eligible Negroes were registered.

The report from CORE director Haley said that the eviction notices were sent out in early December by four plantation owners, including Parish Registrar Fletcher Harvey. The tenant farmers and sharecroppers have been told to leave the plantations by January 1. Some of the evictees, including a 93 year old woman, have lived on the plantations all their lives; most of the families have little money and no income at all during the winter.

CORE workers have been assisting voter registration in West Feliciana for over two years. Currently CORE is meeting with members of the West Feliciana Relief Committee and the W.F. CORE chapter to arrange temporary provisions and housing for the evictees. Students coming to Louisiana for the National Student Association "Freedom Christmas" voter registration program will also help the families.

The first successful registration drive in the parish occurred in October, 1963. With the help of Ronnie Moore, then CORE director for Louisiana, the Rev. Joseph Carter became the first Negro on the voting rolls since 1902. The registrar allowed only 13 Negroes, out of hundreds of applicants, to register that year. A year ago the Princeville Canning Co. cancelled contracts to buy the produce of hundreds of Negro farmers in an attempt to discourage voter registration. Under pressure of a national boycott called by CORE, the canning company relented in the fall and bought the crops. Registration has been further harassed by cross burnings and three attempts by night riders to burn down the masonic hall where registration meetings are held. CORE workers in the parish have been shot at at least three times.

# # # # # #

DECEMBER 24, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA., 70113

CORE TO SPONSOR FOOD DRIVE TO AID EVICTED NEGRO FAMILIES OF WEST FELICIANA PARISH

New Orleans--CORE is sponsoring a canned food drive to aid evicted Negro families in West Feliciana Parish, La., David Dennis, Southern Office Project Director, announced today. The drive, to which all Negro churches in New Orleans have been asked to participate, will take place Dec. 31, Jan 1 and 2.

Approximately 27 families in the rural parish have been served with eviction notices in the past weeks because they registered to vote during the last two months. Many have lived on their farms all their lives and have little or no money. Although a Justice Department suit is now pending in U.S. District Court, Baton Rouge, the families who have been turned out are in need of food and income to aid them through the winter.

CORE has sent the appeal to all Negro ministers in New Orleans, asking their help in making the Christmas season a bit brighter for these families. They are asking that canned goods and money be donated and made ready for shipment to St. Francisville by Jan. 2. Any questions regarding the drive will be answered by CORE at 523-7625.

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DECEMBER 24, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, 70113

NEGRO CORE WORKER STRUCK IN HEAD WITH IRON PIPE BY CAFE OWNER IN MINDEN, LA.

Eddie Scott, a 21-year-old Negro Core Task Force Worker of 712 East St., Minden, La., was struck on the head with a three foot long, two and a half inch diameter iron pipe by Bill Chandler, owner of Chandler's Cafe on Main Street, Minden this afternoon. The wound required four stitches to close.

Scott and five other civil rights workers, three of them female Freedom Christmas Volunteers from California and New York had gone into the Cafe for coffee following the singing of Christmas carols in the park across from the Minden City Hall.

Following the incident, Scott returned to the City Hall, a block away, but found no one in the Police Department offices. He then went to the Sheriff's office, but was told there was no one available to draw up a warrant against Chandler. The warrant will be sworn out Monday, Scott said. He will also discuss the incident with the FBI in Shreveport then.

Scott related the incident as follows: After going into the Cafe the group had ordered coffee. Chandler tried to rush the three local men in the group out. Two of them, including J.D. Hampton Jr., head of the Minden United Christian Freedom Movement left the restaurant. But Scott and the three white Freedom ChristmasVolunteers, Miss Carol Arthur, 21, of San Mateo, Calif., Miss Sallye Steiner, 23, of San Francisco, Calif., and Miss Peyton Green, 17 of Port Washington, N.Y. remained.

They were heckled by Chandler while drinking their coffee, but ignored his taunts. When they got up to leave and went to the cash register, Chandler told Scott: "I want you. You have been making trouble, I'll get you if you don't get out."

Scott said as he was taking out his billfold, Chandler struck him on the left side of his body with the pipe. He was then hit on the left side of his head. Scott said he did not fall and that after being struck he went to the hat rack, put on his hat and walked out. He reported the incident to the sheriff, and then went to the Minden Sanitarium to have the wound treated.

This is not the first incident to occur in the Cafe, Scott reported. Two months ago he was pushed against a glass door at the restaurant but was not seriously hurt. That same day a white minister, the Rev. James Mc Clugh was attacked by a group of about 50 whites outside the Cafe. He was punched and pummelled but also was not seriously hurt.

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DECEMBER 26, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

WASHINGTON STATE STUDENTS "FREEDOM CHRISTMAS" VOLUNTEERS IN OPELOUSAS, LOUISIANA

Four Washington State University students have given up the normal pleasures of Christmas vacation to become Freedom Christmas Volunteers for CORE and spend a week and a half in Louisiana helping Negroes register to vote.

Working in Opelousas, La., a town of about 17,000 some 50 miles southwest of Baton Rouge, Louisiana's capitol, they have garnered no local headlines and thus far been in no fights or provoked any incidents. What they have done is bolster the confidence of a great many local Negroes who know now, better than ever, that someone "out there" cares.

"These people really appreciate what we're doing, said Don Eisenbarth of Pasco, Wash. "They need someone pushing, someone to help them get back up. Its hard to do everything yourself, you know. It seems to make a difference that we're there."

The others are Leonard O. Knotts of Orofino, Idaho, Ralph Fairweather of Richland, Wash., and Russell Ogawa of Honolulu, Hawaii. They drove to Louisiana at the close of exams and will return for the start of classes, Jan. 3. It took about two and a half days to make the 3,000 mile trip.

Eisenbarth described some of their activities. "We've been canvassing door to door. We go individually and the people's reaction has been pretty good. We take the person's name and address if they haven't registered and we have cars to pick them up and take them to the courthouse.

He said the Volunteers had already signed up about 50 Negroes to register. Opelousas is the biggest town in St. Landry Parish (county). The parish population is about 88,000 of whom 43 percent are Negro. About half of these are now registered to vote.

Freedom Christmas Volunteers are also assisting in picketing several local stores. "We picketed the Food Town Shopping Center," Eisenbarth said. "Local Negroes have been picketing there the past 23 weeks. They want to get Negro cashiers hired."

Over 90 percent of the Negroes in town have boycotting the place, he added. He said the leader of the picketing estimated the store owners were losing about $1,500 a day because of the boycott.

" John Zippert, the CORE Task Force worker in Opelousas has really been doing terrific work", Eisenbarth said. He is organizing two cooperatives. One is a Negro owned grocery store and the other is a sweet potato co-op for local Negro farmers.

Zippert, a senior at CCNY (City College of New York) is taking a year off from school to work with CORE. He was CCNY student body president last year. He is concentrating his work with the farmers, Eisenbarth said "becas ue the poverty is greater there and the educational level less. He wants to get the co-ops going so there will be something concrete left when

WASHINGTON STATE STUDENTS IN LOUISIANA

continued

The sweet potato co-op will enable area Negro farmers to sell their crop at a better price than they might be able to get dealing individually with white dealers. Similarly the grocery store co-op will enable members to get lower prices as well as rebates from profits at the end of the year.

Eisenbarth described two locally organized Negro self-help projects. One man, who is a furniture upholsterer, is trying to set up job training classes to teach his skill to others. Another, a retired construction worker, is toying with the idea of starting a course in construction techniques.

Describing the home he and the other Volunteers are staying in, Eisenbarth said "the Negro homes are clean. They may not be new, but they are clean."

He contrasted the white section of town with the Negro area. "In the white part of town there are pawed roads, and nice sidewalks, while on the Negro side the streets are unpaved" and dirt and puddles greet the foot traveller.

Many southern town lines have been gerrymandered so as to cut out the Negro area from within the city limits. Thus the towns have not had to extent street paving, lighting and other utilities to these sections.

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DECEMBER 26, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CHRISTMAS: LOUISIANA STYLE
EVICTION VICTIMS HOLIDAY CHEERLESS

Mrs. Edna London and her 11 children of St. Francisville La., did not have a very merry Christmas this year.

Why?

Because she registered to vote.

For this, Mrs. London was evicted from the four room house on the 100 acre plantation farm on which she has lived and worked the past 20 years.

"I wasn't able to do a thing for Christmas for the children", she said. "Normally, while it may be pretty skimp, at least I can do something."

Mrs. London was not alone in her plight. At least 26 other Negro families, including over 60 children in rural West Feliciana parish (it means Happy Land) have also received notice of eviction. All because they registered to vote.

None of the families will be homeless on the January 1 eviction deadline, Henry Brown, a CORE Task Force worker in Jackson, La. said. All will either be living in new dwellings, vacant homes, or moving in with relatives or friends.

Mrs. London's story is somewhat atypical of the evicted families. Her landlord, parish registrar Fletcher Harvey, told her he did not wish to farm the land anymore. This despite the fact her sweet potato crop has been the best ever the past two years. Harvey offered her the alternative of leaving or paying $25 a month rent.

Mrs. London could not afford the monthly payment. In addition she quit her part-time job as a housekeeper because of illness and because she expected to be fired anyway for registering. She has since applied for work at nearby East Louisiana Hospital, and if accepted will be able to support her family.

Leonard Peck, his wife and four children have also been evicted. Mr. and Mrs. Peck registered to vote when a federal registrar came into the parish Oct. 29, 1965. Several weeks later he was told to "get off" his farm by the landlord.

The Pecks will be moving into an old church which has been torn down and reassembled on land owned by one of the church's deacons. Peck has been a farmer all his life but with no land to cultivate he'll have to give up farming. He said he would try and work as a laborer.

Mrs. Peck said "I wasn't able to really think about Christmas. I did no shopping. Naturally, I've been upset, but after it finally happened (eviction) I felt no regrets about having registered.

-----more-----

Christmas dinner was meager for many of the evicted families of West Feliciana; beans, rice, greens,and bread; possibly a chicken. Several days before the holiday CORE workers took up a donation among other Negroes in town and raised enough to purchase fruit and candies for the youngsters of the evicted families. These were distributed the afternoon before Christmas.

The economic condition of many of these farmers is quite desperate. For although most have food to last them through the winter, having been moved from their farms means they will have no way of growing crops for next year.

The Southern Regional Office of CORE is sponsoring a canned food drive among all the Negro churches in New Orleans and it is hoped this will bring in enough food to tide the families over until jobs can be found.

According to local CORE workers, spirit among the evicted families is remarkably high, though. "They live on such a thin margin as it is, a blow like this is not so devastating" as it might be to others, one said.

The eviction proceedings began after over 1,000 Negroes registered to vote with the federal examiner. Prior to his coming only 85 of 4,533 eligible Negroes had been put on the rolls by Parish registrar Harvey. And before 1963 there was not a single Negro voter in the entire parish.

Nearly all the families evicted are sharecroppers, farmers who grow sweet potatoes or cotton. They live on plantations rent free and pay the landlord a percentage of their crop at the end of the year.

When the evictions came to light the federal Justice Department instituted court proceedings under the 1965 Voting Rights Bill charging intimidation of Negroes by six landowners and registrar Harvey. Judge E. Gordon West of the U.S. District Court in Baton Rouge, La., has granted a temporary restraining order on the evictions on the basis of a preliminary hearing but the Justice Department seeks a permanent order. This is the first such suit filed under the Voting Bill.

At the hearing Dec. 23, Judge West heard testimony from several Negroes in addition to Mrs. London. One of them, Henry Cummings, a 70-year-old sweet potato farmer told the court that after registering to vote he was told by landowners to move off the farm on which he has lived almost all his life.

Another Negro, Nolan Jones Sr., 61, of Jackson, said that soon after he registered he was given 30 days to get out of his tenant house on a plantation owned by John Spillman.

CORE workers have been assisting in voter registration in West Feliciana for over two years, although they have met stiff resistance. The first success was in 1963 when the Rev. Joseph Carter became the first Negro on the voting rolls since 1902.

CHRISTMAS: LOUISIANA STYLE

-----concluded-----

Since then registration drives have met with harassment ranging from cross burnings, attempts by night riders to burn down the Masonic meeting hall, to an attempted boycott of Negro farmers by the Princeville Canning Co., a major buyer of their sweet potato crop.

The most recurrent harassment has been job discrimination. Manufacturers in the area have been bussing whites from Mississippi to work, disregarding jobless Negroes within the parish.

CORE workers are presently trying to organize a sewing cooperative among some of the Negro women to enable them to supplement their families income.

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CHRISTMAS: LOUISIANA STYLE

-----concluded-----

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CORE workers are presently trying to organize a sewing cooperative among some of the Negro women to enable them to supplement their families income.

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DECEMBER 26, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

REPORT FROM FERRIDAY: THE TENSEST SPOT IN LOUISIANA

Searchlights cut the night air. On the porch of the unpainted five-room house, two men stand guard, eaching carrying loaded rifles. The scene is Ferriday, Louisiana.

Ferriday, a town of about 4,000 in Louisiana's Black Belt across the Mississippi River from Natchez is the current cutting edge in the battle for civil rights in the South. And the 19 men who are in the forefront of the assault are college and university students from Oregon to New York. They are working for CORE as Freedom Christmas Volunteers.

Freedom Christmas is a program set up by the National Student Association (NSA) to bring Northern students to the South for a week and a half of intensive voter registration work. Most arrived around Dec. 21 and will leave by Jan. 1.

The Volunteers stand guard at Ferriday because in past weeks bullets have been fired into the "freedom house" where CORE volunteers live, into the home of Robert Lewis, Negro president of the Ferriday Freedom Movement, and into three other buildings in town.

Lewis' home has been fire bombed and on Dec. 19 a Negro owned gas station was burned to the ground by an arsonist. Only weeks before the station's insurance was summarily cancelled. Similar cancellations have hit two Negro churches in town.

And just last winter, Frank Thomas, a 52-year-old Negro was burned to death. He had been covered with gasoline by a band of white men who then set him and his small store aflame. No arrests have been made for the murder.

"Its a tense situation", Sam Reynolds Jr., a 6'7" Negro senior from the University of Oregon said, in a bit of understatement. There is someone on guard all night long, he added. Bullet holes are plainly visible in the walls and two searchlights illuminate the front and rear of the house so no night rider will escape detection.

One Christmas Volunteer described the "freedom house" as armed like " a small Alamo." The weapons have been provided by the Deacons for Defense and Justice, a Negro defense organization. The Deacons do not start trouble, but if shot at, do not hesitate to fire back. Their presence has deterred considerable violence, it is felt.

———more———

FERRIDAY: LOUISIANA HOT SPOT
continued

The Volunteers have been canvassing the Negro neighborhood in groups of two. It is not safe to be out alone, even in daylight. They are urging eligible voters to register. "We've registered 10 people so far", Peter Jackson, a Negro from Harlem, N.Y., said. He added that more had signed up but the registrar had only processed the first 10.

The Volunteers have been most successful fecruiting the Negro youth than their elders, Bill Carreker of Berkeley, Calif. said. "Kids 8,9,10 and 11" are the ones marching in our demonstrations, according to Jackson. Most of the older people are quite fearful of economic and other reprisals, he added, explaining their reluctance.

Since their arrival, the Volunteers have conducted two marches, though both have been confined to the Negro section of town.

The Christmas Volunteer's accomplishments are not measured solely by the number of voters registered according to David Whatley, resident CORE volunteer, a high school student. Their very presence in the town is strength to the Negro families there, he said. And even after they leave some of that strength will remain. Because the local families will know, better than ever, that someone cares and that they are not fighting alone.

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DECEMBER 26, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

REPORT FROM MINDEN LOUISIANA: FREEDOM CHRISTMAS VOLUNTEERS DESCRIBE HARASSMENT

Minden, La., a small farming town of about 13,000 east of Shreveport is a fairly quiet battlefield in the Negroes struggle for civil rights in the U.S. But despite its relative calm, the battle is nonetheless intense.

It is waged with stares and hard looks; loud arguements occasionally. Violence is always omnipresent. Three young women from California and New York are soldiers in this fight. They are Freedom Christmas Volunteers, giving up their Christmas vacation from school to work in the South with CORE.

Miss Peyton Green, a 17-year-old high school senior from Port Washington, N.Y., expressed one reason the program is important: "The effect is that we are here. That we care. That they (southern Negroes) are seeing us."

In the week and a half the girls have been in Minden they have canvassed Negroes, urging them to register, picketed local stores, been harassed in a restaurant,and seen a fellow worker, Eddie Scott, a Negro CORE Task Force worker in Minden, savagely clubbed on the head with a three-foot-long iron pipe.

The incident with the pipe took place Dec. 24 when the girls and three local Negro men, including Scott, went into a local cafe for a cup of coffee. The owner tried to rush them out, and when they finally left struck Scott on the head with the pipe as he was paying the bill. Four stitches were required to close the wound and the FBI was called to investigate the incident.

Carol Arthur, 21, of San Mateo, California, a student at the University of California at Berkeley, described some of the problems encountered when they picketed a local A & P supermarket, protesting discrimination in hiring cashiers. "There was the usual harassment. A group of high school students, maybe there were five of them,were making wisecracks. But it was nothing organized."

---more---

REPORT FROM MINDEN

continued

Carol said that when the three girls, Scott, and J.D. Hampton, head of the Minden United Christian Freedom Movement, went to dinner in a local restaurant outside of town they met further visual and vocal harassment.

"We walked in and sat down. The owner became violently angry. He told us we wouldn't be served and that we would have to leave. He said that J.D. and Scottie could come back during the day, but we girls were never to come back. He insulted all of us and then pushed Scottie. We left. We hadn't expected any trouble, we didn't go for trouble, we just went to get served."

The girls have had more success in their canvassing. "We go door to door", Sallye Steiner, a school teacher from San Francisco, explained, "and the reaction of the people is very good. Carol explained that the Volunteers had tried to take people to the parish (county) registrar's office but the registrar "kept taking 20 minute breaks every 20 minutes" and closed the office up early before the holiday.

All three girls admitted some fear. Carol said; "Scared ?---I don't know---I suppose so. But we're not down here looking for incidents. We're just here to work with the local organization. We're not trying to be outside agitators."

Whether they register a great number of Negroes or not is not the most important thing, the girls feel. Their very presence in the town is strength to the Negro families there. And even after they leave some of that strength will remain. Because the local families will know, better than ever, that someone cares and that they are not fighting for their rights alone and in a vacuum.

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DECEMBER 27, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

CIVIL RIGHTS VOLUNTEERS ENCOUNTER HOSTILITY, "WARM FRIENDSHIP" IN BOGALUSA, LA.

The civil rights pot is on the back burner, slowly simmering, in Bogalusa, La. In the white community, tensions are high and violence and sudden danger are close at hand. But in the Negro section, "the warmth and generosity is extraordinary."

This is the impression four CORE Freedom Christmas Volunteers have of this embattled southern Louisiana city.

The four, Seth Woolitz and David Radin of Berkeley, Calif., Kurt Moses of San Jose, Calif., and Bernie W. McBride of Portland, Oregon have given up their Christmas vacations from school to work with CORE picketing and conducting voter registration drives.

Woolitz, an assistant professor of French literature at the University of California in Berkeley, said the white volunteer's presence has "increased tension" in Bogalusa noticeably. While picketing, he said, "we've been kicked, shoved and pushed around." There have been no serious incidents reported, however.

He said that often the store owners would come outside, curse and shout at the pickets. Hostile white youths have accounted for their being roughed up, he added.

The pickets are urging Negroes to boycott white-owned stores along Columbia Avenue, the town's main street. The boycott has been in effect almost a year and is aimed at ending discrimination in hiring employees.

"The boycott seems quite successful", Woolitz said. "There is some disagreement as to just how effective it has been, but, by the reaction of the merchants, it must be at least 75 percent successful. They've expressed their sentiments quite violently."

The Volunteers have also been building shelves and other equipment for a "freedom library". It will hold some 5,000 donated from across the country and will be housed in the local "freedom house."

-----more-----

BOGALUSA VOLUNTEERS FIND FRIENDSHIP, HOSTILITY

Canvassing the local Negro community for voters was held up until after the Christmas holiday by the action of the local registrar who closed her office several days prior to the holiday, Mc Bride, a sophomore at Mt. Angel Seminary in Portland, said. The Volunteers hoped to do some canvassing though before they return to school.

Their impressions of the Negro community and their reception into it are interesting.

According to Woolitz, the "experience is superb. The warmth and generosity of the Negro community is extraordinary. The sense of brotherhood is one of the most significant aspects of it. Its an easy going, comfortable relationship.

Radin, a biochemist at the University of California at Berkeley, said: "The people here are so warm, they've just taken us into their homes and their lives. They are acting as a family would for us. The people want to talk to tell us whats going on."

"But, the Negro community is essentially a ghetto, in every sense of the word", he added. "I've never experienced it before. The atmosphere here, especially at night, is one of terror and violence. Even for a Negro to go out at night is asking for trouble."

For us to go out alone is even more dangerous. None of us have, and we've been warned against it. To impress you with the sense of fear, most Negro families have guns in their homes and many Negroes carry firearms on their person at all times. There is no communication between white and Negro except through violence. Its really an amazing thing."

According to Moses, a student at Stanford University, there is a strange paradox present. In the Negro homes at night, things are very free, comfortable and easy. But "then you come out into the night air and everything seems to close in on you. Its really very incongruous."

Just how much the Volunteers have accomplished is somewhat elusive. Its not just the number of shelves built or the number of miles walked in a picket line that expresses it. It is something more human, the Volunteers feel. Their very presence in the town has given strength to the Negro families there. And even after they leave some of that strength will remain. Because the local families will know, better than ever, that someone cares and that they are not fighting alone.

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File - So. Office

CORE- Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
February 20, 1964

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT REPORT
Jim McCain, Director

CHAPTER AFFILIATIONS: none pending. See attached list for currently affiliated chapters.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT: see attached breakdown of 1963, 1964 registration figures.

SUMMER PROJECT: The Director of Organization would like to recommend the consideration of Louisiana for the 1964 Summer Project, as well as Mississippi.

STAFF NEEDS: The staff at the New Orleans conference recommends that additional field staff be hired at once to facilitate the field operations of CORE.

STAFF PLACEMENT:

Plaquemine, La Voter Registration Project

During Ronnie Moore's stay in the East Baton Rouge Parish Prison, Spiver Gordon will be in charge of the project in Louisiana. Ed Vickery, Mike Lesser, Bill Brown, Tom Valentine, Mimi Feingold are those remaining on the Louisiana staff. Howard Messing, Loria Davis, Claudia Edwards and Joyce Ware have been, or will be shortly, added to bring the number of field workers in this location back to ten.

Mississippi

We will be sending additional field staff to Canton, Mississippi for the Freedom Day program there. Rev Cox will be there from February 24th to 28th, along with Marvin Robinson and Jerome Smith. Other members of the staff, such as Ike Reynolds, Bruce Baines, Mary Hamilton and perhaps others, will be held ready to go into Canton if necessary to keep the program going. Dave Dennis plans to be in Canton during this project. Briefly, the program for this time is meetings, rallies with prominent speakers leading up to Freedom Day, February 28th, at which time groups of local people will be taken to register to test the registration procedures in Canton.

As for the rest of Mississippi, Lois Chaffee remains at the office in Jackson. Rita and Mike Schwerner are in Meridian continuing their work on the Community Center. Pat Walker is working on voter registration in Meridian.

Other Areas. The remainder of the staff are still in their previously assigned areas. New additions to the staff include Ron Corwin who is servicing the upstate New York chapters; Virginia Ericson who has been added to the task force in North Carolina, and Judy Benninger, task force worker, who is assisting Patricia Due in the Tallahassee VEP.

msm
2/20/64

those w/ * should be disaffiliated

AFFILIATED CORE CHAPTERS

1 Alabama, Huntsville *
1 Arkansas, Fort Smith
20 ~~11~~ California, Berkeley
Los Angeles
U. of Calif. at Berkeley
Marin County,
Mid-Peninsula,
Oakland
Oroville
Pasadena — Pomona Valley
Richmond — Los Angeles S. College
Sacremento
San Bernardino
San Diego
San Fernando Valley
San Francisco
Santa Clara Valley
Santa Monica-Venice
Southern Alameda
Stockton, Vallejo
1 Colorado, Denver
2 Connecticut, Hartford
New Haven
1 D.C., Washington
3 Florida, Miami
St. Petersburg
Tallahassee
4 Illinois, Harvey
Chicago
Chicago--South Side
E. St. Louis
5 Kentucky, Lexington
Louisville *
Madison Cty.
Covington
Richmond
4 Louisiana, Baton Rouge,
New Orleans
Shreveport — E. Feliciana
1 Kansas, Kansas City
4 Maryland, Annapolis
Baltimore
Baltimore Cty.
Prince George County
1 Massachusetts, Boston
4 Michigan, Ann Arbor
Battle Creek
Detroit
Grand Rapids
4 Missouri, Columbia
Kansas City
St. Louis
St. Louis Cty.

3 New Jersey, Bergen Cty.
Middlesex-Union
Newark-Essex
12 New York, Bronx (5 in City)
Brooklyn
Downtown
City College C.C.
Columbia University C.C.
Long Island
Long Island University C.C.
New York
New York University C.C.
Rochester
Staten Island
Syracuse
6 North Carolina, Durham
Duke University, Durham
Chapel Hill
Greensboro
High Point
Raleigh
1 North Dakota, Grand Forks
5 Ohio, Dayton *
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Columbus
Toledo
1 Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
1 Oregon, Eugene
5 South Carolina, Charleston
Marion County
Rock Hill
Sumter (adult)
Sumter (student)
4 Tennessee, Memphis
Nashville
Lebanon
Oak Ridge
1 Texas, San Antonio
1 Virginia, Northern Va.
1 Washington, Seattle
3 W. Virginia, Charleston
Huntington
Wheeling, W. Va.

TOTAL: 101

February 20, 1964

CORE VOTER REGI

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
South Carolina	330	-	392	343	390
Louisiana	23	-	-	84	73
Florida	149	433	-	29	62
TOTALS	502	433	392	456	525

CORE VOTER REGI

South Carolina	1879
Louisiana	174
Florida	63
TOTAL	2016

TOTALS THROUGH JANUARY 1964:	South Carolina	10,344
	Louisiana	1,901
	Florida	7,197
	GRAND TOTAL	19,442

ER REGISTRATION - 1963

May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec	Total
390	575	674	575	871	1413	1353	1539	8465
73	161	165	452	198	311	-	260	1727
62	69	335	194	5593	-	172	98	7134
525	805	1174	1221	6662	1724	1533	1897	17326

ER REGISTRATION - 1964

4
1
7
2

CCRE-Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
2/20/64

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE: FUNCTION

August 14, 1964

AUG 25 1964

The geographical area to be serviced by the Southern Regional Office includes Florida, Geogria, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The office is responsible for the assignment of field personnel, particularly traveling feild staff. In order that all chapters in the area can receive relatively equal benefit of servicing, the Souther Regional Director will counsel with staff members to draw up schedules of visitation. Program proposals for special projects or regional projects are to be reviewed by the southern office prior to being submitted to national office for final approval. The activities of all personnel should be accounted for in regular periodic reports. This report procedure will begin as of September 1, 1964. Standard forms are being drawn up so that the report will be brief, easy to complete, yet comprehensive.

I have talked to Jim McCain about collecting and organizing material for staff training. This is not a specific function of the southern office, but of all members of the Department of Organization. I expect to draw on the experience of all staff members in developing a syllabus for staff training which will be presented to the national office by the end of August. Some of the items to be included in the syllabus are: (a) History of CORE; (b) Organizational structure; (c) Past and present philosophy and policy; (d) Specific goals; (e) Chapter organization; (1) Community organization; (2) Political and economic analysis of the community; (3) Carrying out projects; (4) Overall chapter program; (5) Fund raising; (6) Public relations; (7) Legal procedures; (8) Qualifications for members and officers; (9) Carrying on meetings. There is a need for further suggestions for this syllabus.

The southern office will also set up state and regional workshops for chapters and/or staff. It will maintain and distribute literature to chapters and staff. It will serve as a repository for research material pertinent to this region.

The southern office should serve as a sounding board for complaints and proposals from both staff and chapters in this region. Ideally the southern office should have greater understanding of area problems than national office, simply because the southern office is itself a part of the southern scene. At the same time its close communication with national office should make it possible to attain increasing understanding between local groups and national CORE.

At the present time two important departments in the national office cannot be easily adapted to the southern office. These deal with communication with news media, and large scale financial operation. The southern office will only keep enough money on hand to take care of small emergencies.

Above is the basis on which the southern office will begin to operate in the immediate futrue. It is not an inflexible policy; suggestions from you are necessary, because they grow out of your everyday experience. However this policy evolves, it will succeed in proportion to how well we use it.

Richard Haley

PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH DEPARTMENT IN THE SOUTHERN

REGIONAL OFFICE OF CORE

Submitted by Southern Staff

CORE's projected expansion in Southern states and the development of a viable and sophisticated movement in the South requires extensive research and investigation if they are to be at all effective. The brunt of the burden must be taken by an office with a paid full-time staff with the specialized training required, located in a community that has access to college libraries, federal offices, etc. We therefore recommend that a Research Department be added immediately to the Southern Regional Office, staffed by at least three or four trained persons. The location is ideal in terms of facilities available.

The Research Department must, first of all, keep abreast of current studies being made by a variety of research agencies--e.g. Southern Regional Council, S.N.C.C. Research Department, National CORE Office research. The relevant portion of this material should be made available to Southern staff.

Where this information is not already available, primary research is needed immediately for each of the states in which CORE has staff, in the following areas:

1. Economic structure of state as a whole as well as of each county or parish.

    a. Industries
    b. Crops
    c. Economic leaders
    d. Labor unions, leaders, etc.
    e. Welfare, etc.

2. Political structure of state and county or parish.

    a. Governmental structure and public officials (data on each)
    b. Power structure
    c. Anatomy of local extremist groups
    d. Democratic Party structure, officials, and policies (relation to national party, etc.)

3. Federal programs and assistance available.

a. Agriculture
b. Employment
c. Public Health
d. Education (especially adult education)

In some form the Department information should be distributed to field workers in all areas on a regular basis (through newsletters, etc.). Every staff meeting ought to include a briefing from the Department. The Department also ought to work closely with workers developing training sessions for staff workers and local leaders.

Besides full-time staff, however, indigenous resources can be utilized. The Research Department should tap the agriculture, law, political science, sociology and medical schools of Southern colleges, especially the Negro colleges. There are both faculty and students at these colleges who would give their time and skills to supply the staff's need for information in the areas listed above.

Overall direction and coordination of this department should come from one staff director. We suggest that the CORE SEDF provide a full-time director for this project.

Proposals from southern staff

1. A research department to investigate various important aspects of human relations in the South. (prospectus included)

2. An assistant to Southern Regional Director to serve as program director. His primary function is to draw on material gathered through research and and field reports in devising a comprehensive, integrated southern program.

3. Program development emphasing "challenge to the present political structure" and conceived on a long-term basis, reaching its first major culmination in the elections of 1968.

   a. voter registration

   b. research on political structures at all levels (see research recommendations)

   c. workshops with college students and high school students.

   d. adult political education.

   e. other areas of research will be translated into political utility.

4. A request for full-time lawyer(s) to work in areas presently unstaffed. (area discussed in north Louisiana)

5. Investigation of possibility of exchanging cars on 2-year lease for new heavier models.

6. Review of CORE policy on school desegregation suits.

Proposals now being considered or worked on for which reports will be forthcoming

There will be a meeting of a staff committee on training program at New Orleans on Saturday, August 22, 1964. Primary purpose is to draw up a curriculum, and begin work on content, for training people recruited for future CORE programs. As soon as practical, this curriculum will be expanded to include prospective field secretaries.

It has been suggested that we explore the possibility of usage of two-way auto radio communication.

Changes of procedure already effected

To expedite CORE-LCDC communication certain persons in each organization will be designated to exchange vital communications.

Florida	CORE office Quincy	LCDC office Tallahassee
Mississippi	COFO office Jackson	LCDC office Jackson
Louisiana & Mississippi Gulfcoast	Southern Regional Office New Orleans	LCDC office New Orleans

Other changes are entered in momo entitled "Southern Regional Office: Function."

L O U I S I A N A I N B R I E F

Prepared especially for the summer
task force by:

Loria Davis
Mimi Feingold
Howard Messing

May, 1964

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RACE RELATIONS - SOME IMPRESSIONS:

Louisiana is a truly southern state in its attitudes toward race relations. The pattern of daytime segregation and night-time integration is characteristic to this system. Before CORE came to Louisiana, the general attitude of the white community was a paternalistic one. However, now that the Negro in Louisiana is demanding his due, the white population has become fanatically opposed to any form of integration. White authorities, rather than integrating a facility, will close it and deny themselves its use (i.e., Baton Rouge swimming pools and the Clinton public library). Various groups such as the KKK, the Citizens Councils, and Americans to Preserve the White Race have been formed to demand rigid adherence to a policy of total segregation.

Louisiana, however, is not a Mississippi. Factors influencing its "liberal" veneer are its mixed (French, Spanish, etc) population and its at least partial contact with the outside world (through trade) both historically and currently. Not far beneath this facade, however, most Louisianians are true red-neck bigots like their southern neighbors.

A SHORT HISTORY OF NEGRO VOTING IN LOUISIANA:

From 1724 until 1861, the right to vote was giveh to free white men only. Louisiana voted in January of 1861 to secede from the Union by only 3,152 votes in a total of over 37,000 votes. By May 1 of that year, Federal troops had occupied the southern part of Louisiana including New Orleans. Negro Federal troops were organized in 1862 under Negro officers and fought with considerable success for the rest of the war. Slavery, however, existed in 13 of the 48 parishes until 1864. The Constitution adopted in that year was the first of Louisiana's Reconstruction acts. It provided for (1) the abolition of slavery; (2) suffrage for Negroes who had seen military service, who owned property, or who showed "intellectual fitness"; and (3) equal educational opportunities for whites and Negroes. This Cohstitution was not universally adopted and it was often ignored by the Union general, Banks.

The Republican Party, the first group publically to recognize the need for full Negro franchise, meeting in September, 1865, called for the "justice and safety" of universal Negro suffrage, and demanded "liberty and equality for all men". Of the 111 delegates to the meeting, 20 were Negro. However, the Democratic Party, meeting the same year, stated, "This is a government of white people - People of African descent cannot be considered as U.S. citizens. There can in no event...be any equality."

Negroes voted for the first time on November 6, 1865. However, with Lincoln's untimely death the situation deteriorated. White mob violence, lynchings, and new black codes aimed at restoring Louisiana to ante-bellum conditions. These new black codes forbad the Negro population from: (1) selling or bartering personal property; (2) residing in certain towns; (3) entering other towns; or (4) conducting religious services without a permit. These laws and the ensuing violence forced the Federal government to begin a full time military occupation.

At this time Congress passed the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments calling for the (13th) freedom of all slaves; (14th) state and U.S. citizenship for all Negroes and equal protection under the laws for all; and (15th) guaranteeing the right to vote regardless of race, color, or condition of previous servitude.

Congress also passed, over President Johnson's veto, the Reconstruction Acts of 1867 which (1) recuired a seceded state to hold a constitutional convention with delegates elected without regard to race or color; (2) that this constitution must be adopted by a majority of the voters and approved by the Congress; and (3) that the state legislatures must adopt the 14th Amendment before the state was allowed to be represented in Congress.

In January of 1868 the Republican Party met to nominate a slate of state officers. The party was split into two factions, the radicals who supported a Negro governor and the white Republicans who wanted a white slate. A compromise was effected and a white man, Warmoth, was nominated with Negroes nominated for Lieutenant Governor (Oscar J. Dunn) and Treasurer (Antionne Dubuclet).

These candidates were elected with the aid of the Negro vote and a new constitution was passed in 1868. This constitution desegregated the schools, adopted the Bill of Rights, rejected a literacy test, and prohibited discrimination in public conveyances and public accomodations. Many Negro candidates were elected to local, state, and Federal office during this period (e.g., three of five New Orleans Police Commissioners were Negro.)

However, this government was maintained only by the intercession of Federal troops and local police. From 1866 to 1877 there were two governments in Louisiana. The Democrats used every trick at their disposal to discredit and disrupt the Republican administration. Local white groups (the Klan, the Knights of the White Camelia, and the Innocents) were formed to aid the vocal white Democratic minority.

Governor Warmoth, trying to placate the white elements; refused to enforce the anti-segregation laws; and on Dec. 7, 1872 he was impeached. Pinkney B. Pinchback, the Negro Lieutenant Governor since Dunn's death in 1871, became governor. He capably served out the rest of Warmoth's term, though he met with considerable opposition.

In January of 1873 the Republican candidate, Kellog, a white man, was elected governor, with C.C. Antoine (Negro) as his lieutenant. Democratic opposition increased. On September 14, 1874, the local Knights of the White Camelia fought a battle with Federal troops and local police in New Orleans and for a brief period took over the State Capitol.

By 1876 the Democrats with the help of a large Negro vote were strong enough to elect General Nicholls. However, he quickly forgot his campaign promises to respect the rights of the Negro population. The 1877 withdrawal of Federal

troops by President Hayes signaled the end of Reconstruction in Louisiana. Although a few Negroes held state office until 1896, 1877 marks the last date of an enlightened Louisiana. Between 1868 and 1896, Louisiana elected:

two Negro Congressmen (J.H. Menard and Nash)
one Negro Senator (Pinchback)
32 Negro State Senators
95 Negro State Representatives

Governor Nicholls with the Constitution of 1879 instituted white supremacy. While this constitution canceled all other provisions of the 1868 Constitution which were favorable to Negroes, it did not restrict their right to vote.

After the election of 1896, the new governor, Foster, (who had been elected by the Negro vote) called for a new constitution. This constitution established the infamous Grandfather Clause which immediately cut 125,000 Negroes off the voting rolls (of a total of 130,000). This election also saw the last Negroes elected to state office - three state representatives (Bourgeois - St. Charles; Fauris - St. Tammany; and Casacalvo - East Baton Rouge). (A few Negroes have held Federal positions since then in the South - i.e., Walter Cohen, Comptroller of Customs.)

There was no change until 1915 when the U.S. Supreme Court declared the Grandfather Clause unconstitutional. The State Constitutional Convention then established the constitutional interpretation test (which had been rejected by the same body as immoral in 1896) as a means of denying the vote to Negroes. This test was not used, however, until 1954 since the all-white Democratic primary kept Negroes from having any say in local politics and discouraged any Negro registration at all. (From 1921 to 1946 Negro registration was never more than 1% of the total. They represented one-third of the population, however.)

In 1944 the lily-white primary was declared unconstitutional. The return of Negro soldiers after World War II and the 1954 school desegregation decision spurred a Negro voting drive.

This intensified Negro voting drive caused a reaction among whites which resulted in the creation of the official State Segregation Commission (now the State Sovereignty Commission) and the semi-official White Citizens Council. Both groups were coordinated by State Senator William M. Rainach and Attorney William M. Shaw. Their policy was to conduct purges of most of the newly registered Negro voters through implementing, dishonestly, the constitutional

interpretation tests.

This grossly unfair and overtly prejudicial treatment of Negroes in Louisiana, of course, continues to this day. The Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1959, and the Justice Department's recent 21-parish (three judge panel) decision represent the only faint rays of a new sun about to rise.

For additional information, see:

1. The Negro in Louisiana, by Charles B. Rousseve, Xavier University Press, New Orleans 1937

2. U.S. v Louisiana (Eastern District of Louisiana, U.S. District Court, Civil Action No. 2548) majority opinion by Judge Minor Wisdom. (Available from the U.S. Attorney's office in New Orleans.)

REGISTRATION AND VOTING:

Registration and voting, while open to all in theory, are still almost exclusively white privileges in Louisiana. The 1963 registration laws are vastly restrictive; minor legal violations or supposed moral deviations are sufficient to disqualify a potential voter. If nothing else works, the unfair or unequal administration of the voter registration application tests serve radically to limit the number of registered Negro voters. If all else fails, rather than to permit Negro registration, the white power structure will close the books to all applicants. Such is the case in East and West Feliciana Parishes where the books have remained closed since November 7, 1963.

THE LONGS IN SHORT:

A rather unique aspect of Louisiana's history, the Long "dynasty", which ruled the state for many years, was responsible for molding Louisiana into more than merely a Deep South state, but rather into a medley of bits of gentlemanly "southern heritage", backwoodsiness, oligarchical politics, and fair play. The "dynasty" was, in actuality, only two men, though their influence on the state is permanent.

Huey, the first of the Longs, used political corruption to its fullest advantage, played interest groups against each other, and, in short, ran a one-man show. Significantly, Huey was among the first governors to appeal to the poor and the Negro. Like his brother, Earl, it is impossible to determine motives on a question like this; probably neither favored integration nor total eradication of poverty, but both realized the tremendous potential in the unorganized vote of the lowest segments of the population. Both men were anti-organization men, and both opposed, and were opposed by, the moneyed men of New Orleans.

It was Huey who instituted a massive welfare program, unlike anything ever seen anywhere in the South, much of the benefits of which went to Negroes. The feeling is that it was resentment against this assistance to the poor and the Negroes that finally exploded in Huey's assasination.

Earl continued in Huey's path, but with considerably more skill and vigor. "Uncle Earl", as he was fondly called, continued Huey's welfare program and added a school lunch program as well. Perhaps most relevant here were his actions in the civil rights field. Earl, like Huey, was no "nigger lover", but he did more than any other southern governor at that time to acceed to Negro demands. The famous story here involves a request by a group of Negroes to have Negro doctors and nurses employed at Charity Hospital in New Orleans. Okay, replied Uncle Earl, but you won't necessarily approve of my methods. Shortly thereafter he visited the hospital and blew up at the hospital administrators for allowing the "flowers of white womanhood" to handle Negro male patients. Administrators, in a frenzy, rapidly pulled all white nurses off the Negro wards and replaced them with Negroes.

Earl knew where his power came from, and it was for this reason that in 1959 he berated the State Legislature for contemplating a purge of Negro voters. Claimed Earl, Negroes were fine people and as equally entitled to the vote as whites. Furthermore, he ranted, how many legislators could prove no Negro blood in their ancestry. Pointing his finger and calling names (Rainach among them) he noted that a good many so-called honest men were participating in "sun-down" integration and that several had two families, a white one and a Negro one. The attack was too candid for the legislators and, as with Huey, the opposition finally gained the upper hand: Directly after that speech to the Legislature, Earl's wife, Mrs. Blanche Long (now an active figure in McKeithen's government) had him committed to a private mental hospital in Texas. This fact is well known; what is usually not known are the reasons for it.

With his usual tenacity, Earl wormed his way out of the institution and fired all those in his government who had put him in. The strain was great, however; one final political campaign and a political defeat was all Uncle Earl could stand and he died in 1960.

Earl's defeat (he ran for Leiutenant Governor in 1960 since Louisiana's governors cannot succeed themselves) was significant. It indicated that the opposition - states righters, die-hard segregationists, and wealthy conservatives had finally united. It has been suggested that Earl's defeat, and this new union of conservative forces, marked Louisiana's modern entrance into Deep South politics. In many senses this is true. Since the Longs depended so heavily on the Negro vote, they did all they could to maintain a good image on that front. The 1960 governor's campaign found the first use of race-hate slogans typical of elections elsewhere and now a part of life here. The anti-Long coalition did Louisiana a disservice and led it backwards into history. The Davis-Morrison campaign of 1960 set the tone. McKeithen only repeated the Davis slogans: "Fight the Federal power grab!", "K-O the Kennedy's!", "The NAACP is against me, Time Magazine's Man of the Year, Martin Luther King is against me... Please help me!!" It was on this platform that McKeithen was elected. The trend, unfortunately, is just beginning.

While there are individuals who bear the Long name (i.e., Senator Russell Long and Gillis Long, an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1964), they are not legitimately part of the Long heritage. Rather, they have been won over by the conservative coalition and are now indistinguishable from it.

RECENT FEDERAL ACTION IN LOUISIANA:

It was not until the middle of the late President Kennedy's term that the Justice Department began conscienciously to apply civil rights legislation already several years old. While the Department's activities from 1961 to the present represent the most massive assault to date on Louisiana's discriminatory voter qualification laws, they are still woefully inadequate to overcome the years of white tyranny.

The Department began its attack on a parish-by-parish basis; it has now broadened its approach to cover the state as a whole. Its first successful case was U.S. v Association of Citizens Councils argued in November, 1961 and involving Bienville Parish. The Citizens Council had been responsible for a purge of a large number of Negro voters; the Court ordered them put back on the rolls, and, in finding a pattern of discrimination in the registrar's records, ordered the registrar to stop discriminating. In the latter order the Court meant that if a Negro failed the voter registration test he could apply to the Federal Circuit Court within ten days and the Court would test his qualifications. In 1962 a similar decision was made for East Carroll Parish; the registrar quit and the local Federal judge was empowered to process application. Similar cases were also decided favorably in Madison and Jackson Parishes, although the former is now under appeal. In Washington Parish, the Justice Department got two injunctions against the registrar, to stop discriminating and to put purged voters back on the rolls. Suits are now pending in Red River, Webster, St. Helena, East Feliciana, and West Feliciana Parishes.

November, 1963 marked the beginning of a new era; a special three-judge panel ruled (2:1) in U.S. v Louisiana that in 21 parishes the constitutional test was being used to discriminate against Negroes and was therefore unconstitutional. The Court further ruled that the 21 registrars would have to submit monthly reports noting all applicants, their race, action taken, and, if rejected, reasons for rejection. Significantly, it was Judge West, arch-enemy of CORE and a Kennedy appointee, who dissented. Now under consideration by another three-judge panel is U.S. v Louisiana Board of Registration which attacks the use of the LR-1 form (application card) as a test and asks that the Court rule that it can be used to obtain information only.

The courts, however, are inherently slow moving. Decisions can be years in coming, and frequently state and parish officials find ways of continuing discriminatory practices despite court orders (witness East and West Feliciana Parishes). The Justice Department is hopelessly understaffed and overworked, and if the civil rights bill passes, the Department, ironically, may not even be able to spend as much time as it does now on voter registration cases. Moreover, local Federal judges are likely to rule against civil rights groups since they are usually Southerners themselves. Judge E. Gordon West is a classic case; he has stated from the bench that the May 17, 1954 decision is "one of the truly regrettable decisions of our times".

It is evident, therefore, that the courts can, at most, help lay groundwork for full equality of all citizens. It is up to us to keep up the pressure that first caused the Justice Department and the courts to act.

POLITICS IN LOUISIANA:

Since Reconstruction, the state has been run by the facist, white-supremist, Democratic Party oligarchy. With the notable exception of the Long dynasty, this power in the hands of the few has led to all sorts of abuse. The oligarchy's means and directions are quite unsophisticated and their campaigns have been based on a racist, hate platform. The last two gubernatorial elections saw two party politicians from Anglo-Saxon, segregationist, Protestant North Louisiana (Davis and McKeithen) defeat DeLesseps Morrison, a more liberal South Louisiana candidate who refused to use the public's prejudices to gain election. The power structure tends to be wealthy and little concerned with the average poor citizen. The Citizens Councils which interlock with the formal power structure caused the names of a few poor whites to be purged along with the names of Negroes from the voting rolls. The power today remains in the hands of the few much as it was in pre-Civil War times.

ECONOMICS: AGRICULTURE:

Louisiana, like most of its Deep South compatriots, can still boast that over one-third of its population lives on or near the farm, indicating that the state derives a significant portion of its income from agriculture. And, typically, more Negroes live on the farm than do whites (38.3% of the Negro population, compared to 36.0% of the white). This will probably continue to be true for at least the near future, primarily because of the nature of Louisiana's major crops. (Agricultural employment in Louisiana dropped 32.4% from 1950 to 1962 compared to the 40% figure for the Deep South as a whole.)

Recent disputes with our neighbor 90 miles to the south have plummeted Louisiana into the headlines and the homes as the nation's major supplier of cane sugar, and have assured that sugar will continue to dominate the southern Louisiana economy. The "sugar parishes" stretch along southern-most Louisiana; but also include the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, and Pointe Coupee.

Louisiana also leads the nation in the production of sweet potatoes, ranks second of all states in rice production, fourth in strawberries, and eighth in cotton. Southwest Louisiana grows most of the state's rice; sweet potatoes are produced in south-central Louisiana (West Feliciana, St. Landry, Lafayette, Evangeline); the Strawberry Parish is Tangipahoa (also St. Helena, Ascension, and St. Tammany); and cotton grows primarily in northeast Louisiana (Franklin, Richland, Morehouse, East and West Carroll).

Several generalizations can be made about the growing of these crops that go far to explain the condition of the rural population. The cultivation of sugar, cotton, and (to an extent) sweet potatoes, requires a tremendous outlay of capital and a considerable labor force. It is significant that cotton is the only one of these crops to be hit by mechanization; now, over 70% of the cotton crop is machine picked. Rice and sugar have both been 90-95% mechanized for years. This means that the crops are grown on large farms or plantations, and are harvested by hired workers and/or some sort of tenant farmers, most of whom are usually Negro. The resulting society is one is which a few wealthy men (white) hold tight economic control over the area, while a large number of people (mostly Negro) live

in conditions little better than slavery - poverty, fear, ignorance. Especially in the sugar parishes, the few wealthy men are now wealthier than ever and more firmly in control. It is rumored that in Iberville Parish, for instance, sugar cane grows over land rich in oil, but, presumably because of the profits being made from sugar now, the cane growers have no desire to exploit this mineral wealth.

Yet, despite the wealth of the plantation owners, the plantation workers typically earn $4.00 per day (almost the lowest in the country) and work only a few months of the year, live in "company" shacks (unbelievably dilapidated and paid for with deductions from wages), and eat food, priced high, bought at the "company" store. The position of many Negro farmers thus makes them particularly vulnerable to economic intimidation; they depend for their whole livelihood - home, food, and clothes - on Mr. Charlie. More than one plantation owner has threatened to throw workers off the plantation and out of their homes if they participated in the voter registration drive (and in some cases, as in West Feliciana Parish; the threats were carried out). In West Feliciana, again, the local monopoly sweet potato canning company retaliated against a large group of Negro farmers who had attempted to register and vote by refusing to contract with them for next year's crop.

In recent years, the falling price of cotton (because of cheaper production elsewhere, development of "miracle" fibres, etc.) has been responsible for a decline in cotton production and the conversion of much of the cotton land into grazing pasture. This is especially true in southeast Louisiana (East Feliciana, St. Helena). Cash farm income from cattle now ranks second of all farm products in the state. A major by-product of this development has been to displace a considerable number of Negro farmers; those left on the farms, but without work, began a hand-to-mouth existence of truck farming.

A characteristic of rural areas in general is that they tend to be poorer than their urban counterparts; Louisiana is no exception. Those parishes classified by census figures as 75 to 100% rural (and the parishes of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts are primarily rural ones) generally have the lowest median incomes in the state. In Tensas Parish, for example, 70.9% of the families receive yearly incomes of less than $3,000; 43.5% earn less than $1,000 per year. Of course, Negro families are at the bottom of the income totem pole. Median Negro family income per year in Tensas Parish, for example, is $1,178, compared to the overall median for the parish of $1,683. In the 13 parishes of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts where more than 75% of the population is rural, median Negro family income

ranges from $1,178 to $1,940 (Jackson Parish). The percent of families earning less than $1,000 ranges from a low of 12.4% (Union Parish) to a high of 43.5%. It should be remembered that various government agencies have established a lower limit of $2,500 to $3,000 per year as the minimum required to keep a family alive and healthy. While both agricultural and manufacturing wages have risen considerably in the last 10 years, farm wages have lagged by almost 10%, and the gap between the two is steadily widening. The typical southern farm wage is $.50 to $.60 per hour, compared to $.96 per hour in New England.

The poverty of farmers and farm workers is aggravated by the fact that there is little recourse to the law. Most agricultural workers are included in neither Federal nor state minimum wage laws. The exception is the sugar worker; since the sugar industry depends largely on Federal subsidies, the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to determine a "fair and reasonable" wage which, for some classifications was recently raised to $1.00 per hour. Attempts to improve this situation through union organizing have been crushed with all the strength the state could muster. An attempt by small strawberry farmers in Tangipahoa Parish to organize against monopolistic buyers was almost killed by the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division. In South Louisiana the National Agricultural Workers Union tried to organize sugar cane workers in the early 1950's. They were enjoined from striking and the State Supreme Court upheld the injunction. The attempt to unionize failed.

There have been some attempts to improve the situation by organizing cooperatives, but for the most part, Negroes are excluded from membership and therefore from most of the benefits. Of the more than fifty cooperatives in the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts, only one is Negro owned (located in Washington Parish).

Federal programs designed to assist rural areas are only mildly effective in Louisiana; basically, the prejudicial and narrow view of the power structure keeps progress to a minimum. Projects under the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA), designed to aid rural areas to attract industry, depend on local initiative and support, and this is sometimes lacking. (A local group must write up an area development plan.) East Felicia a Parish, for example, turned down an opportunity to have a major company locate a plant near Clinton. It is significant that of the 15 areas in Louisiana designated as eligible for ARA funds (based on low family income, etc.) only one area now has a functioning ARA project and this area is one of the most liberal in the state. The project itself only adds 26 jobs to the economy. Outright prejudice itself in many cases prevents Negroes from enjoying the benefits of those few Federal programs

which are widely applied. Farmers' Home Administration (FHA - grants loans for home building and repair) administrators are white. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has two county agents in most rural parishes, but the Negro agent is sometimes too scared to be effective.

The inevitable result has been that more and more young people, Negro and white, leave the farms for the city, the Army, and/or migrate out of the state. Census figures indicate that in the past few years almost 10% of the Negro population between 5 and 24 years of age left the state, most of them going to Texas, California, nd Chicago. One unfortunate by-product is that in the small towns many of the most promising students and potential leaders leave the community permanently.

An area analysis reveals that for the 6th Congressional District net migration for 1960 was almost +3%, while in the 5th Congressional District the net migration was almost -9%. This reflects the growth of several industrial centers in southern Louisiana (Baton Rouge, Hammond, Bogalusa), while in north Louisiana Monroe and West Monroe (Ouachita Parish) remain the only major urban centers.

ECONOMICS: INDUSTRY:

Poverty and backwardness tend to be a trap, which migration cannot always overcome. Louisiana's industrial sector is growing rapidly and much breath was spent in the recent governor's campaign on the need for attracting new industry to the state. It is evident, however, that the state is not willing to face the challenges of industrialization (integration, modern educatioh, etc.); there are, consequently, not enough jobs to go around. In the period from 1947 to 1960 the percent of employment in manufacturing actually declined by 11%, while in the rest of the south it rose from 15 to 30%. Louisiana's unemployment rate in 1962 was 6.3%, the only Deep South state to have more than 6% unemployment, ranking it 44th among all states.

Unemployment figures vary from parish to parish, of course; in Iberville Parish 17.7% of the Negro men in the labor force are unemployed, while in Richland Parish the figure is 2.4%. Unemployment is generally higher in the more industrialized parishes, since unemployed farm workers living on the farm don't show up in the census reports. In the industrial centers, the figure for Negro unemployment is always higher than it is for whites, and, in those parishes where more than 60% of the population is urban (East Baton Rouge, Lincoln, Ouachita, and Washington), Negro unemployment is well above the average of 6.3% for the state as a whole.

Unemployment compensation eases the burden in many cases, although Louisiana is not among the nation's leaders in this department. Maximum compensation is $35 per week for 28 weeks, and Louisiana only taxes its corporations at an average rate of 1.8%, compared to the average rate for the nation as a whole of 2.4% (a fact of which the Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry is very proud.)

Yet even for the employed segment of the labor force the picture is not entirely rosy. Although average weekly wage earnings rose by almost 35% in the years 1947 to 1960, by 1961 they were only $85.60 compared to the U.S. average of $95.55. Louisiana ranks second of the deep south-central states, but 32nd in the nation in weekly earnings. The overall figures tell only half the story; wages of Negroes are always lower than those for whites in the same job category and with the same qualifications.

Negro men and women are, moreover, excluded from most of the higher paying professions. Of the less than 5% of Negro men classified as professionals in each of the 26 parishes of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts, most are teachers; few parishes are lucky enough to have Negro doctors, lawyers, dentists, etc. Significantly, a higher proportion of Negro women than men are in the professional category (i.e., teachers). Negro male employment is concentrated in the semi-skilled and unskilled labor categories, and close to 50% of the Negro women in the labor force are domestics in Miss Ann's kitchen. An important fact emerges from these figures: Negroes in the labor force have either all or nothing - either men and women make it to the top, or they are left at the bottom (last hired, first fired, etc.). It is thus understandable, although not at all justifiable, that so many Negro professionals are Uncle Toms. Having fought their way up, they fear any threats to their positions.

All this is not to deny Louisiana's attempts to industrialize and improve. In the past 50 years Louisiana manufacturing has boomed, especially in those sectors which utilize the state's natural resources. Petroleum and coal products account for the largest single group of manufactured products; chemicals, paper pulp, lumber, and processed food are also major products. The oil and coal is concentrated in L,uth Louisiana (Plaquemines Parish is a veritable oil kingdom, despotically ruled by King Leander Perez), as are chemicals; food processing, lumbering, and paper pulp manufacturing are scattered all over the state. Louisiana hopes to attract more industry by promising a ten year corporate tax exemption and rich supplies of natural resources.

While taking advantage of some Federal programs to improve facilities (Accelerated Public Works Projects), the Louisiana administration is obsessed with the "federal power grab" and is consequently wary of accepting too much from Washington. It is for this reason that the last governor (and, no doubt, the present one) remained the only governor in the nation to refuse to sign for Manpower Development and Training Administration (MDTA) funds. (Such a signature is required before any MDTA program can begin.) MDTA would have provided funds to train and retrain unemployed workers.

Until the state's power structure is willing to bear all the responsibilities of modernization, Louisiana will continue to flounder with the rest of the Deep South, in poverty and ignorance, the brunt of which falls on the Negro. It is our responsibility, then, as one of the few voices for progress, to force on the power structure a realization of what must be done to bring Louisiana into the 20th century. Voter registration, in this context, becomes extremely important. Negroes, perhaps more than any other group, knows what is wrong and who is really on the side of right. The Negro vote, if it were strong enough, could elect men truly dedicated to making Louisiana attractive to industry and to making the benefits of industry open to all, thus ending the reign of the redneck country crackers and plantation lords. We need to make it clear that the eradication of poverty and of racial injustice are both aspects of the same struggle to make Louisiana truly a Great State. Our freedom registration campaign, the freedom candidates (whose campaigns will stress precisely these issues) and the stand-ins are all aimed toward this end.

It is because of the inter-relation of poverty and segregation that we also must look beyond voter registration to all aspects of a community's problems. We must be aware of discrimination in nowntown stores, local plants, and local unions. For those plants that discriminate and receive Federal funds, we can appeal to the Federal government for remedy (results NOT guaranteed). Labor unions with jim crow locals are open to action from their national or international officers and the national office of the AFL-CIO. Negro farmers should be told about coops and informed af their rights under Federal programs. This may be pathetically little, but if Louisiana is going to change, it will only be because of growing anger and discontent at the grass roots level.

EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA:

Louisiana's backward educational system of today is the direct descendant and result of the state's extremely inadequate early educational experiences.

With the exception of an integrated school system during Reconstruction, Louisiana had little interest in, and allotted almost no money for, public education until after 1900. Even state publications (Public Education in Louisiana, published by LSU) are forced to admit that the system of slavery had "a significantly retarding effect upon the educational as well as the economic and social development of Louisiana." With the aforementioned exception of Reconstruction, Louisiana schools have crippled themselves by enforcing a system of segregation.

Not until 1914 was there an accredited high school in the state, and by 1931 only 114 had been accredited. Louisianians had to wait until 1944 for a twelve grade educational system. Of course the situation in Negro schools was far worse. The first Negro high school in West Feliciana, for example, was begun in 1948 and in East Feliciana a formal high school for Negroes was not established until late in 1960 (an unbelievably late date for education in the U.S.). Many accepted necessities of modern public education are just being instituted in Louisiana. (Compulsory attendance, for example, is not required and the state is proud of the fact that slightly less than one-tenth of its teachers have not had a college education.) The median income in 1959 for white teachers ($4,654.92), a four-fold increase over 1930, was still less than the starting salary for teachers in New York City (approximately $5,300.) The state's teacher-pupil ratio and percent of state and local revenues spent on education is a low 35th nationally.

It is clear that Louisiana education today is looking forward to a far distant future, a future which has been a long-time reality in most other states.

The system of segregated education, illegally practiced in Louisiana since 1954, clearly denies both races the opportunity for a good education. Recent studies have shown that not only is segregation in schools personally damaging and unlawful, but it also is a retarding factor in the total educational process. A Wall Street Journal report (Jan. 20, 1964) states that students in integrated schools "show substantial gains in scholastic achievement" and that those

gains are for "both Negro and white students". "Even the strongly segregationist (white) children...have continued their studies without impairment."

Typical of the effects of a segregated school system are the following statistics: when the national average of years of schools completed for whites was 8.8 years, in Louisiana it was 8.2 (which was below the southern average). For Negroes nationally the average was 5.7, for Louisiana, 3.9 (again considerably below the southern average). Education for both whites and Negroes suffers when there is segregation.

It should be painfully obvious that Louisiana's late starting educational system has been and is totally inadequate. Further, this system will never advance until the schools are desegregated according to the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision. Schools are tokenly integrated in a few places (Baton Rouge and New Orleans), but until total integration is effected, Louisiana education is destined to live in the middle ages. To quote a report on school desegregation by more than 20 psychiatrists, "Segregation must inevitably lower the well-being of the community (both white and Negro). A lack of educational and economic opportunities, high disease and death rates...are all directly related to segregation."

CORE'S DIRECT ACTION IN LOUISIANA:

On or around July 29, 1963, Louisiana CORE Field Secretary Ronnie M. Moore brought into Louisiana a large number of task force workers. The primary purpose for their arrival was to start a VEP program in some of the roughest areas of the state. In the very beginning they concentrated most of their efforts on the 6th Congressional District; however, later they expanded into the 5th Congressional District to work only on VEP. All of the direct action took place in the parishes of the 6th Congressional District.

These are the parishes where direct action took place and the arrests that occurred during direct action projects:

East Feliciana Parish: On October 12th and 13th, 1963, 26 persons were arrested in the parish seat of Clinton while picketing peacefully the downtown stores there. They were protesting against the denial of Negro voting rights. They continued their protests. Two months later, after the first arrests, twelve Negro adults were arrested for committing public intimidation and conspiring to commit public intimidation after they had written a letter to the town officials of Clinton asking them to meet with them and set up a biracial committee to prevent any racial tension that was likely to arise in that community. The twelve Negro adults had written the letter to the town officials in September and, surely, they had received it. So, after wracking their dear little brains they finally found something to charge them with in December. Also, on the 3rd of December through the 8th ten picketers were arrested for disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace. It seems that the only peace they disturbed was that of the angry merchants who had gotten tired of watching them hold their business back.

After picketing and more picketing, the Town Council revived an ordinance prohibiting picketing unless you had a permit from the Mayor of Clinton. This was brought to our attention when two picketers were arrested for parading without a permit. At that moment many didn't believe that there was such an ordinance, so a copy of the ordinance was obtained, and there actually was such a thing. The Negro community then decided to stop picketing for a while and work on a sit-in at the library which was supposed to be public but actually was segregated.

After studying carefully the Audubon Regional Library in Clinton it was discovered that it was a branch and that

there were two more branches, one in West Feliciana and the other in St. Helena Parish. Due to the fact that CORE was working in all these parishes, we decided to have a parish-wide sit-in at the library branches in all three parishes, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and St. Helena. The date planned for the sit-in was March 7, 1964. On that date, a group of persons, mostly students from St. Helena and West Feliciana, sent observers uptown to check to see whether the coast was clear for them to come up. The participants were a little disappointed to find out that the libraries were closed. Due to the big-mouthed Nervous Nellies, loose-tongue Sallies, and Uncle Toms, our Great White Fathers had gotten the news of the planned sit-in. The St. Helena group went home, but the West Feliciana group went to East Feliciana to assist in the sit-in there after they discovered that the library was still open. Thus, in Clinton a combined group from East and West Feliciana parishes sat-in at the library branch there. They were arrested and charged with disturbing the peace. These were the last arrests to date in East Feliciana Parish.

Tangipahoa Parish: In Hammond approximately 275 persons, mostly students at the Negro high school, marched to City Hall on September 5, 1963. They attempted to sit-in in the city's first racial demonstration. On September 7 the Mayor met with Negro leaders of Hammond. On September 8 some of the students returned to school and accepted work penalties in lieu of suspension. On the 9th of September students picketed their school protesting suspension. The Mayor then agreed to name a bi-racial committee. On September 17 the City Council passed a resolution creating the bi-racial committee (8 whites and 8 Negroes), reportedly the second such committee in the state (the other being in Baton Rouge). On September 18 the committee held its first meeting. The newly formed Association for the Preservation of Constitutional Goverhment began efforts (meeting of 115 people) to have the Mayor recalled, but without success.

Iberville Parish: In Plaquemine, the parish seat, demonstrations began in late August when annexation to the city of two Negro neighborhoods (one of which is nearly surrounded by the city) and demands for a biracial committee were denied. A temporary restraining order issued by the U.S. District Court on September 1 failed to halt demonstrations that night in which over 700 persons were protesting police brutality in smaller protests the night before. 68 persons were arrested and held in an animal stockade converted to a jail for just this purpose. Tear gas, electric cattle prods, fire hoses, and mounted police were used to drive retreating demonstrators, including six ministers, from a church.

Negro students refused to eat in the school cafeteria in protest over the firing of a lunchroom worker who had participated in demonstrations.

On September 26, in response to a Negro suit, the Federal district judge did not lift, but rather extended a ban against demonstrations through October 10. On the 7th of October 400 students attempted to protest the suspension at the School Board office, but met road barricades and tear gas. On the 9th of October a tear gas grenade was thrown into a Negro church during a protest meeting. On the 8th of October 40 students were dispersed from a demonstration at their own school with tear gas and two were arrested. Nine students were dispersed from a restaurant sit-in with cattle prods. On the 11th of October individual students were served with copies of the anti-demonstration injunction. On October 21 a scheduled civil rights meeting was broken up when arriving participants were met by armed police.

The majority of the Negroes of Iberville Parish have launched a selective buying campaign and are doing most of their shopping in 20-mile distant Baton Rouge. Also, the majority of Negroes in East Feliciana Parish are doing most of their buying in 28-mile distant Baton Rouge due to the selective buying campaign there.

Even though intimidation and the threats of victimization are sufficiently wide-spread; Negroes are continuing their non-violent fight for freedom.

APPENDIX

General Statistics

POPULATION:

Total population	3,257,022
Total Negro population	1,039,207
Percent of total	32.1
Percent urban	61.7
Percent rural	38.3
Total white population	2,211,715
Percent of total	67.9
Percent urban	64.0
Percent rural	36.0

ECONOMIC DATA:

Average weekly wage earnings (1961)	$85.60
For mining (1959)	115.79
For construction (1959)	84.99
For manufacturing (1959)	91.17
For service (1959)	54.77

EDUCATION:

Percent of adults over 25 with less than 4 years of high school education 67.6

Median number of school years completed:

	La.	W. So. Central	U.S.
White	8.2	8.7	8.8
Negro	3.9	5.3	5.7
Urban	7.9	9.0	8.7
Rural nonfarm	6.5	8.4	8.4
Rural farm	4.5	7.1	7.7

Median number of school years completed:

	Total	Male	Female
Urban:			
Total	10.1	9.9	10.3
Negro	7.8	7.5	8.1
Rural farm			
Total	7.7	7.2	8.1
Negro	5.9	5.1	6.6
Rural nonfarm			
Total	8.3	8.0	8.6
Negro	6.1	5.6	6.6

MIGRATION: (Net migration)

6th Congressional District	+2.8%
5th Congressional District	-8.9%
Monroe - West Monroe area	+3.8%

WELFARE:

Percent of Negroes in the caseload of the State Welfare Department	50.2

Social Characteristics of the Parishes

of the 5th and 6th Congressional Districts

	% Negro	% N urban	% N rural n-f	% N rural farm	medn sch yrs comp total	medn s. y. c. Negro
Ascension	31.9	33.5	61.0	5.5	7.6	4.9
Caldwell	27.8	0	74.7	25.3	7.4	6.2
Catahoula	35.2	0	68.8	31.2	7.0	4.0
Concordia	46.3	43.4	40.2	16.4	8.0	4.4
East Baton Rouge	31.8	85.1	14.0	0.9	11.9	6.9
East Carroll	61.2	40.1	23.1	36.8	6.2	4.7
East Feliciana	54.0	0	90.3	9.7	6.8	5.4
Franklin	40.6	17.0	38.2	44.8	6.5	4.3
Iberville	49.0	25.7	70.3	4.0	6.7	4.5
Jackson	32.4	24.4	71.0	4.6	8.2	6.4
Lincoln	41.8	60.0	34.9	5.1	10.0	7.1
Livingston	15.0	22.2	67.7	10.1	7.9	4.9
Madison	64.9	57.2	17.2	25.6	5.9	4.5
Morehouse	46.9	45.1	34.4	20.5	7.4	5.0
Ouachita	32.2	79.2	13.5	2.3	9.2	6.3
Pointe Coupee	53.6	17.6	62.8	19.6	5.8	3.6
Richland	44.4	27.6	33.1	39.3	7.0	4.4
St. Helena	55.5	0	66.4	33.6	7.0	5.1
St. Tammany	27.5	34.0	61.5	4.5	8.5	6.0
Tangipahoa	33.9	35.7	51.0	13.3	7.5	5.4
Tensas	65.0	0	60.9	39.1	5.5	4.2
Union	36.8	15.5	71.7	12.8	7.9	5.7
Washington	33.9	55.8	29.6	14.6	8.3	6.1
West Baton Rouge	49.3	39.2	55.5	5.3	7.5	4.6
West Carroll	22.4	0	50.2	49.8	7.7	5.2
West Feliciana	66.1	0	85.2	14.8	7.6	5.2

Economic Characteristics

	MFI total	MFI Negro	% fams w/ I less than $3,000	%fams w/ I less than $1,000	UnE male Negro	UnE female Negro
Ascension*	$3,877	1,903	41.4	19.5	17.4	8.4
Caldwell	2,430	1,741	60.5	21.4	4.2	0
Catahoula	2,103	1,407	62.8	32.6	5.7	8.2
Concordia	3,266	1,634	47.4	26.5	14.1	17.4
East Baton Rouge	5,830	2,980	21.9	9.7	12.0	8.3
East Carroll*	2,065	1,569	65.3	26.0	9.5	6.1
East Feliciana*	2,749	1,760	54.3	20.0	7.9	7.0
Franklin*	2,094	1,229	62.7	42.5	6.1	12.3
Iberville	3,125	1,884	48.8	20.7	17.7	13.4
Jackson	3,683	1,940	42.4	17.0	5.0	7.4
Lincoln	3,477	2,156	43.8	15.6	4.6	4.5
Livingston	3,825	1,891	40.0	20.7	15.0	12.0
Madison*	2,190	1,585	63.2	27.3	13.1	19.1
Morehouse	3,248	1,663	47.6	28.5	4.4	8.8
Ouachita	4,367	2,201	33.7	16.3	8.9	7.5
Pointe Coupee	2,486	1,548	57.9	29.0	11.9	6.7
Richland	2,286	1,338	59.8	38.0	2.4	16.1
St. Helena	2,111	1,440	62.0	35.7	7.2	4.5
St. Tammany	3,868	2,300	39.6	16.6	12.5	5.9
Tangipahoa*	2,917	1,801	51.4	25.5	9.5	6.6
Tensas*	1,683	1,178	70.9	43.5	4.9	9.3
Union	2,890	1,934	51.9	12.4	3.6	9.9
Washington*	3,924	1,908	40.8	24.4	6.9	7.8
West Baton Rouge	4,037	1,99,	40.1	17.0	13.6	10.9
West Carroll*	2,155	1,383	63.6	35.7	6.4	8.0
West Feliciana	2,459	1,539	58.0	32.5	9.5	13.8

MFI: Median Family Income
UnE: Percent of labor force unemployed
* : Qualifies for ARA funds

Occupational Analysis
(Percent of Negro labor force by categories)

	Male					Female	
	Prof	Craft	Oper	Farm labor	Nonfarm labor	Prof	Service
Ascension	2.6	10.1	28.5	18.2	24.3	10.1	77.5
Caldwell	4.4	6.6	37.0	5.5	28.5	11.1	80.0
Catahoula	1.9	7.9	34.0	28.1	12.6	17.8	39.0
Concordia	1.7	12.8	30.5	13.4	21.0	6.2	71.1
East Baton Rouge	5.9	12.9	21.1	2.2	28.0	10.0	72.0
East Carroll	1.5	5.8	24.6	35.6	8.7	10.9	61.5
East Feliciana	2.2	8.1	19.9	22.3	22.3	12.4	62.5
Franklin	2.8	3.0	20.6	35.4	10.9	11.4	49.9
Iberville	1.6	6.1	11.6	18.0	30.7	7.4	81.5
Jackson	3.5	0	6.1	0.5	46.0	9.3	80.9
Lincoln	7.8	10.9	21.4	8.9	27.5	14.8	60.8
Livingston	0.7	7.3	28.0	4.9	47.0	3.4	73.9
Madison	3.9	5.7	39.1	13.9	17.3	9.4	68.0
Morehouse	2.3	5.9	28.8	21.0	18.3	11.6	76.0
Ouachita	3.5	8.4	29.0	4.2	28.0	7.7	79.1
Pointe Coupee	1.2	7.0	28.2	23.3	20.5	9.0	81.0
Richland	2.0	5.0	26.5	7.6	11.7	9.5	41.3
St. Helena	3.3	3.9	19.4	17.1	15.4	17.6	53.5
St. Tammany	2.1	12.7	21.0	4.3	43.7	5.6	83.0
Tangipahoa	1.4	10.1	28.5	14.2	26.8	4.6	68.5
Tensas	1.3	4.4	26.5	31.5	18.4	9.4	71.0
Union	2.0	7.5	33.3	8.5	35.1	8.6	80.5
Washington	2.9	5.6	30.6	9.1	30.4	6.6	73.8
West Baton Rouge	0.4	14.2	30.6	15.0	21.6	5.7	73.0
West Carroll	0.8	6.2	17.9	35.5	11.8	8.8	78.0
West Feliciana	0.9	6.4	13.8	18.1	24.3	7.5	70.8

Prof: Professional
Craft: Craftsman
Oper: Operatives (semi-skilled)
Service: Domestic work

file - So. Office April 1, 1965

George -

40 of each of three reports

① The New Movement in Mississippi
② Staff Education
③ The Future of Paid Movement Organizing in the South

Hope these help. At the least they are a discussion basis.

Yours
Dick Sewell

Future of Paid Movement Organizing in the South

The present direction of the movement in the South indicates an overnight change in its workings. Federal pressure under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and under the proposed voting act of 1965 combined with a nationwide sympathy for the Black Belt provide a basis for real freedom in the local area. But if local people can do more and if there are more tools available, then simple protests developed and led by a few people provide no meaningful program on which to develop a lasting change.

Typical questions the movement tried to answer last year were:

How do we stop the pressure of the local sheriff?
How do we get the vote?
When does the next bomb explode?

Typical questions the movement is trying to start to answer this year are:

When I get my vote, how do I use it?
What kind of government gives my children the best education they can get?
How can my farm be improved to give me a real working wage?
If both white and Negro schools are so bad, why doesn't the government improve them?

To deal with the increased complexity of the questions facing the movement the following proposals are made:

(1) All existing task forces be phased out of existence as soon as there is a local movement in all Black Belt counties open to OCRE.

(2) CORE change its policy to hiring as field staff only highly trained community organizers.

(3) CORE put money into local hands in local areas by having the organizers hire whatever assistance he needs in the local area itself.

The training of the organizers should include:

(1) Extensive political background

(2) Economic background in at least one area of the following:

a. Farms
b. Unions or labor organizing
c. Community services
d. Education

(3) 3 to 6 months in field situations similar to ones where his work will ultimately be carried out.

The organizer will work in depth in one area, developing a program around the issue of his competency. Part of the organizer's job is to share his competency and to develop local ability both to take over the program and to share it with other areas. Increased communication with other local movements (see memo on The New Movement in Mississippi) combined with the newly trained local people will ideally spread successful projects fairly rapidly.

In line with this suggestion the present Mississippi Task Force should be entirely phased out of the 4th Congressional District in Mississippi by January 1, 1966. By that time the task force is to be replaced by 5 organizers (say 2 farm, 1 union, 1 school, and 1 community services.)

Richard Jewett
Mississippi Field Staff
March 31, 1965

Staff Education

The single most important area of staff education is political education. The voting bill--even in its weakest probable form--will have tremendous implications for Black Belt counties in the South. It appears by now even in the South that neither CORE nor SNCC is revolutionary in its attitudes--the organizations seek to offer Negroes the opportunities presently open only to whites, but there is at present no serious move towards a radical reconstruction of American Society.

In the staff's attempt to deal with the American political structure there is no basis on which to operate. The staff background is in running demonstrations, in getting people to talk or to demonstrate at the courthouse or at the lunch counter. These demonstrations in themselves are now meaningless; they must be part of a larger program aimed at a harder-to-reach goal. The single most potent weapon will be the vote, but most staff is too young to have participated in the political process; many staff have never voted in their lives.

Staff needs education in all levels of political activity. The education should surely come combined with field work; there are several ways to do this:

(1) Use a travelling expert--moving from area to area, perhaps meeting with local people at the same time that he meets with staff

(2) Pull staff to a central location regularly

(3) Pull parts of staff to a central location, letting them go back to local areas and share with the rest of the staff

(4) Self-education--staff decides their needs on the local level and sets up their own educational program.

An interesting fact is that staff educational needs tie in exactly with local people's needs. There must be some discussion about the possibility of really tieing in large numbers of local people along with staff in this educational process.

Care should be taken in choosing resource people. Every effort should be made to develop a strong independent movement political voice. Whether or not in the Democratic party remains to be seen. Certainly the FDP is an important beginning. The important point is that there are local issues around which to organize and develop a voice. The problem of the marginal farmer for instance needs political visibility. The inclusion of domestics under national minimum wage laws is a natural issue that needs to be openly discussed.

Suggested Outline of Political Organization Education

I. Voter Registration

A. Block organization--including car pools, baby sitters, time off from work, etc. Records of who is registered, techniques for encouraging registration. Techniques for getting out the vote.

B. How to implement the Civil Rights Bill of 1965--local pressures to place on registrars, U.S. Government pressure and how to take advantage of it, techniques for organizing around the bill.

II. Voter Education

A. Political jobs available--both elected and appointed

B. How different points of view are represented; how individuals can make their voices heard.

C. The power of the vote and the aspects of life covered by it

D. Misuse of the vote--operation of machines, both rural and urban; faults in the American political structures

III. Voter Organization

A. Organization around issues--different techniques for rural and urban

B. Organization around patronage and spoils

C. Organization around existing organizations

Suggested resource people--Southern Negro political workers from such places as Fayette County, Tennessee, or Black Belt counties in North Carolina or North Florida.

Further education must be specialized and must try to make a person a storehouse of information around a certain issue such as

Unions and labor organizing

Education and school problems

Farm problems

For further information see the memo Future of Paid Movement Organizing in the South.

Some attention should be paid to group dynamics and the techniques of dealing with large groups of people verbally. Particularly important is the development of the movement notion of combining organization with education.

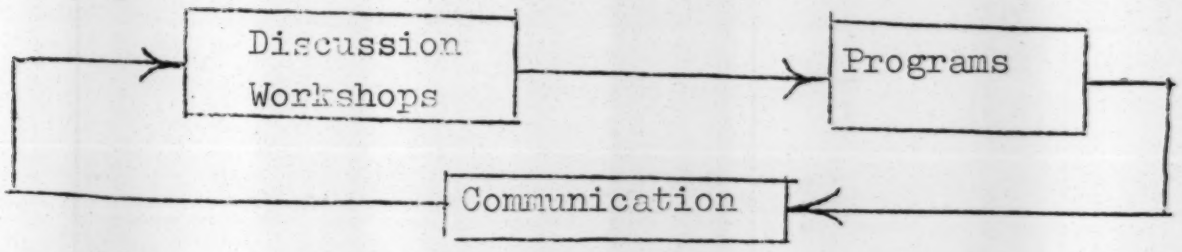
Richard Jewett
Mississippi Field Staff
March 31, 1965

The New Movement in Mississippi

Slowly but surely a sense of local movement is developing in Mississippi a real depth and involvement of a significant portion of the adult Negro community. The degree of involvement varies from community to community, but the sense of the movement exists everywhere we are presently working.

These local movements ought to be connected in some sense--county-wide, state-wide, and nationwide. It is staff's job both to deepen the local movement and to develop this sense of connection.

In outline the Mississippi movement should look like this:



Local and area-wide workshops and discussions are held, people discuss their problems and come up with a plan or program. This program is put into effect. The details of the program and the results of the program are told to other areas. These areas use this information as a part of their own discussions and workshops out of which they generate their own programs. Information about these programs is then communicated, and the process repeats itself. It is staff's job to build on all three of these levels and to encourage local people to do so also.

In Mississippi at the present time the staff has succeeded in pretty well covering the area of discussions and workshops. The areas of program and communications are missing. The ultimate need is for local people to develop in these areas, but staff will have to provide a transition role. To this end the following will be done:

Communication

1. Set up a district office. From this district office send out mailings to local people in local movememts. The mailing list will be made up from staff and local movement recommendations. A rough figure would be 100 names to a county--a total of 1200 names for the whole district. At present there would be more names from the most worked counties, fewer from the non-worked counties.

A regular mailing--say every two weeks--will go out to this mailing list. Included in the mailing will be:

Reports of the activities in all counties

Reports of important activities in the State

A calendar of workshops, meetings, etc.

Occasional original stories, essays, poems, etc.

Special mailings on particular programs or issues will be sent out occasionally; for instance:

Information about the equal employment opportunities of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Information about election procedures, officials to be elected, dates, etc.

Discussion of the voting rights bill

Emphasis in the regular mailings will be on encouraging local people to respond (this is your office, let us know what you want, write us of your own meetings, etc.) As much as possible the mailing will simply reproduce local reports verbatim. Initially the publication will be largely staff-written, but gradually it will be written more and more by local people themselves.

2. WATS line. Originally it was thought that COFO could plug local people into the COFO structure, but that has not worked out--probably because the local people are not interested in many of the complex in-group staff problems. Instead, local people are setting up their own structures. So now COFO must take its resources and fit them into local people's structures. The WATS line for instance will discontinue daily WATS calls to the 4th Congressional District projects. Perhaps once a week calls will be made. Most of the time, however, a local person will make regular WATS calls to local people around the district, connecting local movements.

Programs

Programs will come out in a variety of ways. The two obvious methods for development of program are (1) through discussions and workshops on the local and state level and (2) through a single person or group of persons working out a program of their own. The important point is not where the program comes from but rather whether or not the local people really make it their own program. Staff can suggest programs and can help implement them, but the bulk of the program must be carried locally.

Though the details are far from clear it is evident that programs in the near future will take two main forms--(1) political education, voting, and political action, (2) attacks on the local issues of roads, sewers, schools, etc.

Staff Changes

To implement the new sense of movement in the state and to develop the district-wide sense the following staff changes will be made:

Richard Tinsley to become full time 4th District communications man

2 or 3 staff to run the district office along with several local people

Remaining staff to be distributed evenly over the district--roughly two to a county.

Richard Jewett
Mississippi Field Staff
March 31, 1965

file
So. Office

REPORT TO THE NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL

SUBMITTED BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

OUTLINE OF SOUTHERN PROGRAM FOR SUMMER 1965

April 9, 1965

INTRODUCTION

The following proposals are the results of numerous meetings and conferences involving Southern staff, local people of the various project areas, and the Southern Regional Program Director. They represent the culmination of interpretations of direction, of feasibility, of what we are equipped to do and of what is needed in order to do more.

CORE Southern program for summer 1965 is designed to fit the needs of each community being worked, but at the same time establish a coordinated, meaningful South-wide effort to achieve our goals. It has taken many weeks of hard thinking and discussion on everyone's parts, both CORE staff and the people within the communities, to put their ideas together and come up with a workable program to accomplish the changes that are so badly needed. Often the line between dream and practicality has worn mighty thin, but the job was done and the "fruits" of these labors comprise this series of reports.

The intent of all work being done in the region is to reach more deeply and widely into the problems that face the Negro community and develop indigenous leadership to deal with those problems through basic, community organization. Our role is not to lead, or to "do for", but to share what knowledge and skills we have gained through our various experiences so that the people of a community, themselves, can see alternatives and use this knowledge and skill to accomplish those things which they feel are most important. Integral, too, is the concept of state-wide, more abstractly South-wide cooperation and coordination to accomplish larger, less immediate goals.

We submit the enclosed to you, in hopes that you might help in every way possible to make the programs now presented on these pages a reality.

REPORT TO NAC/ 2

LOUISIANA

Current projects deal mainly with problems confronting each individual community--such as the desegregation of employment and unions at the tremendous Crown-Zellerbach plant in Bogalusa, and establishing mail delivery to the Negroes of Jonesboro who have no such service because the streets (dirt roads) and houses have never been marked by the city. Voter registration is emphasized everywhere.

The 1965 summer project in Louisiana will enable the civil rights projects in the state to better meet the needs of the Negro community. Freedom schools and community center programs will be carried out, including the development of libraries, adult education, literacy and medical programs. Freedom school and community center programs will vary as the needs and interests of the communities vary.

New projects, and a state-wide effort to register Negroes on a massive scale will be put into operation. We will initiate a food-and-clothing-distribution program, administered by committees of local people, to help alleviate economic reprisals on those Negroes who attempt to register or participate in civil rights activity. Work will also be done in the area of federal programs to establish farmers leagues and cooperatives to represent a strong political force as well as help the Negro farmers achieve economic independence.

Many volunteers will be involved in research on various aspects of the political, social, economic and educational structures of the state.

The project will involve approximately 34 parishes in 6 of the 8 Congressional districts. About ½ of these parishes have never been worked by CORE staff.

LOUISIANA SUMMER PROJECT ESSENTIALS

I. 44 subsistent staff workers (emphasis on Negro college students)--we hope to have at least ½ of them staffed by SEDF. Training session in Plaquemine June 10-15, agenda to be submitted later.

II. 13 project cars: one for each base and one for state coordinator.

III. 60 self-supporting volunteers to implement phases of the program that call for specific skills.

IV. Budget:

A.	10,000 voter registration form sets	$ 1,000
B.	Office supplies for 12 bases, $100 per month per base for 2½ months	3,000
C.	Telephone (same basis as B)	3,000
D.	44 workers, housing and food to run $2.50 per day per worker for 82 days	9,020
E.	13 cars, gas and care to run $5 per day per car for 82 days	5,330
F.	Car rental (excluding 5 project cars), 8 cars for 2½ months to run $600 per car	4,800
G.	Gas and maintenance for volunteer cars	1,500
H.	Miscellaneous (fines, minor bond, etc.)	1,500
	TOTAL...	$29,150

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Presently, the Louisiana staff is composed of only 10 paid staff (including Ronnie Moore and Oretha Castle) and two volunteers. Most of this staff is tied up in "hot spots" such as Bogalusa and Jonesboro. They have five operating cars; they are working in Shreveport, Jonesboro, Monroe, Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bogalusa, Clinton, St. Francisville and Plaquemine.

There are approximately 20 parishes which need scouting as proposed project areas for summer. The Louisiana state office in Baton Rouge is presently unmanned because of the lack of personnel.

To prepare for the summer, the Louisiana staff will need at least two more cars and ten additional workers immediately. The additional workers will be used to prepare communities for the upcoming project, and some to staff the Baton Rouge office.

A major concern involves a two-way radio system for the state. Such a system, in order to be as effective as possible, should be set up before the project officially starts. The technical skill needed to advise and actually set the thing up is available to us; funds for the equipment, as yet, is not. This is most urgent, as we should begin work on installation in a month in order to afford as much protection as possible to the workers who will be arriving in June. None of us wants to repeat Neshoba's performance of a year ago.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Negro population of South Carolina has great political power, and this potential is ripe for realization. The state is divided into 46 counties. 24 of them have a Negro population of 40% or more; 20 of these counties are located in the 1st, 2nd and 6th Congressional districts. The 1st district Negro population is 43.8%; the 2nd is 37.2%; the 6th is 46.5%. The South Carolina staff is composed of two field secretaries, nine Task Force workers and James McCain, presently working on voter registration. The project is financed by SEDF and will continue to be so until June 15.

1966 is an important year in many states across the South, but especially so in South Carolina: Strom Thurmond stands out as a racist challenge to all of us in and concerned with the civil rights movement. We hope to be able to create real opposition to Senator Thurmond and his machine during the 1966 election. To accomplish this, the number of Negro votes must be increased tremendously and Negro political organization must be greatly strengthened. A political challenge means an awful lot of work must be done in South Carolina during the next year and a half. To many, 1966 may seem to be a long way off, but from past experience we know it's just around the corner.

REPORT TO NAC/ 5

We propose a massive project of voter registration and political education in the 1st, 2nd and 6th districts of the state. To accomplish meaningful results, six additional Task Force workers are needed: three for each district and others to operate the state office, keep records, handle publicity, etc. There will also be a need for four additional cars.

We could easily accommodate between 30 and 40 volunteers to work in the same areas, who would be responsible for their own transportation, subsistence and bail bond. In two communities the people have promised to provide for room and board for 15 workers--these should be Negro students from South Carolina, with a weekly allowance of $5 from CORE.

The workers will conduct voting clinics, set up voter registration campaigns and develop community organization to carry on this program. They will also try to organize some Community Action Projects under the Anti-Poverty Bill; this would include organizing local people around projects that would qualify for aid under the Anti-Poverty program. Information centers should be established to inform peple of their rights under the 1965 Civil Rights Act.

In areas where it is possible, Freedom Libraries can be set up concentrating on Negro History. Negro students from the local colleges should be encouraged to participate in these programs.

BUDGET

A.	40,000 voter registration forms	$ 500
B.	Office supplies for state, $150 a month for 3 months	450
C.	Telephone for state calls, $200 per month	600
D.	15 Task Force workers, $100 per person per month for 3 months	4,500
E.	15 semi-volunteers at $20 per month per person	900
F.	Purchase or rent 4 cars at $150 per month each	1,800
G.	Gas for 4 new cars, 1 Chevy and 5 local staff cars at $2.50 per day per car	2,475
H.	Miscellaneous	1,500
	TOTAL.....	$12,725

NORTHERN FLORIDA

The northern Florida project will begin in the middle of June, to last through September. Work will be done primarily on voter registration, use of the Anti-Poverty program, testing of public facilities and accommodations, and a stepped-up program in employment. Concentration will be on the 9th Congressional district, which has a Negro population of 37%.

POPULATION BY COUNTY IN DISTRICT	NEEDS
Gadsden.....59%	3 workers, 2 cars
Jefferson.....60%	2 workers, 1 car
Madison.....47%	2 workers, 1 car
Jackson.....32%	2 workers, 1 car
Liberty.....10%	-----
Suwannee.....28%	2 workers, 1 car
Leon.....30%	1 worker, 1 car
Achula.....26%	2 workers, 1 car
	TOTAL...14 workers, 8 cars

The workers are to be self-supporting volunteers, and the project, itself, intends to be self-supporting. The staff would like to acquire another car if it is unable to get a sufficient amount from the community or from volunteers who will be working on the projects. Presently, there are only three workers; they will lay the groundwork for the summer program.

The staff feels that success in voter registration this summer will enable the Negro community to swing most of the elections in the 9th district in 1966. In four of the counties they feel they will be able to take most of the major elections: Gadsden, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. They should also be able to send someone to Congress from that district.

A stepped-up desegregation of public facilities and accommodations program is also planned. All of the major places in northern Florida have already been tested, and it has been found that 4 out of 5 are still discriminating against Negroes.

REPORT TO NAC/ 7

MISSISSIPPI

The summer program in Mississippi will not be as massive a thing as it was last year. From all indications, the state will not require a budget increase, and can carry out the program it plans with the same equipment it currently has. Proposals for change in the current CORE operations in the 4th district deal with three main areas: communication, program and staff placement.

Communication. That a district office be set up to send regular mailings to about 1200 persons in the district, including reports of all activities in the district and major happenings in the state, a calendar of workshops and meetings, and occasional original stories, poems, etc., and special mailings such as information on upcoming elections, the voting bill, and other such programs and issues; that the WATS line in Jackson discontinue daily calls to the district, perhaps having local district people make the calls weekly to other local persons in the district.

Program. To develop through discussions and workshops on the local and state level and through individuals and groups working out programs of their own; staff to suggest and implement programs, but the bulk to be done locally; to take two main forms, (1) political education, voting and political action, and (2) attacks on local issues such as roads, sewers and schools.

Staff placement. Richard Tinsley to become full time district communications man; 2 or 3 staff people to run the district office, with several local people; remaining staff to be distributed evenly throughout the 4th (roughly 2 to a county).

Major emphasis is being placed upon staff education. Most staff background has to do with running demonstrations, setting up voter registration campaigns, etc.--education in all levels of political activity is essential if the new approaches to the problems facing the Negro community are to be fully implemented. A travelling expert might move from area to area,

meeting with local people as well as staff; staff would be pulled to a central location regularly for workshops and discussion; self-education would be encouraged, with staff deciding its needs on the local level and ar arranging its own educational programs.

Such a political organization education program would involve:

I. Voter registration

A. Block organization--including car pools, baby sitters, etc. Records of who is registered, tecniques for encouraging registration and getting out the vote.

B. How to implement the Civil Rights Act of 1965--local pressures to place on registrars, U.S. Gov't pressure and how to take advantage of it, tecniques for organizing around the act.

II. Voter Education

A. Political jobs available, both elected and appointed.

B. How different points of view are represented, how individuals can make their voices heard.

C. The power of the vote and aspect of life affected by it.

D. Misuse of the vote--operation of machines, both rural and urban, faults in the American political structure.

III. Voter Organization

A. Organization around issues--different tecniques for rural and urban.

B. Organization around patronage and spoils.

C. Organization around existing organizations.

There has been intense consideration of CORE's role in the Movement, of direction and approach in developing lasting change. Many complex questions have been dealt with: last year, we were considering how do we stop the pressure of the local sheriff and when does the next bomb explode? now the questions are, when I get my vote, how do I use it? What kind of government gives my children the best education? How can my farm be improved to give me a real working wage? If both white and Negro schools are so bad, why doesn't the government improve them? The major question in the minds of the CORE staff, then, is how can we help the Negro community find answers? The following proposals have resulted:

REPORT TO NAC/ 9

PROPOSALS MADE BY MISSISSIPPI CORE STAFF

1. That the Task Force be phased out of existence as soon as there is a local movement in all Black Belt counties open to CORE;

2. That CORE change its policy to hiring field staff of only highly trained community organizers;

3. That CORE put money into local hands in each area by having organizers hire what assistance they need from the project area, itself;

4. That training of these organizers include extensive political background, economic background in agriculture, labor, community services or education, and 3 to 6 months in a field situation similar to those in which he will ultimately be working.

MEMO TO: CORE's Department of Organization and National Action Council
FROM: Southern Regional Office
RE: Staff training

During the past year the civil rights movement has gone through some radical changes. The more support the movement receives, the more difficult ... development and implementation of program becomes. Since 1963 the programs have become more technical, which means they require more skills to interpret to the community. New legislation (Civil Rights Act, Anti-Poverty Program, etc.) has brought upon the staff an avalanche of new approaches to aiding communities, which most are not prepared to deal with. Most of the field staff in the South have not finished college and more lack the training necessary to interpret and implement the newer and more technical programs.

We suggest that there be a major effort made by the National Office to set up workshops in the Southern Region in the very near future. We are planning stepped-up activities to "meet the people's needs" in order to stimulate community organization. The staff is very excited about this type of approach--their question is, "How do you do it?"

1. What do you do to get a street light?
2. How do you set up a farmers league?
3. What is community organization?
4. What is the <u>desireable</u> community organization?
5. How does one organize politically?
6. How can we use new federal programs?
7. What is CORE?

Those are just a sample of some of the questions the staff is now confronted with, needs answers to, and lacks the training to implement. The staff recognizes the change the movement is undergoing and can feel the crushing impact this change is having on them.

MEMO TO: CORE CHAPTERS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS
FROM: CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street, New Orleans, Louisiana
RE: SOUTHERN RACIAL MURDERS April, 1965

Attached you will find a partial list of racial murders that have occurred in the South in the last two years. Though they are only a small sample of the violence that is traditional in the South towards Negroes and their white supporters, they are a shocking example of the lack of justice in the region. In not a single case has a defendant received punishment for one of these crimes, and in all but one case there has been no conviction. In all of these cases the identity of the killer was known, at least unofficially.

Some of these murders received little or no publicity on a national level. Most fade out of the minds of the public just as quickly as they fade from the front page of the papers and from the television screens.

We feel that very little has been done to attack the Southern system of leniency towards those who commit violent acts against Negroes and civil rights workers. Perhaps one of the causes is a lack of awareness the public has of the reality of the situation. The murders are too short-lived in the minds and hearts of the American people.

Therefore, CORE in the South is beginning a program to remind Americans of the deplorable state of Southern justice and to stir their consciences so that they will demand legislation to correct the situation. In view of recent developments in Alabama and Louisiana, we are demanding the following additions be made to the voting bill now pending in Congress to deal with violence in connection with racial and civil rights matters:

1. Legislation requiring enforcement of and protection for the exercise of all Constitutionally guaranteed rights by federal marshalls, FBI agents or other appropriate federal agents;

2. Legislation requiring the Justice Department to make on-the-spot arrests of violators of Title 18, Section 241-242 of the U.S. Code;

3. Legislation making crimes of violence, especially murders,in connection with civil rights and race, a major federal offense;

Because of the intimidation in many areas of the South of Negroes who attempt to register to vote, use certain public accommodations, and exercise their Constitutional rights, we believe the 1965 Civil Rights Act and the proposed voting bill, as presented, will have little effect without the above provisions.

To begin this program, we hope you will circulate the attached list as widely as possible in your area. We hope you will make copies of the list and submit it, along with your own demands for improved legislation, to all of your local newspapers, radio and TV stations, local officials, Senators and Congressmen. Demand that your Senators and Congressmen work for the inclusion of the above in new legislation.

4/65

CORE Southern Regional Office/2209 Dryades Street/New Orleans, La. 70113

PARTIAL LIST OF RACIAL MURDERS IN THE SOUTH IN THE LAST 2 YEARS----

April, 1963 - William Moore, White, 30's
Gadston, Alabama
CORE worker, shot to death on Freedom Walk
Assailant arrested, NO CONVICTION

June, 1963 - Medgar Evers, Negro, 30's
Jackson, Mississippi
NAACP Field Secretary, shot to death at his home for civil rights activities
Assailant, Byron De La Beckwith, member of White Citizens Council, arrested, 2 trials, hung juries, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963 - Carol Robertson, Negro, 14
Cynthia Wesley, Negro, 14
Addie Mae Collins, Negro, 14
Denise McNair, Negro, 11
Killed in church bombing
NO arrests, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963 - Virgil Ware, Negro, 13
Birmingham, Alabama
Shot to death by two teenage boys, white, while riding his bicycle
Assailants arrested, Suspended sentence

September, 1963 - James Robinson, Negro, 16
Birmingham, Alabama
Shot to death in the back by police officer in "self-defense"
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963 - John Coley, Negro, 20
Birmingham, Alabama
[redacted] veteran, shot to death by police
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1963 - young man, Negro
New Orleans, Louisiana
Shot to death by police officer
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

January, 1964 - Lewis Allen, Negro, 40's
Liberty, ~~Missouri~~ Mississippi
Shot to death at his home; had witnessed a white state representative kill a Negro in 1961; murder followed 2 years of constant harrassment; victim had asked for federal protection, but was refused.
No arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

February, 1964 - 1 woman, 2 men, Negro
20's or 30's
Woodville, Mississippi
Shot to death in parked car
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

March, 1964 - Man, Negro, 40's
Natchez, Mississippi
Shot to death at night in car
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

June, 1964 - Michael Schwerner, white, 24
James Chaney, Negro, 21
Andrew Goodman, white, 20
Philadelphia, Mississippi
Beaten and shot to death for civil rights activities;
Several arrests, including law-enforcement officials; NO CONVICTIONS

July, 1964 - 2 men, Negroes, 19, 20
Southwest Mississippi
Half-bodies found in river during search for missing three (above)
Arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

July, 1964 - Lemuel Penn, Negro, 33
Athens, Georgia
Official in school system of Washington, D.C. Shot to death in his car from passing car when returning to Washington from training for army reserve in Georgia.

Klansmen arrested, NO CONVICTIONS

(C O N ' T)

Summer, 1964 - man, Negro
New Orleans, Louisiana
Shot to death at bus stop from passing car
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

September, 1964 - Herbert Orsby, Negro, 14
Canton, Mississippi
Found drowned wearing CORE tee-shirt; last seen in pick-up truck with white men.
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

December, 1964 - Frank Morris, Negro, 52
Ferriday, Louisiana
Burned to death in his shop--covered with gasoline by white men, set afire, and forced to remain inside.
No arrest, NO CONVICTIONS

December, 1964 - Man and woman, Negro
New Orleans, Louisiana
Shot to death in motel
No arrest, NO CONVICTION

January, 1965 - Ollie B. Shelby, Negro, 18
Jackson, Mississippi
Badly beaten and shot to death by police officers in Hinds County Jail.
No arrests, NO CONVICTION

January, 1965 - Marshall Scott, Jr., Negro, 43
New Orleans, Louisiana
Put into solitary confinement in New Orleans jail with pneumonia; died without medical attention.
No arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

February, 1965 - Jimmy Lee Jackson, Negro
Marion, Alabama
Shot to death by state troopers during demonstration for voting rights.
No arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

February, 1965 - John Lee, Negro, 31
Goshen Springs, Mississippi
Found dead on country road with signs of beating--had attended civil rights meetings
NO arrests, NO CONVICTIONS

February, 1965 - Donald Rasberry, Negro, 19
Okolona, Mississippi
Shot to death by his plantation boss.
NO CONVICTION

March, 1965 - Rev. James.Reeb, white, 37
Selma, Alabama
Beaten to death after participating in in March for voting rights
Four arrests, PENDING

March, 1965 - Viola Gregg Liuzzo, white, 38
Lowndesboro, Alabama
Shot to death from passing car while transporting demonstrators from march for voting rights.
Four whites arrested, PENDING

So. Office

ASSORTED PAPERS

PREPARED FOR USE IN INFORMAL DISCUSSION WORKSHOPS

FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUPPORTERS

OF CORE'S SOUTHERN SUMMER PROJECTS 1965

Prepared by Stu Wechsler
ex-north Florida Project staffer, now on
South Carolina staff

and Debbie Bernstein
ex-Mississippi and Louisiana staffer,
now on national office staff

May, 1965

FOREWORD

First of all, we of the CORE staff are glad to know of your interest and willingness to help. Were it not for the many, many people from all over the country who have given their time, money, energy--and of themselves--there would be no Movement in the South or anyplace; it is your courage and determination as well as that of the people in the communities in which you will work that will continue to give life to the principles for which we are fighting, and pave the way for the final "overcoming".

It takes more, however, than the commitment to our goals and the courage to face whatever necessary to achieve them. It takes a lot of practical skills, of developing sensitivities that you have never needed before--even of "fact knowledge" about your project area and the various forces at work in our society that must be fought and that can be used to our advantage in we learn enough about them. The material presented here will help familiarize you volunteers with the situation you will be entering at the end of June, and you hometown supporters with an understanding of the needs you can help fulfill.

It will by no means prepare you for project work, but aims to give a preliminary, somewhat academic idea of what awaits and is expected of you. The orientation at Waveland, Mississiippi, will eleaborate on much of this material, and will furnish practical training in dealing with problems and every day occurrances that arise.

But you never really KNOW until you are on the project, itself--and you will develop your own ways of handling things, find your own range of activity. All we can hope to do is put ideas and suggestions into the back of your head so that when faced with problems and incidents, you have something to draw from. And day-to-day advice will be on hand, through your project director and state field secretary; you will have a wealth of experience and know-how to draw from and have responsible, experienced leaders to depend upon in everything from program-planning to crisis situations.

Good luck!

THE PROJECTS: WHAT AND WHY

The Congress of Racial Equality is sponsoring summer projects in Louisiana, South Carolina and northern Florida, in order to establish footholds in areas as yet untouched by the Movement and build a sound base in the South for political action during the next few vital years. The success of the 1965 summer projects will mean the establishment of meaningful, long-range programs through community organization and the development of local leadership, which will serve to provide a vehicle for the implementation of constructive, lasting approaches to the many problems facing the Negro community in the South.

We have come to realize that voter registration and desegregation of public accommodations and facilities are not enough if we are to truly change the social, political and educational structures that are based and thrive upon the premiss that Negroes are inferior, unintelligent animals. The problems are deeper than lack of the vote and legislated segregation, and many aspects must be tackled at the same time if the whole is to emerge sound and sensible.

CORE, through its upcoming summer projects, is trying to expand and develop an effective program that not only reaches more areas more effectively, but establishes a wider range of activity on many more levels of concern.

In a recent meeting of CORE's National Action Council, the decision was made to assign top priority to the 1965 Louisiana Summer Project. The decision was a result of the realization of Louisiana's importance not only in the political arena of the nation at this time, but in the progress that can be made, considering the current atmosphere of the state, in the field of human relations in the South if successful emphasis is placed upon the area immediately. Recent events in Jonesboro and Bogalusa have made it imperative that massive, positive steps be taken now to open the way for social progress in Louisiana. The summer project will enable those presently working in the state to take constructive advantage of the political and emotional momentum now present, to mobilize the Negro community and aid in setting up the programs the community feels are important.

Freedom school and community center programs will vary as need, interest and facilities vary from community to community, including the development of libraries, adult education, literacy and medical programs. Louisiana has the highest illiteracy rate in the country, naturally involving a tremendously disproportionate number of Negroes. Situations exist, such as in Plaquemines Parish, where Leander Perez, head of the Parish Council, ordered all libraries closed and the removal of all books dealing with FDR, the UN, or "any book with a liberal viewpoint". Only by developing community libraries and carrying on extensive literacy programs can we hope to prepare individuals for participation in a sound structure for political and social change.

New projects will be established, partly in order to implement a coordinated state-wide effort to register Negroes on a massive scale, as groundwork for an attempt to break down the political machinery now present in the state. Only by this kind of full-scale operation can we hope to deflate the power of such notorious figures as Leander Perez, and enable those residing in his "empire" in Southern Louisiana to have a voice in what happens to them daily. There are also national implications of the success of this aspect of the project--the whips of both House and Senate are "duly elected" officials of Louisiana, and both integral parts of the aforementioned political machinery (as well as staunch segregationists with vested interest in the survival of The System).

Work will also be done in the area of federal programs, where possible, and in organizing farmers leagues and cooperatives in an effort to achieve economic independence for the Negro farmers. Even the Negro small-farmer who owns his own land is solely dependent upon the white-given credit, white-owned gins and markets, white-held mortgages, etc. They will never be in a position to use their rightful political influence without suffering severe economic reprisals. Work will be done, for instance, to have Negroes nominated for positions on local ASCS committees, where they have never before had representation.

In order to lessen the fear and actuality of economic reprisals, not only against Negro farmers, but against any Negroes who attempt to register or participate in civil rights activity, CORE will initiate a food-and-clothing-distribution program. This will involve receiving shipments of food and clothing, distributing them to project areas, then having the program administered by committees of local people.

There are currently projects in Shreveport, Jonesboro, Alexandria, St. Francisville, Baton Rouge, Clinton, Bogalusa, Monroe, Plaquemine and New Orleans. In order to carry out the proposed program, more base projects, as previously mentioned, will be set up to more adequately cover the state, and additional staff brought in. About 200 volunteers will work in the various project communities to develop programs and train local people so that activity will continue to grow and strengthen long after the summer is over and the workers have gone.

This same concept in the basis for activity in the other summer project areas, also. Although not as extensive, the 1965 South Carolina Summer Project will have as meaningful and lasting a program. The main objective here is to create an opposing force to Strom Thurmond and his machine in 1966. To accomplish this, Negro registration must be increased tremendously and political organization must be made considerably stronger. A political challenge means a good deal of work must be done in the next year and a half, and the summer project will serve to develop preliminary community organization that can then carry on massive voter registration and political education programs.

The Negro population of South Carolina has the potential for a good chunk of political power, and this potential is ripe for realization. The state contains 46 counties, 24 of which have a Negro population of 40% or more. 20 of those counties are located in the 1st, 2nd and 6th Congressional Districts, which will be the areas of concentration for the project workers this summer.

Apart from this emphasis on political organization, project workers will be organizing Community Action Projects under the Anti-Poverty Act. This will involve organizing local people around projects that would qualify for Anti-Poverty aid. Information Centers will also be set up to provide material on the 1965 Civil Rights Act, and, where possible, Freedom Libraries will be established concentrating on Negro History. Negro students from nearby colleges will be encouraged to participate in all of these programs.

Since the summer of 1964, CORE has been engaged in a voter registration drive in the north Florida area. Centered in Gadsden County, famous for both its lucrative crop of shade-grown tobacco and high percentage of millionaires (white), the project has achieved a high degree of success in its efforts to spur Negro voter registration. In Gadsden County, where Negroes comprise 59% of the population, only 400 of the county's 12,000 qualified Negroes were registered in July, 1964. By the time the books were closed for the 1964 elections, this figure had been pushed to 4,447, close to 40% of the potential.

This success was duplicated in all of the counties worked by CORE in the summer of 1964. Registration soared to 58% in the small, rural county of Jefferson. This was the only county that Johnson carried in the north Florida area. In other counties, the increased Negro registration forced the GOP into desperate campaign measures to garner enough votes to carry Goldwater, the "white hope" of '64.

The 1964 elections are indicative of what can be done in 1966 if registration continues at its present pace. The Negro vote will make the difference in the '66 gubernatorial election. In the primaries, Florida voters will have their choice of Scott Kelly, an outright segregationist, the present governor, Haydon Burns, a moderate (segregationist who knows he can't win without the Negro vote) and Robert King High, the liberal mayor of Miami. This election is without doubt one of the most important in Florida history--at stake is whether or not Florida will continue as a Deep South state with its record of segregation and discrimination going unabated, or strike out in a new liberal direction with a progressive governor at its head.

In addition to voter registration, the CORE project has been witness to great success in community organization. Project policy has been that CORE workers should aid in the organization of groups to achieve results rather than do the actual work themselves. As a result of this policy, strong community groups have sprung up throughout the project area. In Gadsden County, a Civic Interest Group was formed, and has engaged itself in voter registration, voter education, formation of Community Action Plans under the Anti-Poverty Act, has run candidates for the first time in both county and city elections, and has begun the formation of block associations to aid in the improvement of conditions in Quincy, the county seat.

In other counties voters leagues have been formed for the specific purpose of voter registration and education; other groups have been formed to implement the Anti-Poverty Program. In one of the towns in Gadsden County, a community center has been established by the community with CORE's aid. It has an adult supervisory body and a youth group which has engaged in sit-ins and testing, in addition to developing a center program which includes a nursery school, literacy classes, hygiene programs, homemaking and other subjects which people have expressed an interest in.

The summer project will include the continuation and expansion of the previous program. Work will be done in the 13 counties of the 9th Congressional District, local groups will be encouraged to continue voter education with an aim towards unseating the present Congressman Don Fuqua, a rabid segregationist. Anti-Poverty programs will be stressed, along with local community improvement projects.

CORE's Southern summer program, then, for 1965, is designed to fit the needs of each community being worked, but at the same time establish a coordinated South-wide effort to achieve our goals. The role of the CORE workers is not to lead, or "do for", but to share their knowledge and skill gained through various experiences, with the people of a community--so that they, themselves, can see alternatives and use this knowledge and skill to accomplish their own ends. This involves both relief from the oppression they encounter on every level of daily experience, and more abstractly, to participate in a larger effort to eradicate the sources of their condition. This means action to improve streets and sewers in the Negro section, integrating public facilities, improving local school systems; it also means the realization of larger, more far-reaching importances, outside direct, daily experience, to accomplish the less immediate but more essential goals on a state-wide, South-wide scale.

5/65

EXPECTATION

What we really need is a neat little handbook with an assortment of guidelines entitled, perhaps, "How To Make Friends With a Project Director", "How to Get the Staff to Listen to Your Suggestions", "How to Graduate from Sweeping Floors to Program-Planning", etc. That would probably seem a bit too cynical and discouraging for the new volunteer--but they are all questions which arise most often after the first few weeks on a summer project.

The Image. Unfortunately, but too often justified, the volunteer from the North (usually on vacation from job or school) is barely an asset to a Southern civil rights project as far as the project staff is concerned. He gets in the way, he thinks he knows everything, he can't communicate with community people, he endangers lives by talking back to cops and must be constantly accompanied by an experienced person...

There are ways to counteract these feelings. First, the volunteer has to win the faith of his co-workers, show them that he is willing to work hard and learn from them. This involves two major things: listening and doing what he is told. No matter how long and intensely one has studied "the problem", has dissected ways and means of approaching it--he does not know the community into which he has come, its needs and concerns, or how to deal with its agencies and officials. Only those who have been working in that community for a long time know that, and it's up to the volunteer to learn from them. Too many volunteers, also, forget that at the end of the summer they will be returning to their comfortable homes, back to job or school--but others will be left in the community, to suffer or gain from what the volunteer has left behind.

Once the volunteer establishes himself as a functioning part of the project and begins some kind of dialogue with the staff and community people, he can begin to see things for himself and make rational suggestions. He can go out into the community without the staff being afraid of his being arrested or reacting to something stupidly--they will listen to and consider his recommendations and evaluations. As a Mississippi staff person once commented, "It's strange how some volunteers come down, and six months later they're still volunteers--while others come down and in two weeks they're a part of the staff..."

Too many volunteers go all out to "prove themselves" and their sincerity to the community. They will eat red beans and rice, suddenly begin using bad grammar, exclaim at the quaintness of outhouses... It doesn't help. It can be seen through too easily, and does more to make the community mistrust them than build confidence. If the volunteer goes down with the idea of doing a job, period, he need do nothing but be himself, be honest and work. It's no more complicated than that. If he doesn't like turnip greens he doesn't have to force them down to be "in" with the local folk. Lots of people don't like turnip greens.

The PO-lice. One doesn't treat a Jonesboro City Policeman the way one treats a member of New York's Finest. One must develop his own rapport with the local law, which can, surprizingly enough, be one of mutual respect and understanding. Many times, of course, this is impossible--but no matter what the case, there are certain things to keep in mind. One does not "reason" with a Southern cop--and above all, one does not threaten him. He doesn't care. The usual restraints and "laws of the land" do not apply to him. "Im the law here" is a standard thing to hear--and the hardest thing to accept is its truth.

Dealing with the local law does not have to be a nightmare, but part of daily routine... if one approaches it correctly. Most often, they would rather not

rough people up, but when an issue or principle arises, when authority must be asserted, then anything goes. The trick is to avoid these instances. However, when the purpose of the encounter is to rough someone up, nothing in the world can stop or alleviate it, but this seldom occurs. Saying "sir" and giving straight answers (carefully) curbs a lot of trouble. Not "asking for it" is a big help--battle scars may be impressive to the folks back home or satisfy a martyr complex, but they surely don't do the project any good.

When stopped along the road, for instance, while driving, disaster can be averted usually. Never hand your wallet to a cop--the fine is coincidentally going to be the amount of money it contains. If possible, never let the cop take your i.d. out of your hand. He more likely than not will pocket it, then say "Let me see your identification..." NEVER NEVER NEVER divulge where you live, if it's with a local family. You're liable to get home and find the house bombed--always give the project office address. Don't get out of the car unless ordered to, and keep the doors locked.

The Learning. The orientation program will deal with the kind of thing just mentioned more extensively--situations that often arise and successful ways of dealing with them. Old hardened staff people will be on hand to share their experience with you, and their advice is good, born of a wide range of encounters with the Southern temperament. At an orientation program, though, there are things to consider--your actions during that period can afford you preliminary approval or mistrust before you even begin. Ask questions--that's what the program is for--but make sure they are not answered in the material you were given to read, or that only can be answered through your own experience. Don't argue with points that are brought up by workshop leaders--because you have not had a certain point of view when working in Baltinmore doesn't mean it's wrong for Quincy, Florida.

Most of all, never ask a staff person about his experience in jail, or to talk about the time he was hung by his thumbs for three hours in Parchmann Penitentiary. If it's pertinant, he'll talk about it--but those things are deeply personal and few people like to talk about them. It appears to be morbid curiosity on your part, and the questioning is painful. Always read the material you are given, for it provides a good basis for discussion and shows you are serious about what you are doing.

Before reaching orientation, it would be valuable to find out as much as you can about the state you will be working in, in terms of power structure, educational system, political machinery, economy, etc. You will not have time once you've arrived at orientation and assigned to a project, to do any kind of research of this type--but such knowledge is invaluable in actual field work. It also offers a basis for discussion in orientation, but on the project itself it will help you understand what's going on and what your role should be.

The Purpose. It is not a vacation, not a summer philanthropic activity--it is participation in a massive and important movement to change a political, social, economic and educational structure that is Bad. Too many volunteers have arrived on the projects with no real conception of what the Movement in the South is all about, and have become disillusioned--it is well to consider it all before making the step into active participation. I have heard prospective workers say "oh, I'd like to teach in a Freedom School, but I want to stay out of the political part of it..."--well, face it--the Freedom Schools are political. The projects are political. If the commitment to the Movement and towards this kind of total social Change does not exist, then the volunteer is not only useless to the project, but will find the project of no value to him.

We are not, like many are, "trying to get the Negro out of his overalls". This is not what is needed--but make those overalls pay a living wage, yes. We are not trying to "integrate schools", per se, but trying to encourage an educational system that makes sense, regardless of color. We are not trying to "get Negroes elected to office" as such, but have representation in government for those who have heretofore had none, and are suffering as a result of it. We are not merely "trying to get Negroes registered", but to sponsor political education so that registration has meaning, is put to intelligent use, not to be used by others. We are not merely "organizing co-ops and farmers leagues", but creating a political bloc and a semblence of economic independence for a group of people who are now totally dependent upon their oppressers economically and cannot move until this is no longer the case.

We are not, most of all, trying to "get the Negro his rights"--he already has them. We are merely trying to educate, share our experiences and skills with those who have not had the opportunity to gain them--so that they might then use their rights to their own best possible advantage.

ISSUE: NORTHERN AND WHITE

As a Caucasian from the urban North (and a female one at that) who has worked in the civil rights movement in a number of places in the deep South, I write with a certain amount of subjectivity. I can say safely, though, without fear of much contradiction, that the Northern white civil rights worker in the South is bound to run into problems.

The most obvious difficulty one faces is the attitude of the white community towards the "white niggers" from a foreign land who come into their sovereign communities with their high-falutin' educations and funny speech and try to tell them how to treat their black folk. We cannot possibly understand their problems, their way of life, we just get paid fantastic sums of money by the Reds to agitate for the destruction of God, Democracy and White Womanhood. We are traitors to the race and why do we want to come down there if we're so concerned about the Nigras, anyway?--don't y'all have riots up Nó'th where <u>you</u> come from?

The concept that we are going to go South and, through love and patience, change the minds and hearts of the Southern whites should be totally discarded. Only in rare instances can any kind of dialogue exist between a project worker and a member of the white community--and this is usually with law enforcement officials. The volunteer who is stopped along the road, or arrested, is going to be asked a lot of questions--and the tiniest mistake in his judgement at to the tone or purpose or implication of these questions can mean a broken head. Sometimes genuine curiosity is there, and it is reasonably safe to answer frankly (though inoffensively). But the same questions can be a mocking invitation to provide an excuse for violent treatment. How would you respond to these questions?:

1. Who's paying you to come down here and stir up trouble?
2. We treat our niggers good--no riots here, are there? Why don't you stay home and help the niggers up there?
3. You think the FBI's going to help you now?
4. You sleep with that nigger over there?
5. You believe in God?
6. Where you stay at?
7. Why don't you help your own race?
8. Your father know you down here? Howcome he lets you go off across the country to meddle in other folks' business?
9. Your daddy know you sleeping with niggers?
10. Ask any nigger around here and they'll tell you they're happy--howcome they don't say so if they're treated so bad?

But this isn't difficult to deal with. If a volunteer, even if he hasn't worked in the movement very long, reads enough and is at all sensitive to people, he can understand the attitudes, the misconceptions, and use common sense in contending with them.

The difficulties, and what is liable to be most confusing, lies within the Negro community and project staff. Many volunteers will delude themselves into thinking they have been accepted by the community and are doing a constructive, effective job, because they are received warmly into local homes, constantly told how much they are appreciated, meeting agreement with every suggestion. If one thinks about it, isn't that how the local mayor is treated?...

Especially on new projects, or projects which have before had only Negro staff, the advent of the summer volunteers will be the first time the Negro community

has had any kind of direct, day-to-day contact with whites in terms of working with them and any kind of sharing. One hears "yes sir" and "no sir" and is addressed by Mr. and Miss--motivation can't be seen, but skin color can. Hundreds of years of not trusting white men, of white being the source of all trouble and pain, of watching black brutalized and murdered by white--this is not going to suddenly disappear because four or five whites sincerely want to "help".

The first few weeks, particularly, that the volunteer is on the project, he will be tried, tested, either passed or failed by the community. If passed, the way is clear for doing meaningful community work--if failed, he might as well go back home, or to another project knowing things he did not know before.

The local teen-agers are usually the key. In any kind of issue, particularly when diciplinary measures are necessary (enforcing office or freedom house rules, for instance) the volunteer will be accused of hating Negroes, trying to boss the local Negroes around because he is white, will be told to go home, that he is not wanted. He may even be challenged to a fight or knocked around. This could be very disillusioning to the volunteer who is wrapped up in the idea of martyring himself to help liberate the poor Southern black folk, for whom he is sacrificing time, life, family and job. Always remember the dangerous position your very presence creates for the community people.

White girls will run into much more of this than the guys. Every teen-ager (and others) would like nothing better than to go to bed with them, and a status kind of thing is created--girls will get wind of elaborate tales about her sexual activities with various people she may never even have spoken to. She will be questioned at length about her past sexual experience, and if hesitant or evasive in answering, will be accused of everything down to sleeping with dogs. She will find herself being constantly bumped into, touched, flattered, waited upon. Sensible handling of all this can mean valuable friendships and protection--immature, faltering handling can invite any kind of disaster.

On this subject, much can be said about black men in the Movement. The new, unknowing white girl who comes down to work on a project is faced with any number of glamorous, battle-scarred "freedom-fighters"--and, if not wary, can in a very short time destroy her effectiveness on the project, and relationship with those she must work with. She will be courted, smiled at--and taken to bed in a minute. This is, as in the case of young local Negroes, a test. Is she another one of those useless women who will do little other than get in the way and has come down only to get her kicks away from the parental eye?

The primary problem is that for the most part, she has never gotten to know a truly beautiful person before, who is leading a meaningful life and holds values she can identify with far more than those of her middle class, society-oriented family and friends. Suddenly she is working with one, or a few, and is quite sincerely attracted--and wilfully gullible. A strict (but friendly) no-sex "I came down here to work" attitude can save a lot of emotional upsets and pave the way for a meaningful project experience for the worker, and for contributing the maximum to the program. It will also build more lasting and strong relationships with the objects of her admiration.

Many find this hard to do--especially when faced with outbursts such as "You don't like Negro men", "You're bourgeois" and "Goddamn white bitch!" but it is indeed possible to "overcome". In order to avoid the occurance of such scenes, one can pretty much not <u>invite</u> advances--and always stay away from parties or private cliques in which drinking in going on. There is a point at which one is

no longer a civil rights worker, but a White Female only--and the psychological forces go to work on the suddenly accessible forbidden fruit. One can only try to avoid situations in which this can happen.

Many times whiteness can be an asset--in terms of traveling through the South, particularly. When stopped, it is easy to seem like a college student passing through--it is of no advantage to anyone to make a point of being a project worker, in obeisance to some principle of honor. A beating and a few days in jail doesn't help the Cause or anyone involved. At one point, a Highway Patrolman in Canton, Mississippi, helped me change the tire in the middle of the highway late at night!

The projects in which the "white issue" is treated firmly and objectively are the most successful and accomplish far more than those in which it isn't--in fact, this kind of conflict can completely destroy a project and its effectiveness. With success comes a two-way learning experience; for the community, a chance to see that all whites are not like Mr. Charlie, a chance to work and live with people of a different educational and economic background, a chance for the staff to see that all white, Northern volunteers are not bumbling idiots--and for the worker, the experience of being a part of community action, of a vast political and social Movement. It's up to the volunteer to try not to merely <u>enforce</u> the misconceptions that have been bred into the Negro community by the system we are working to change.

NORTHERN SUPPORT GROUPS

Many students and project supporters will be unable to actually go into the South to participate in the summer program, but this does not mean that they cannot play a vital role in making it a success. Funds will consistantly have to be raised for bond and supplies, emergency relief will undoubtedly have to come from the North in crisis periods, and communities all over the country must be kept informed of what is happening. Workshops will have to be arranged and carried out for volunteers who cannot come down until later in the summer, and many a telegram will have to be sent to the President, Justice Department, FBI and local Congressional representatives to keep pressure on the powers that be to protect the lives and property of the Negro community and project workers in the South.

Last summer, many people formed groups all over the North specifically to provide this source of aid to the projects in Mississippi during that time--a similar thing could be done for Louisiana and others. Some were formal, functioning organizations, others were small groups of concerned people meeting at each other's homes. Some of the functions these groups have provided, and we hope to have continued, are the following:

1. Bond. Over and over again, project workers and local Negroes were picked up by the Police without warning or justification, and either fined heavily or jailed under exorbitant bond. Often the project did not have the cash on hand to pay, nor the civil rights organizations--so through the national communications set-up we had developed, we would get in touch with our Northern friends and in a very short time the bond would be provided.

2. Supplies. The operation of a project office or Freedom School/Community Center program requires certain standard, monthly supplies that can pretty much be estimated, as well as unpredicted supplies for special projects when they come up. Much of this equipment comes from the project community--but a lot of it must come from the outside, such as Freedom School books, etc. Also, because of the nature of the community (poverty-stricken, with few resources), funds are often needed for regular supplies. An average project office operates at about $100 a month, which includes rent, phone, etc. Freedom School and Community Center expenses are a little more sporadic, depending on how it it set up in each individual community.

3. "CORE Packages". Many small student groups which haven't the resources to be of help in most ways, have worked on sending "CORE Packages" to various project staffs. A "CORE Package" might be large or small, depending on the group's abilities, and contain anything from a box of detergent to a carton of cigarettes. Living on subsistence, which barely covers room and board (and many times not even receiving that), things we have in our kitchen cabinets or can purchase for pocket change can cause a major celebration for project workers! Such packages might contain soap, shampoo, toothpaste, cleanser, canned food, paperback books (good ones), aspirin, cigarettes, stamps, homemade brownies and fudge, razor blades, chewing gum...

4. Emergency relief. When a family is evicted, a project office or church is bombed, people cut off from welfare or employment because of registering, a wave of violence in a particular area--immediate relief is needed, help from the outside in terms of food and clothing, material for rebuilding, pressure on federal agencies, publicity, medical and legal aid; here, too, our Northern supporters are called upon.

5. Publicity. The nation and the world must know what is happening in the South.

it is usually unawareness of the situation that makes the public apathetic--with the awareness comes action. Northern support groups can inspire national legislation which will directly affect local law enforcement agencies in the South, can bring pressure from citizens all over the country to bring the murderers of people and thought to justice, can make those in their own communities look around them and see similar (though more subtle) outrages and perhaps do something about them. And their children can grow with far more of an understanding of their country and society, of the roles they wish to play in adulthood, and of the changes that must be made.

6. Workshops. Many volunteers will not be able to begin work until later on in the summer, and it is most important that, though they will have missed the extensive orientation program at the beginning, they receive the best possible training before they are assigned to their projects. Part of this is participation in a discussion workshop, in which material on all facets of project involvement is presented, talked about, with guidance and questions answered by an experienced resource person. Often groups can finance a member of our field staff's attending such a workshop, usually arranging a fund-raising event (such as a rally, cocktail party or formal program) at which the person is guest speaker while he is in the area. The workshops not only benefot the new volunteers, but serve as a source of information and fruitful discussion for members of the support group and interested persons in the community.

One of the most valuable effects of the relationship between a support group and a Southern project staff is the dialogue that results. Letters between group members and project workers help in understanding what is going on, and more important, in understanding the human side of it all, in relating to the situation individually; this makes the overwhelming and many times abstract concept of the Movement in the South a very real and personal thing.

Many times, too, the mere knowledge of nation-wide contacts, of the probability of legal battles and press coverage, of immediate bond, OF SHOWING THE WHITE COUTHERN TOWNSPEOPLE IN A BAD LIGHT, of driving tourists and business away has prevented a good deal of violence, resistance and intimidation.

Any church or community group, or number of people who are interested in banding together specifically to help the CORE summer projects--any high school youth group or professional league--can help. Anyone who can spare an evening a week to help get out a newsletter, or $5 to support the project, or an extra can of beans can help. A church might take up a special collection, a local entertainer or night club might donate a night's proceeds--it will help. If you know of a group that could be a source of continuing aid, we can supply material on project activity and needs, as well as advice that might be needed, get in touch with:

Miss Debbie Bernstein
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York (CO-7-6270)

Your efforts will be greatly appreciated.

RATIONALE BEHIND THE COLLEGE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thus far, in the civil rights movement, the involvement of college students from southern campuses has been painfully minor but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of their communities. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or the leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

Southern Negro college students have had very little introduction to the civil rights movement. From their birth to the time that they enter the university they have been living in a system which has attempted to keep their minds locked in a dungeon of conformity. Thus far, the Negro university has not been able to provide an effective means for the student to escape this psycholgical dungeon. Instead it has done more to sustain it. Upon graduation most students tend to conform to the society and become content or "blind" to the evils that exist around them. The university usually prepares the student to do this instead of preparing him to build a better society.

The Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarantee equal opportunities everywhere. In many places across the country people are beginning to move in order to establish this base. I strongly feel that the college students of this country, especially in the South have a vital role to play in establishing this base. There are skills that are being aquired by the college students that are very badly needed by the people in their communities. These skills can be shared and new skills aquired through community educational programs. Students who major in agriculture are needed in the rural areas of the South. Lawyers and Doctors are needed. Banks, clinics, shopping centers, Agricultural development programs, new schools and universities, and political training and organizations are needed in the rural areas. Skills to develop these things are being aquired everyday by college students but without the imagination or incentive to do them.

We are planning a series of conferences on southern Negro campuses to begin to get students to discuss these problems in an attempt to come up with solutions. Through these conferences we hope to further expose the students to the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in the present programs, develop new programs, and become a voice in the movement ~~through the~~ SEDF Program.

The students who will participate in these conferences have a great stock in the success or failure of the movement. These students will soon be the adult citizens in a dozen communities all over the region.

The following is a prospectud for a series of conferences to be held for college students in the South. We propose to concentrate our efforts in Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi. We hope to have our first conference in April, during the Easter holidays.

We will attempt to visit the following campuses during the period 2/6-4/10.

LOUISIANA

Grambling Southern Dillard Xavier	Feb. 6 - 20

FLORIDA

Florida A & M	Feb. 21 - 27

SOUTH CAROLINA

S. C. State — March 7 - 12
Morris

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson State — March 25 - 30
Tougaloo

NORTH CAROLINA

Johnson C. Smith
Bennett — March 13 - 23
N.C. A & T
N.C. State

Other colleges in the above states will be contacted by mail or through other channels.

April 1-7 Planning for Conference
April 11 - June 7 Follow up General Conference with small conferences and recruitment (training) for SEDF Field Fellowship Program.

PROGRAM FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

This conference will be a general one, with representatives from the colleges listed on the previous page. It will be held for two days.

This conference will kick off a series of smaller conferences (workshops) on college campuses. In these conferences we will attempt to get students interested in working on the CORE summer program under the SEDF Field Fellowship Program. We hope to involve 100 students in this program.

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION FOR GENERAL CONFERENCE

1. Involvement of College Students in the Movement

This session should be a largely non-directed discussion by the students on their ideas and feelings about the movement and their potential involvement. Someone from staff might give a brief history of the involvement of college students in the past...This discussion might touch upon why college students are reluctant to become involved in the movement.

2. Student Teach-ins

This is a program in which debates are held between from different universities on various subjects. This type of program could serve as a stimulus to students for more discussion and ideas about projects.

3. Problems Confronting the Negro Community

The students should discuss openly and freely the problems that exist within their local communities and the community that surrounds the campus. An attempt should be made to get them to relate these problems to those of the country, and to trace the sources. Filmstrip.

4. Politics

A preview of the political structure of the state and the people who occupy the various public offices. Have a discussion on political education and organization and how they can participate in such a campaign. Someone should make a presentation of the efforts of Negroes to organize in other areas. Booklets on the political structure of other areas for comparison. Filmstrip.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.)? What is the war in VIET am about? How did it start? Some students can do research on some of these questions and bring them back for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROGRAM FOR WEEKEND COLLEGE CONFERENCES

1. Problems Confronting College students

Under this topic we hope to get the students to begin to take a serious look at their college and what it means to them. What is its purposes and does it serve that purpose? What can be done about their institution of higher learning to increase its effectiveness?

2. Education

Here can be a discussion of what education. A good look should be taken at the literacy problems of the communities and the type of education that Negro students are receiving. A tutorial program can be suggested and discussed. This will be an attempt to get the students interested in a community service project.

3. Brief History of the Movement

For information, someone froj staff can discuss the history of the movement. This can go back to Negro History. Students might be interested in doing research on some Negro History to bring back for discussion. Filmstrip.

4. Federal Programs

Information on federal programs should be disteibuted to the students for discussion. Questions should be raised as to their effectiveness in the Negro community. How can students take action for improvement if needed, and how can we see to it that those programs which are good can be implemented. Filmstrips.

5. Foreign Policy

How does this policy affect them as students (student, draft, etc.). What is the war in VietNam about? How did it start? Some students can do research on s me of these questions and bring them back to the workshop for discussion. Filmstrip.

PROCEDURE

There will be two "campus travelers" whose job will be to contact students and instructors on the campuses and build up interest in the conferences. They are to acquires facilities, resource people and materials for the conferences. They will also hold training sessions on the campuses with smaller groups of students between conferences to keep the students interested.

We hope to involve college professors in these conferences as resource people. For instance, we will try to get someone from the law department to discuss the

political structure of states and the civil rights Act. We will try to get some one from the sociology department of one of the colleges to speak on the"problems and sociology of the Negro Community." We also hope to involve them in helping set up the various conferences.

The intent of involving college professors in these conferences is to begin to establish a relationship between student and professor. It is felt by many that one of the main problems on the college campus today is the lack of communication between the student and the professor.

To organize the conferences the staff should arrange a series of small discussions among the students to discuss the possibility of such a conference. The conference should be organized and run by the students. We should serve only in the capacity of resource people.

The discussion groups should be as flexible as possible. The students should be encouraged to invite students from other universities to participate in their discussion groups and the planning for a larger conference. This will establish a base of communication between the universities which would give strength to future student movements.

BUDGEET RECOMMENDATIONS

STAFF SALARIES

Worker # 1	$35.00	per week	
Worker # 2	35.00		
	70.00		
Feb. 1 - June 7 (17 Weeks)			1190.00

Expenses for Staff and equipment

1 car (leased)	100.00	per month
gas	200.00	
paper	125.00	
room & board	25.00	per wk. per worker
		2475.00

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Transportation for 100 students from North Carolina, South Carolina Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana to New Orleans. Would probably be an average of $35.00 per student for round trip.

100 students X $35.00	3500.00	
materials	50.00	
food - $3.00 per day for two days for 100 students	600.00	
housing - $3.00 per day for two days for 100 students	600.00	
		4750.00
TOTAL COST OF PROJECT		$8415.00

So Office

CORE SUMMER PROJECTS, 1965

The primary fields of concentration for CORE's efforts this coming summer are Louisiana, South Carolina and northern Florida.

LOUISIANA: The intent of the Louisiana Summer Project is to build local interest around local problems, as the beginning of a state-wide Negro structure. The project emphasizes the value of community organization to deal with these problems both during the summer and afterwards, when there will be a smaller Task Force on hand.

So far, most Movement activity has been centered around urban areas, and there is a great need for expansion into the rural. Work is being done in five of eight Congressional Districts, so solid groundwork has been laid for further, more significant efforts.

Voter Registration will continue to be the focal point of CORE's program in the state. Since the national elections, we have moved into other areas than political education - there are the beginnings of several freedom schools and libraries, rural organization and federal program work, desegregation of public facilities and accommodations, and through the Summer Project we hope to develop full community center programs. However, all of this requires staff, money and equipment greater than we have had thus far to work with. The Summer Project is aimed at providing these essential tools for these programs to be put into effective operation.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The Summer Project in South Carolina is designed to give Negroes the greatest possible voice in the Congressional, Senatorial and gubernatorial elections in 1966 in an attempt to defeat Strom Thurmond and his machine. To accomplish this, Negro registration must be increased tremendously and political organization strengthened.

There is much enthusiasm in the state for rural organization and implementation of federal programs: these will be included in the Summer Project wherever feasible.

NORTHERN FLORIDA: The CORE projects in northern Florida have been among the most successful in voter registration in the South. In one county last year Negro registration rose from 452 to 4500! Work has also been done helping the Civic Interest Group that holds classes in citizenship, and developing local CORE chapters.

Here, too, the Summer Project is aimed at expanding program to develop freedom schools, community centers, strong local organization and working on local needs, such as employment, desegregation or trash collection.

NEED FOR VOLUNTEERS: Because of our stringent almost desperate financial situation, we are mainly interested in volunteers who can be self-supporting. $15-$25 a week can pretty well cover living expenses on the average project. Many volunteers draw this minimal support from church or civic groups in their hometowns, some from personal savings, and others are "adopted" by individuals or groups who take on the responsibility of providing this amount for a given period of time. Groups might spend the time between now and summer raising money specifically for this purpose, to support summer freedom workers.

CORE will be hiring a few additional Task Force people, but hiring preference will be given to the residents of project areas; we urge you to make other subsistence arrangements if at all possible. If you can be self-supporting please note on application.

Return all completed applications to: Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Proposed Plan of Action for CORE

Mississippi and Louisiana Staff

I

Background

We feel that the Mississippi challenge to the National Democratic Party marks the beginning of a significant new move by civil rights groups to confront the "power structure" with some meaningful and constructive efforts for change, both morally and legally. It took the civil rights organizations years to develop a program that would bring about meaningful changes in public accommodations laws. Aggressive, imaginative groups developed the sit-in movement that challenged the laws and conscience of this country.

There are several things besides the energetic efforts of the workers in the state that we feel contributed to the success of the convention challenge. First, it was a grass-roots movement made up of people from the grass roots. We were able to by-pass the "established" leadership, which helped us also to by-pass the traditional cries of "go slow" and "let's not hurt our friends." The people who made up the party were people who owed no allegiance to the local power structure. The party was also made up of people who had been active in developing the program, people who had attempted to register and had met with violence or economic pressure because they made that attempt. These were people who knew what suffering for a cause meant and were willing to continue suffering, which made them almost invulnerable to any type of threat or compromise offer from seemingly "big" people or the established leadership. They went to the convention independently.

Secondly, the movement was independent of any compromising obligation to any nationally established leaders, organizations, or the the Administration. It was and is one of the few creative movements that the conservative elements in the civil rights struggle, or Walter Reuther (meaning the labor power structure) or the Administration had no control over. Therefore, when the chips were down and some of the national leadership, Walter Reuther, and the Administration, turned against us in Atlantic City, we were able to maintain our militancy and determination without "stepping on anyone's toes".

The challenge proved to us that it is not safe for the civil rights movement to become too strongly aligned with the administration or unions or other conservative elements. We are especially critical of the unions. At this point, Walter Reuther depends heavily upon the Johnson administration because Johnson has a lot to say in regard to whether or not Reuther's present negotiations with the auto industry are successful, and Reuther needs a success for the survival of his union. At this convention, Reuther had to dance to the tune of the President. Because of certain ties that some of the civil rights leaders have with Reuther, they were forced to dance to his tune, which meant that they were also dancing to the tune of President Johnson. We're not saying that we should dissociate ourselves from the power structure altogether, but we are saying that we should not align ourselves with them to the extent that we cannot afford to go against their wishes or demands. Many of the delegates who were giving us aid

were forced to withdraw their support because of threats made to them by party heads or other people who had perty ties. We must establish allies within their ranks, but we are certain that we can do this without obligating ourselves to the group.

We're convinced that any real, meaningful attempt to get civil rights representation in the political arena must be independent of these other ties, because we (the movement) must maintain a position that will free these powers to move in the direction of making some type of significant political change. The only way we do that is to remain a threat to these powers, and we can do that by being independent of them.

We feel that at this time CORE and SNCC are the only two organizations that can develop such a meaningful movement. In many aspects CORE has the greater potential of the two, because of our chapters and program in both the North and the South. The reason why we mentioned the North is that this is where political organization within our ranks is needed most. We did not have one delegate from within our ranks at that convention. If we don't do something about that soon, we are going to find ourselves in the same political dilemma in 1968. This means that the civil rights movement must infiltrate the political structure between now and '68.

II

The following are some general recommendations that we're making to CORE for a long-range program to begin immediately and extend through 1968. First, however, we would like to clear something up. At this point we do not interpret the Freedom Democratic Party as a third party, but as an attempt to build a meaningful political machinery to aid us (the civil rights movement) in obtaining a significant voice in our present government, both locally and nationally.

Program

We feel that the Southern office should begin now to develop to the extent that is can service the coordinate the program in the South. The office should be equipped with the following:

I. Research Department, to do the following:
   A. Find out the political structure of each state in the region,
   B. Do research on the economic standards of each state,
   C. Do extensive research on federal programs and begin negotiating with the federal government to pressure them into getting programs into the Negro community,
   D. Make all this material available to the Southern staff,
   E. Plan curriculum for staff and local people so that they may get an understanding of this material.

II. Program Department. Should have a director to do the following:
   A. Create new and meaningful projects,
   B. Plan for staff workshops and community workshops in which programs are explained,
   C. Be responsible to the Southern office director for implementation of programs.

III. Communications Department.
A. Should begin to service the whole region's public relations needs,
B. Should establish a bi-weekly newsletter,
C. Should coordinate all press conference and press releases held in the region.

IV. Director of the Southern Office.
A. Should be in charge of all activities and departments of the office,
B. Should have the final say on decisions made,
C. Should serve as liason between the Southern Office and the National Office.

The following is a recommendation for programs to be initiated in the South by the Southern office, and in the North.

I. Political Programs. We feel that in order to be prepared for 1968, we must begin now to establish a South-wide political machinery for the civil rights movement. The political program should cover the following states: Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

A. We should begin such an operation in Louisiana as a kick-off.
1. Place staff in every Congressional district in the state (double the present staff.)
2. Begin to organize in key cities such as New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport, Alexandria, Lake Charles, etc., from the precincts up.
3. Begin massive voter registration drives (with standing lines, etc., to make them a matter of widespread public focus) in as many cities as possible.
4. Begin to prepare local people to run in as many local elections as is possible, regardless of the number registered.
5. Begin to initiate lawsuits challenging local elections on the grounds of discrimination against Negroes.
6. Have suits filed challenging Congressional elections in federal court on the same grounds.
7. Establish political workshops throughout the state, beginning on a precinct level. There should be regular parish workshops to plan political strategy.
8. There should be a bi-monthly Congressional district meeting and workshop to establish unity and build local leadership.
9. There should be at least two statewide meetings of the people by the end of May, 1965.

Note: With this kind of organization, less staff will ultimately be needed, depending upon local organization.

B. Expansion into other states.
1. Alabama. We should immediately begin to prepare to send a field secretary and two task force workers into Alabama to begin to:
a. establish contacts in key cities,
b. attempt to sell programs to already-existing groups,

c. establish an organization and a voter registration program in a suitable community (which we can determine at a later date), perhaps like a local FDP.

Note: Alabama is very important to the overall program, and we feel we should make an initial move in that direction soon.

2. In the states where we have chapters, we should begin to orient them to a political program and have them carry it out as part of their overall program. Louisiana could set the example, along with Mississippi.
3. In the other states where we don't have chapters, we would have to send staff in to begin to feel out and establish the program. We can begin with a roving team of three task-force workers.

C. Staffing such a program.
1. Use volunteers from the fall recruiting to staff Louisiana and Mississippi.
2. Use veteran task-force workers for Alabama.
3. Begin massive recruitment for volunteers to work during the summer of 1965. These workers could be used to boost or begin the program in other states. They should work with veteran task-force workers.
4. During the summer these people should work on building local leadership to carry on work after the summer.

Note: We might be able to cover only one or two states during 1964-65. Remember, this is a four-year program. But we have to get a foothold all over. We envision that in 1967 we can have a nine-state convention to discuss political strategy and prepare for the 1968 political conventions.

D. Preparation in the North.
1. Northern chapters should begin to work on getting reliable people politically active, and prepared to be delegates for the 1968 conventions of both parties.
2. Northern chapters should begin to have political workshops in their communities.
3. Northern field staff should develop a program of positive political action for their areas, and political education.
4. Have two task-force workers from Mississippi to begin working on Northern college campuses to recruit, do fund raising, orient students in programs, and set up college chapters.

III

Involvement of College Students

CORE should put a task-force worker in Louisiana to work on the Louisiana college campuses. There are many untapped sources in Louisiana on the college campuses. These campuses have agriculture departments, law schools, social and political science departments, medical schools, etc.

The college program should:

A. Begin to organize research groups to aid the research department of CORE.
B. Set up college conferences to discuss political and social problems.
C. Organize groups to help in community organization.
D. Organize for statewide college conferences to discuss college involvement in the movement.
E. Attempt to organize students from states within the region so that they can aid the program during the summer in their home states.
F. Involve students in the educational program - community center and freedom school development.

We feel that it is time that we attempt to involve the Southern students in the movement again, since they are the future leaders of the South.

IV

Educational Program

(See separate memo - Freedom Education Proposal)

FREEDOM SCHOOLS IN MISSISSIPPI, 1964

From the carbon copies of the spring's letters and reports I see what real apprehensions, as well as hopes, the people who dreamed of Freedom Schools had. Out of Charlie Cobb's idea of a situation in which there would be questioning, release from rigid squelching of initiative and expression--from Charlie Cobb's bitterness about the way the Negro has had to be silent in order to survive in white America, and his vision of the kids' articulateness and reaching for change, meaningful change, in Mississippi--out of his seeing that the kids are ready to see "the link between a rotting shack and a rotting America"--came the original plan for Freedom Schools in Mississippi. That it could be an idea that people working desperately on voter registration and on keeping alive in the state could take seriously is perhaps evidence of the validity of Charlie Cobb's dream: Mississippi needed more, needs more, than that all Negroes 21 and over shall have the right to vote. The staff in Mississippi understood what Charlie was dreaming because they, too, were daring to dream that what could be done in Mississippi could be deeper, more fundamental, more far-reaching, more revolutionary than voter registration alone: more personal, and in a sense more transforming, than a political program.

The decision to have Freedom Schools in Mississippi, then, seems to have been a decision to enter into every phase of the lives of the people of Mississippi. It seems to have been a decision to set the people free for politics in the only way that people really can become free, and that is totally. It was an important decision for the staff to be making, and so it is not surprising that the curriculum for the proposed schools became everyone's concern. I understand that Lois Chaffee, Dona Moses, Mendy Samstein, and Casey Hayden as well as Noel Day, Jane Stembridge, and Jack Minnis worked on and argued about what should be taught, and what the realities of Mississippi are, and how those realities affect the kids, and how to get the kids to discover themselves as human beings. And then, I understand, Staughton Lynd came in to impose a kind of beautiful order on the torment that the curriculum was becoming- -torment because it was not just curriculum: it was each person on the staff in Mississippi painfully analyzing what the realities of his world were, and asking himself, with what pain I can only sense, what right he had to let the kids of Mississippi know the truth, and what right he had had to keep it from them until now. And because of these sessions, the whole concept of what could be done in Mississippi must have changed.

In a way, the Freedom Schools began to operate in those planning sessions. A section of the curriculum called "Poor whites, poor Negroes and their fears," for example, considers the unity of experience between whites and Negroes, as well as the psychological and political barriers. And out of the discussions that produced this part of the curriculum came, perhaps, the idea of a "White Folks' Project," and the intense economic orientation of what was begun in Research, and Federal Programs, also new projects. And out of work with the people day after day in the Freedom Schools emerged medical concerns, and farm league ideas, and the community building of community centers. It was because the people trying to change Mississippi were asking themselves the real questions

about what is wrong with Mississippi that the Summer Project in effect touched every aspect of the lives of the Negroes in Mississippi, and started to touch the lives of the whites.

It was the asking of questions, as I see it, that made the Mississippi Summer Project different from other voter registration projects and other civil rights activities everywhere else in the South. And so it is reasonable that the transformations that occurred--and transformations did occur--out of the Freedom School experience occurred because for the first time in their lives kids were asking questions.

The way the curriculum finally came out was that it was based on the asking of certain questions, questions which kept being asked through the summer, in connection with the kids' interest in their Freedom School teachers (mostly northern, mostly white, mostly still in college), in connection with Negro history, in connection with African culture, in connection even with the academic subjects, as well as in connection with the study of the realities of Mississippi 1964 in the light of Nazi Germany 1935. The so-called "Citizenship Curriculum" set up two sets of questions. The primary set was 1. why are we (teachers and students) in Freedom schools? 2. what is the Freedom Movement? 3. what alternatives does the Freedom Movement offer us? What was called the secondary set of questions, but what seemed to me the more important, because more personal, set was: 1. what does the majority culture have that we want? 2. what does the majority culture have that we don't want? 3. what do we have that we want to keep?

The answering of these questions, and the continual raising of them in many contexts, may be said perhaps to be what the Freedom Schools were about. This was so because in order to answer anything out of what these questions suggest, it is necessary for the student to confront the question of who he is, and what his world is like, and how he fits into it or is alienated from it.

It was out of the experience of asking these questions that the transformations occurred. At the beginning of the summer, with rare amazing exceptions, the kids who were tentatively exploring us and the Freedom Schools were willing to express about themselves only one thing with honesty and passion, without the characteristic saying of the thing they think the white man wants to hear: that thing was that as soon as they could gather enough money for a ticket they were going off to Chicago, or to California! To leave the state was their ambition, and about it they were certain, even though they had not thought any further than that, even in terms of where the money was to come from, and certainly not in terms of what they would find there and what they would do there. Some sense of "go home to my Lord and be free"--some vague hope of a paradise beyond--seemed to inform their passion for the north, their programless passion.

But by the end of the summer almost all of these kids were planning to stay in Mississippi.

Within the flexible structure of the Freedom School it was natural that a confession of--an insistence on--the desire to race northward lead to a discussion of the condition of the Negro in the North, about which most of the teachers could tell specifically.

And then came the news stories about Harlem, and Rochester, and Medford, Massachusetts, and the kids were interested, and worried. But it was not just because the truth about the North began to shatter their dream of it as paradise that the kids changed their minds. The yearning for the North was, of course, the expression of a need to escape the intolerability of the situation in Mississippi. But the nature of their need to escape was that they really did not know what it was about Mississippi that they hated--or, rather, they felt that what was intolerable for them had somehow to do with the white man, somehow to do with getting only $3.00 a day for 10 hours work chopping a white man's cotton, somehow to do with the police--but they had not yet articulated, if they knew, the connections among all these things. And they had not, as well, articulated the connections of those things with their experiences of repression at home and in school. And so the very amorphous nature of the enemy was threatening to them.

The experience in the Freedom School was that patterns began to be seen, and patterns were real and could be dealt with. So the kids began to see two things at once: that the North was no real escape, and that the South was not some vague white monster doomed irrationally to crush them. Simultaneously, they began to discover that they themselves could take action against the injustices --the specific injustices and the condition of injustice-- which kept them unhappy and impotent.

Through the study of Negro History they began to have a sense of themselves as a people who could produce heroes. They saw in the story of Joseph Cinque of the Amisted a parallel to the kinds of revolts that the Movement, as they began to learn about it, represented. They saw that Joseph Cinque, in leading a mutiny on that slave ship instead of asserting his will to freedom by jumping off the ship into the shark-waiting waters, was saying that freedom is something that belongs to life, not to death, and that a man has responsibility for bringing all his people to freedom, not just for his own escaping. Connections between then and now kept being made--at first by the teachers, very soon by the students: who do you know that is like Joseph Cinque? How is Bob Moses like Moses in the Bible? How is he different? Why did Harriet Tubman go back into the South after she had gotten herslef free into the North--and why so many times? And why doesn't Mrs. Hamer stay in the North once she gets there to speak, since she doesn't have a job on that man's plantation anymore, and since her life is in so much danger? And what do you think about Fredrick Douglass's talking so straight to the President of the United States? And how does the picture of Jim Forman in the Emancipation Proclamation issue of Ebony suggest that same kind of straight talking? And who do you think the Movement is proving right--Booker T. Washington or W.E.B. duBois? And what comment on your own upbringing is made by the fact that you all knew about Booker T. Washington but most of you had never heard of W.E.B. duBois? And why are the changes of gospel songs into Freedom Songs significant? What does "We Shall Overcome" really mean in terms of what we are doing, and what we can do?

Beginning to sense the real potency of organized Negroes in Mississippi, the kids in the Freedom Schools found an immediate area of concern in the Negro schools they attended or had dropped

out of: the so-called "public" schools. They had grievances, but had, until drawn into the question-asking, only been able to whine, or to accept passively, or to lash out by dropping out of school or getting themselves expelled. Within the Freedom Schools, especially by comparing the Freedom Schools with the regular schools, they began to become articulate about what was wrong, and the way things should be instead: why don't they do this at our school? was the first question asked, and then there began to be answers, which led to further questions, such as why don't our teachers register to vote, if they presume to teach us about citizenship? and why can't our principal make his own decisions instead of having to follow the orders of the white superintendent? and why do we have no student government, or why doesn't the administration take the existing student government seriously?

This was the main question, which came also out of why there are no art classes, no language classes, why there is no equipment in the science labs, why the library is inadequate and inaccessible, why the classes are overcrowded. The main question was WHY ARE WE NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY? which is of course the question that the adults were asking about the city and county and state, and the question the Freedom Democratic Party asked--and for which the Party demanded an answer--at the Convention.

The students were taken seriously in the Freedom Schools. They were encouraged to talk, and their talking was listened to. They were assigned to write, and their writing was read with attention to idea and style as well as to grammar. They were encouraged to sing, to dance, to draw, to play, to laugh. They were encouraged to think. And all of this was painful as well as releasing because to be taken seriously requires that one take himself seriously, believe in himself, and that requires confrontation. And so Freedom School was painful for the kids who grew the most.

Tangibly, what was set in motion out of this experience of joy and pain was the thing the Mississippi staff had hoped could happen in Mississippi, but could not totally form. In the spring before the summer, SNCC in Mississippi had tried to organize a Mississippi Student Union, bringing together kids from all over the state. And there was good response, but not on the scale the MSU was soon to achieve out of the Freedom Schools. This summer the kids began to talk boycott of the schools, but to be able to discipline their thinking about boycott so that their action would not just be acting out their frustrations but careful, considered, programmed, revolutionary meaningful action along the lines of the Montgomery bus boycott and African revolutionary action. The kids were able to come together in the middle of the summer, in Meridian, and draw up a series of resolutions which said with terrible clarity what they felt about their world: what a house should be, what a school should be, what a job should be, what a city should be--even what the federal government should be. And they were able to ask why it was that the people did not have a voice and to assert that their voices would be heard. The seriousness of their concern for a voice is reflected in the final statement of the list of grievances drawn up by the McComb Freedom School:

> We are 12 Pike County high school students. Until we are assured our parents will not suffer reprisals, until we are sure this list of grievances is met with serious consideration and good will, we will remain anonymous.

The McComb students are sending this list of grievances to the school officials, the city officials, the senators and the newspapers and the President of the United States. Out into the world: look at me--I am no longer an invisible man.

And back again into themselves. Whoever the Freedom Schools touched they activated into confrontation, with themselves and with the world and back again. On one level, it was the white teacher saying to the Negro girl that nappy hair vs. "good hair" is not a valid distinction: that it is a white man's distinction, and that the queens in Africa--in Songhai, Mali, Ghana--in Ethiopia--had nappy short hair! On another level, it was the northern Negro student-teacher saying to the kids yearning Northward that he himself had gone to an almost completely (or completely) segregated school, and that his home was in a ghetto. On another, it was a senior, suspended from the split-session summer school for participating in the movement and taking Freedom School academic courses (fully parallel) instead, saying of Robert Frost's "The Road Not Taken" that the man took the road that needed him more: "because it was grassy/and wanted wear....and that has made all the difference." On another level, it was the white and Negro Freedom School teachers sitting with the adults in the evening classes talking about what kids want and what kids deserve, and hearing the adults express some of their concern for their kids in the forming of a parents' group to support the kids' action against the schools. On still another, it was the junior high school kids in the community coming over in the evening to sit with the adults who were learning their alphabets, one kid to one adult, and both, and the staffs, crying with awe for the beauty and strangeness and naturalness of it. And on all levels, it was the whites, the northerners, listening to the Mississippi Negroes, reading what they wrote, taking them seriously, and learning from them.

Visible results of the Freedom Summer include the kids' drawings on the walls of Freedom Schools and COFO offices all over the state, as well as kids' applications for scholarships (National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students) and even more applications for the Tougaloo Work-Study program, which commits them to staying to work in Mississippi. In addition, there is the real probability that the Negro teachers in the regular schools--the teachers who have to sign an oath not to participate in civil rights activities or try to vote--have, this first week of school, begun to experience for the first time in their lives the challenge from a student that is not adolescent testing or insolent acting out but serious demanding that in truth there is freedom and that he will have the truth!

Most significantly, the result of the summer's Freedom Schools is seen in the continuation of the Freedom Schools into the fall, winter, spring, summer plans of the Mississippi Project.

Some project/ , who had been in Mississippi since 1961 doing the slow sometimes depressing always dangerous serious tiring work of voter registration, first thought of the Freedom Schools as a frill, detrimental to the basic effort. At best, they were a front for the real activity. But Freedom Schools were not just, as the same project directors came to concede, a place where kids could be inducted into the Movement, a convenient sourde of canvassers. They were something else, and in realizing this the dubious project directors were themselves trnasformed by the Freedom Schools. They were, instead of anything superficial, and will go on to be, the experience--not the place--in which people, because we needed them, emerged as discussion leaders, as teachdrs, as organizers, as speakers, as friends, as people. I know that this is so because in leaving the Freedom School in Indianola, the county seat of Sunflower County where the Movement had been resistdd for three years, and where, when we came in, the people did not know how to cross arm over arm to sing "We Shall Overcome," I learned for the first time in my life that with kids you love to disconnect is to suffer. So the teachers were transformed, too.

The transformation of Mississippi is possible because the transformation of people has begun. And if it can happen in Mississippi, it can happen all over the South. The original hope of the Freedom School plan was that there would be about 1000 students in the state coming to the informal discussion groups and other sessions. It turned out that by the end of the summer the number was closer to 3000, and that the original age expectation of 16-17-18 year olds had to be revised to include pre-school children and all the way up to 70 year old people, all anxious to learn about how to be Free. The subjects ranged from the originally anticipated Negro History, Mississippi Now, and black-white relations to include typing, foreign languages, and other forms of tutoring. In fact, these aspects of the program were so successful that the continuation of the Freedom Schools into the regular academic year will involve a full-scale program of tutorials and independent study as well as exploration in greater intensity of the problems raised in the summer sessions, and longer range work with art, music, and drama.

To think of kids in Mississippi expressing emotion on paper with crayons and in abstract shapes rather than taking knives to each other; to think of their writing and performing plays about the Negro experience in America rather than just sitting in despairing lethargy within that experience; to think of their organizing and running all by themselves a Mississippi Student Union, whose program is not dances and fund-raising but direct action to alleviate serious grievances; to think, even, of their being willing to come to school <u>after school</u>, day after day, when their whole association with school had been at least uncomfortable and dull and at worst tragically crippling--to think of these things is to think that a total transformation of the young people in an underdeveloped country can take place, and to dare to dream that it can happen all over the South. There are programs now, as well as dreams, and materials, and results to learn from. And it may well be that the very staffs of the Freedom Schools in Louisiana and Georgia, etc., will be the kids who were just this past summer students in the Freedom Schools in Mississippi, and discovered themselves there.

Liz Fusco, Coordinator, COFO F.S.

THE SETTING UP OF A FREEDOM SCHOOL

I. An Idea
  A. curriculum
  B. plan for teaching method: academic or informal?
  C. estimation of scope in terms of time, staff, preparation, and library facilities

II. Materials--can be donated mostly: after original outlay of $200 estimate otherwise $ 40/mo.
  A. books, and lumber for shelves
    1. Langston Hughes' Pictorial History of the Negro in America
    2. Lerone Bennett's Before the Mayflower
    3. class sets of books by James Baldwin, Richard Wright, Ellison's Invisible Man, Hemingway stories and novels, Frost's poems, Twain's Huck Finn, etc. etc. etc.
    4. children's books
    5. some carefully chosen texts (donated) and novels, etc.
    6. dictionaries
    7. piture books--both art books and just fun books
  B. art supplies
  C. paper, pencils, pens, plywood writing boards, blackboards, thumbtacks, crayons, scissors, etc. Also toilet paper, soap, Ajax, etc., and a water cooler. A bulletin board, scotch tape, magic markers, extra of everything.
  D. magazines to cut pictures out of, and Ebony (they will donate subscriptions)

III. staff
  A. I recommend that whoever comes down to teach should be observed in practice teaching, and that care should be taken about his concept of black and white relationships (is he, if he is white, at all paternalistic? does he equate academic deficiency with stupidity? does he seem over-responsive out of guilt?), and his use of language that the people can understand (a very important aspect--no high-flown academic language, but also no talking down), and his manner of teaching, depending on your idea for a Freedom School: I think, personally, that lecturing is not consistent with the idea of the Mississippi Freedom Schools, but questioning is. Some people think learning is a matter of accumulating a body of knowledge. I don't, and the kind of teaching I like to see is not based on that concept of learning. That's why your idea of a Freedom School is where you must start.
  B. numbers: understaffing is not necessarily a deficiency. I found that the kids emerged as teachers because we needed them, and they did not when we didn't need them.
  C. who can teach? who cannot?

IV. the kids
  A. initial canvassing may be necessary, but our experience was that they were hungry for Freedom Schools and we even had to turn away the little kids for whom we had no program, because their random running and their noise was disturbing. You have to decide what the limitations are. Be careful not to let potential Student Union leaders think it is a little-kids' school, I should think.

WHO WHAT DROPPED WHEN

Jesse Harris was dropped soft
into a deep hole, only
not too deep because when Wade
dug (and I watched) Wade hit it
(the coffin of Jesse Harris' grave)
and that disturbed the joy -
of a good shiny possum only
not only that hitting of the coffin
Did that, but this jumping light
too, that slid out of that not too deep
not too open hole, disturbed that joy
I had with Wade. So the dogs ran
and we were just as fast. Now
who dropped Jesse in his hole
and who the possum on top of Jesse?
And who, oh who, dropped that light
around this place and all through
the trees after us? Well, he inclined
to believe it was Thomas Jefferson,
Who was well know to hate Harrises.
and whose grandson loved
to bury fat possums. But the light,
we never knew what dropped that around the place.

a Freedom School student
at Moss Point, Mississippi

Some POEMS from the FREEDOM SCHOOLS

I am Mississippi fed,
I am Mississippi bred,
Nothing but a poor, black boy.

I am a Mississippi slave,
I shall be buried in a Mississippi grave,
Nothing but a poor, dead boy.

Ida Ruth Griffin, age 12, Harmony Freedom School (summer)

A Negro Soldier

One day while I was visiting a certain City this is what I saw. A Negro Soldier with a broken arm who Was wounded in the war.

The wind was blowing from the North; there was a drizzle of Rain. He was looking from the Last place; his arm was in a sling.

The Negro soldier didn't go Home. He was looking to the east And to the west. His broken arm Was in a sling.

Lillie Mae Powell, Pilgrim's Rest Freedom School (summer)

(Why Did I myDon'ts)
why did i my don'ts
why did i my dids
what's my didn'ts purpose
is it to fulfill my dids

what isn'ts have i proclaimed
what ises have i pronounced
why can't i do my doings
my couldn'ts do renounce

my wouldn'ts are excuses
my couldn!ts couldn't be helped
my weren'ts were all willful
my words of little help

the haven'ts were just there
my didn'ts did believe
that all my won'ts are daring
my wills to receive

Sandra Harris, Blair St. (Jackson) Freedom School (summer)

Midway

I've come this far to freedom
And I won't turn back.
I'm changing to the highway
From my old dirt track.
I'm coming and I'm going
And I'm stretching and I'm growing
And I'll reap what I've been sowing
Or my skin's not black;
I've prayed and slaved and waited
And I've sung my song.
You've slashed me and you've treed me
And you've everything but freed me,
But in time you'll know you need me.
And it won't be long.
I've seen daylight breaking high above the bough,
I've found my destination and I've made my vow:
So whether you abhor me or deride me or ignore me,
Mighty mountains loom before me,
And I won't stop now.

Naomi Long Nadgett, Greenwood F.S. (s)

Proposal for a FREEDOM EDUCATION PROGRAM

I. Need and Purpose

It has been the experience of nearly five years of civil rights work in the Deep South that the movement must grapple with a depressed community--depressed economically, socially, politically and spiritually. Nonviolent direct action and limited political action (voter registration) have begun the work of lifting the depression, but civil rights work must expand its scope to meet the challenge effectively. We cannot turn our backs to the community's starvation, ignorance, living conditions, etc. and promise them the vote when we know that the vote is only a partial solution to the community's problems. It is true that we cannot achieve our political ends of the Negroes in the South are not registered, but even if we are registered, we cannot achieve our ends if we are not politically active and knowledgeable. In some areas of the South where political education has been neglected, the movement now faces the problem of Negroes who are registered voters, but who sell their votes to dishonest and conservative politicians. In order th at both the total goal of a better world and the limited political goals which we have set should succeed, we need an educational program.

This paper proposes that in addition to the planned intensification of political and protest action, the Southern staff inaugurate a program of comprehensive education. A suggested outline for its scope and development is presented below. The purpose, like that of the political program, is twofold: We must organize crash programs which will operate alongside existing programs, where they are inadequate. Secondly, however, we must think of our programs ultimately as supplementing, not replacing, the regular social institutions, and therefore, an integral part of the proposal is that we must work for the improvement and integration of the existing social institutions. The Mississippi movement has dealt with these programs experimentally during the summer of 1964, and this proposal will draw its examples and generalizations from that experience.

II. Outline of the Program

As here envisioned, the educational program would be built around a new community institution, a community center. In Mississippi we have found no existing organizations or institutions which could be adapted to the needs of our educational program. (However, in other places, it might be a better plan to work through a local organization--possibly a voter's league or a civic club). The community center would house a library and sufficient space and equipment for a wide range of educational and recreational activities. The staff would have to include at least one or two full-time workers, usually sent in from outside the community, with special educational and vocational training. This training does not necessarily involve degrees--in Mississippi, these needs were often met by students from Northern colleges--but the college students who become really effective community center directors are exceptional. Besides the full-time staff, the center must have strong and dedicated local support. One of the most important responsibilities of the full-time staff is to discover, enlist and educate suitable local leadership.

The various programs which the community center would present are described as follows, remembering that each program has a dual function--1) to fill the gap where regular programs fail, and 2) to stimulate the improvement of regular public institutions.

A. Freedom Schools

The Freedom Schools, aimed at school-age children, would have two basic functions: first, they would offer remedial academic work to improve the verbal and mathematical

abilities of the typical student. They would try, also, to expose the student to academic and cultural influences lacking in the Southern Negro homes and schools, and give a taste of the subjects which they do not get in the regular schhols. Illustrating this need, French and typing were by far the most popular subjects in the Mississippi Freedom Schools. Secondly, the Freedom Schools would differ from the regular schools in the presentation of material. The Freedom Schools would make an effort to deal with subjects too "controversial" for the regular schools. The racial controversy is the most obvious area of discussion in this category, but there are other taboos which the regular schools avoid, such as an academic investigation of the theory of evolution. In a "free" atmosphere of discussion, the Freedom Schools would study such things as Negro history, American history, the civil rights movement, and the concept of citizenship in a democracy. Current events would be discussed honestly and on a mature level. Freedom School teachers would find other, individual, ways to supplement the students' school needs.

The Freedom Schools would also study the Southern power structure, including its educational institutions (What is the purpose of Negro schools in a segregated, feudal society? How far are they supposed to go in "educating" a person, and what is this education intended to produce?) The schools would be a logical place for students to talk about what kind of schools the state should provide for all its citizens, and to plan for action which could accomplish this. In Mississippi's summer Freedom Schools, the students offered elaborate plans for pressuring the schools to offer enlarged, updated curriculum, to upgrade the instruction, and ultimately to abolish segregation in the school system. The upshot of this discussion was a projected statewide school boycott, scheduled for some time this year, and symbolic attempts to integrate the white schools in September. The Freedom Schools held a statewide convention for the purpose of writing a platform for a new Mississippi. This platform is probably the truest measure of the Freedom Schools' success. It illustrated the point that the Freedom Schools cannot divorce themselves from the public schools which the students must attend for the major part of their education.

B. Preschool Education

This program would try to deal with children who are potentially poor students before they fall behind in school. The preschool program would be essentially a day nursery. It would provide day care for the children of working mothers--offering supervised rest and play, but also offering basic education to prepare them for school. The areas of study would be reading readiness, beginning writing and vocabulary development. The school would also introduce them to cultural influences beyond the immediate environment. Many children never have the opportunity to paint, to model in clay, or to play musical instruments until they enter school, and even then it is only the better schools which offer this. The program would also include participation in the school lunch program and the school milk program if this could be worked out with the government, and if we could afford it.

Ideally this would be a pilot program which the school system would adopt, to bridge the gap between the privileged and the deprived children. And it would provide a focus for parents and community leaders to organize and demand that their children be offered these educational advantages.

C. Adult Education

Throughout the South, the state has failed to offer even cursory education to Negroes in years past. These people are adults now, and subject to the demands of an industrialized society. The state must be forced to provide basic literacy, more advanced reading instruction, and vocational education to the people it hasin the past deprived. This can be done only through a comprehensive and free public

program, but this kind of program will not be offered until there is organized pressure for it and the example of a pilot program which dramatizes the need and shows the possible format for a more comprehensive program.

Evening classes should be offered to adults in the areas of literacy, duties of citizenship, vocational training, and whatever other subjects the people express a desire for. Because they are adults, the people can formulate their needs better than children can, but because they are adults, their habits are more set and they are harder to reach. So far, in the Mississippi project, we have not achieved any real breakthrough in adult education, but we are continuing to experiment with new ideas and materials, and increased efforts to involve the adult students in the planning of the program. The general areas where we are developing programs are citizenship, health education, federal programs and literacy. Vocational training is beyond our reach just now, but we are doing research on how government training programs can be brought to the Deep South.

D. Social Services

The centers must go beyond theconcept of strictly academic education and try to offer to the Negro people some services which they do not now have, and which they must have if they are to lift themselves out of the economic, social and political bottom. There must be provision for wholesome recreation for Negro youth, to give them a real alternative to bars and street violence. Some community institution must make a first step to deal with housing conditions, with sewage and sanitation in the poor part of town. All of the social blight which characterizes the "colored section" of any Southern town must be removed by united community action, and the community centers can provide the spark for this organization. Other programs which fall into this classification would be the public health program, the organization of farmers' unions, and the already-existing welfare and relief program (food and clothing distribution). As with preschool and adult education, the community centers must encourage, through example and pressure, the development of really adequate public social services.

E. Political Education

This is handled separately in our program, because of its importance in the Southern civil rights movement, but there should be no separation in thinking. Political education cannot be separated from other phases of the educational program. Voter registration and voter education are now and will be for some time to come the core of the South's civil rights program, and no phase of the program should fail to relate the social needs of the people to the possibilities of aggressive political action.

III. Outline of Requirements

Several things are needed to implement this program. Most basically is a center itself. In Mississippi we have found that the typical community has no building suitable for a community center available. A building must be large enough to accommodate the library and various educational and recreational activities, add by and large only churches and lodge halls meet the requirements. This means that we must build our centers, symbolic of building a New South when the old South does not meet our needs. As a rough estimate, we have found that a simple concrete-block, one-story building can be built, with electricity and running water, but without luxuries such as air conditioning and tile floors, for around $10-12,000 (local estimates vary), excluding land and labor costs. A frame building is roughly the same. The next need is for staff, and that too, cannot usually be provided by the local community. A trained outsider is needed to organize and oversee the program. However, local leadership is emerging in the communities which have

had centers for less than three months, and the need for trained outside staff may be temporary. The third major need of the centers is for equipment and operational expenses. The local picture is more hopeful here. We have found that the local communities can help significantly with day-to-day expenses. The kind of serviees so far provided have been volunteer labor to remodel old buildings, free sandwiches for the children, improvised play equipment, donated school supplies, and especially volunteer supervisory help with the children and the library. Regular expenses such as the light bills can usually be absorbed by the voter registration project. Another resource which has proved to be significantly helpful is donations from outside sources. The books for our libraries have come almost entirely from the gifts of people all across the country. Similarly, the food and clothing for the welfare program has been donated. Some progress has been made with the idea of an outside institution--a church group, a labor union, or a Northern civil rights committee, etc.--"adopting" a center, and shouldering its major expenses. This is still in the pilot stage, however; only three centers have been adopted, and it remains to be seen how constant and adequate the support will be. Another resource which has not been used sufficiently is that of local college students. These students can be used year-round in college communities, and in their home towns when they are on vacation.

As a final argument, we can, in this project, discover for ourselves and show the world what kind of society we envision. The center can be an example of our goal in microcosm. The concept of an integrated group of workers applying their brains and bodies to the solution of social problems is needed in America now, to show the average American an alternative to racism, materialism and cynicism.

S O U T H E R N R E G I O N A L P R O J E C T R E P O R T

To: National Action Council
From: Eric Morton

Re: A System of Acquisition and Distribution of Supplies

The Mississippi Project represents a significant change in the direction of the civil rights movement. Instead of sponsoring sporadic actions designed to publicize grievances, it developed a constructive and positive program with which to confront the established power structure. It is an independent movement that covers a wide range of activities designed to meet the needs of the local people in every community.

This movement came about at a propitious time. The real problems that confront the Negroes in the South and North are the problems arising from automation and cybernation, unemployment, lack of education, lack of community organization on a grass roots level, lack of local, independent political machinery and leadership, poverty, and the international cold-war and nuclear arms race. It is time that the civil rights movement found a way to address itself to these real problems in order to solve the problem of discrimination.

The Mississippi movement is not so much a civil rights drive as it is a concerted effort to provide the people of Mississippi with what the state has denied them. The Mississippi Project is a wide, creative program of social, political and educational activities and concerns, not the least of which is its program of aid through distribution of food, clothing and other supplies to those communities and individuals who have suffered retaliatory measures because of their participation in the civil rights movement. The fact that there is a program like this and that it is able to aid those in need, gives the local people the incentive and courage to continue their opposition. People are more willing to work with and suffer for a cause which will follow-up in the wake of the activities it encourages rather than one which agitates and then walks out of the situation. Furthermore, the acquisition and distribution of supplies to those in need has provided another way for the Mississippi Project to involve directly Northern communities with the actual problems of Mississippi communities. The promise of such supplies in case of need has proven to be an encouraging factor to people when presented with a project plan for a strke or boycott or other plan for whibh they may have to sacrifice.

This system of acquisition and distribution of supplies is the backbone of the alternative social and political machine being developed here in Mississippi. For this parallel power structure that is opposing the established power structure is capable of sustaining itself independently and over a long period of time. Daily, new people are enlisted because they feel confident that the movement is here to stay, and that it is truly an independent alternative.

This would be true of any similar movement that would be conducted elsewhere. This fact of self-sufficiency is fundamental to the type of independent grassroots movement being conducted in Mississippi. The method by which we obtain our supplies isn't compromising in any way, since we go directly to the general public and involve <u>them</u> in <u>our</u> purposes.

The idea of establishing a Southern Regional Office of CORE has been proposed. Hopefully, this office would be developed to such an extent that it could service and coordinate a program in the whole Southern region patterned after the

Mississippi Project. If this is to be done, some thought should be given now to the establishment of a system of acquisition and distribution of supplies, food and clothing.

This report is written with the assumption that the Southern Regional Office would begin in Louisiana and eventually be projected into Alabama and Georgia, until it finally includes all nine Southern states. However, any state could be the initial state, and from whatever place it started it could be extended to any other state. This report will deal primarily with the handling of food and clothing, but the same plan could be applied to the handling of any type of materials.

ACQUISITIONS

One would begin by initiating drives in all major cities of the North to obtain food and clothing and other needed supplies, utilizing established CORE chapters, civil rights groups, Task Force groups, existing organizations and labor unions, and by initiating new supportive groups for this purpose.

It is essential that there be one central point from which all requests are sent out and to which all supplies would be delivered. There would be a coordinator who would act as the agent between the Northern supporters and the various statewide project areas that are supplied by these supporters. I say it is essential because this would eliminate duplication of efforts by projects which would be thrown into competition with one another if every project were to have its own coordinator and solicitor. Furthermore, by centralizing, shipping costs and rental of storage space would be lessened, as would inefficiency and waste. Plus, this type of systemization would instill confidence in the minds of supporters. The control office would be located in the state where the program is initiated, in a city large enough to accommodate it, i.e., adequate storage space, transportation facilities, etc. The coordinator would be apprised of the needs of all the community projects in that state, and would know what to send to them, what to solicit, what types of contributions to discourage in order to prevent the overstocking of unnecessary items.

INSTALLATIONS

The central warehouse should be large enough to accommodate arriving shipments, space for sorting and packaging, and office space. Every project would need space for similar accommodations, but on a much smaller scale.

TRANSPORTATION

One item that would be urgently required for the smooth operation of this whole system of supplies is a truck for intra-state transporting. The problem of transportation of supplies from the North would have to be handled by the supporting groups. The Teamsters and many trucking companies have proven to be very helpful. The movement in Mississippi has proven how essential a truck is; even a VW bus or a half-ton truck would be adequate for most purposes.

DISTRIBUTION

Once the supplies are received at the main warehouse they would be sorted, catalogued, and shipped where they are needed in the state. Thank-you letters would be sent from this point. In the case of food and clothing, the items would be boxed and labeled with a seal already prepared for this purpose. The seal would

bear the symbol of the organization, with a political slogan (e.g., "One Man-One Vote"), the name of the organization, and the name and address of the recipient. Applications would have been prepared in advance for the people to fill-in with the information required for receiving aid, e.g., their needs, their economic status, the extent of their participation in the civil rights movement. The processing of applications and the addressing of the boxes can be handled by the main office or by the local community project. One good reason for this much administration is that it helps ensure that the donated items will be utilized to the fullest extent possible. The experience in Mississippi has shown that there can be a great deal of waste, confusion and graft involved in the processing of these kinds of items, which tends to discourage Northern supporters and breeds bad feeling locally.

Becaus e of the close working relationship between project workers and their local community, the workers are usually aware of who needs aid and specifically what they need. Because of the fact that this is a grass-roots type of organization designed to build indigenous leadership and organization, which will belong to the local people, the "welfarism" stigma is not attached to this kind of aid.

Each package will be filled according to the specifications of the person applying for the aid as specified in the economic status form. The value of the propaganda effect of the seal on the package and the individual packaging is immeasurable.

EXPANSION

Eventually, it is hoped that this program would be extended into all the Southern states. As it expands into another state, that state would be set up similarly to the initial state. The initial coordinator would still do all of the soliciting. When the timing is right, he would inform certain Northern supporters that they are to send all their future donations to the newly organized state. In effect, they would be "adopting" this particular state. The same plan would be followed for future expansion until all nine states have been adopted by participating supporters.

In reading this report, it may seem that some kind of "outside" permanent support is envisioned that would have to be continued for a long period of time. This is not the case: the plan is meant only to be a means by which a state-wide movement can be begun within a short period of time. The local leadership and organization can be built up to the point where the local people can take over the machinery of this operation and advance and finance it themselves. In other words, the original type of organization would wither away, leaving a political structure within which the local people can function effectively.

Because the Mississippi Project has brought so many heterogeneous people together who worked on its programs and purposes, and then returned home to their own state, many lines of communication and personal contacts in government, business, the academic world, and so on, have been developed. A great many people and organizations, who were otherwise uncommitted to the civil rights movement, now find themselves involved and, in many cases, fully committed. The response shown to the Mississippi Project is indicative of how many people will commit themselves to a purposeful project of this nature, especially when it is something with which they can identify, either by personal involvement or the indirect involvement of a neighbor or relative who participated. This widespread participation was made possible only by the wide range and scope of the Mississippi Project. The success of the MIssissippi Project demands that it be extended to other areas where this sort of work is needed.

file Miss. Project

SOUTHERN REGIONAL PROJECT REPORT

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DISTRIBUTION

Once the supplies are received at the main warehouse they would be sorted, catalogued, and shipped where they are needed in the state. Thank-you letters would be sent from this point. In the case of food and clothing, the items would be boxed and labeled with a seal already prepared for this purpose. The seal would

bear the symbol of the organization, with a political slogan (e.g., "One Man-One Vote"), the name of the organization, and the name and address of the recipient. Applications would have been prepared in advance for the people to fill-in with the information required for receiving aid, e.g., their needs, their economic status, the extent of their participation in the civil rights movement. The processing of applications and the addressing of the boxes can be handled by the main office or by the local community project. One good reason for this much administration is that it helps ensure that the donated items will be utilized to the fullest extent possible. The experience in Mississippi has shown that there can be a great deal of waste, confusion and graft involved in the processing of these kinds of items, which tends to discourage Northern supporters and breeds bad feeling locally.

Becaus e of the close working relationship between project workers and their local community, the workers are usually aware of who needs aid and specifically what they need. Because of the fact that this is a grass-roots type of organization designed to build indigenous leadership and organization, which will belong to hhe local people, the "welfarism" stigma is not attached to this kind of aid.

Each package will be filled according to the specifications of the person applying for the aid as specified in the economic status form. The value of the propaganda effect of the seal on the package and the individual packaging is immeasurable.

EXPANSION

Eventually, it is hoped that this program would be extended into all the Southern states. As it expands into another state, that state would be set up similarly to the initial state. The initial coordinator would still do all of the soliciting. When the timing is right, he would inform certain Northern supporters that they are to send all their future donations to the newly organized state. In effect, they would be "adopting" this particular state. The same plan would be followed for future expansion until all nine states have been adopted by participating supporters.

In reading this report, it may seem that some kind of "outside" permanent support is envisioned that would have to be continued for a long period of time. This is not the case: the plan is meant only to be a means by which a state-wide movement can be begun within a short period of time. The local leadership and organization can be built up to the point where the local people can take over the machinery of this operation and advance and finance it themselves. In other words, the original type of organization would wither away, leaving a political structure within which the local people can function effectively.

Because the Mississippi Project has brought so many heterogeneous people together who worked on its programs and purposes, and then returned home to their own state, many lines of communication and personal contacts in government, business, the academic world, and so on, have been developed. A great many people and organizations, who were otherwise uncommitted to the civil rights movement, now find themselves involved and, in many cases, fully committed. The response shown to the Mississippi Project is indicative of how many people will commit themselves to a purposeful project of this nature, especially when it is something with which they can identify, either by personal involvement or the indirect involvement of a neighbor or relative who participated. This widespread participation was made possible only by the wide range and scope of the Mississippi Project. The success of the MIssissippi Project demands that it be extended to other areas where this sort of work is needed.

What does Ronnie & Louisiana staff think?
Is this imposed from on high?
Southern Regional

TO: NATIONAL OFFICE OF CORE

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

CORE SCHOLARSHIP EDUCATION DEFENSE FUND

CORE STAFF

FROM: CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

RE: LOUISIANA COLLEGE CAMPUS PROJECT

$500 available for this project

INTRODUCTION

WHY SOUTHERN STUDENTS?

Thus far in the civil rights movement, the recruitment of volunteer workers from Southern campuses has been painfully neglected--but we are certain that there is great potential in this area. These students are the future leaders of the country. Whether they are to be traditional representatives of the Negro middle class or leaders of a new and better society depends heavily on the movement today.

The young Negro people of the South are constantly migrating to the North in search of better opportunities, only to end up in a slum, frequently unemployed, to live and die in a more strictly bounded ghetto than they knew in the South.

Why do they leave and go North? The college graduates leave in search of better economic opportunities and attept to escape the horrors that have plagued them to the extent that the North and West, with their token social freedom, seem like new worlds. The vast limitations in employment and housing opportunities, even for Negroes with college degrees, simply cannot be seen from behind the cotton curtain. Most women become nurses or secretaries--or teachers earning less than $4000 a year. If they become teachers, they are placed in a segregated school system to teach in a segregated classroom with inadequate equipment and poorly prepared students. Soon, even those who had the initiative to come North find themselves caught in the soporific of complacency. Dulled first by social acceptance in public accomodations, the spirit of striving must be further suppressed because their jobs depend on how well they behave. perform

Negro men who seek skilled or professional jobs have very little chance, if any, to find decent employment in the South. Negro engineers, social workers, scientists, pharmacists, actors, musicians, construction workers, plumbers, etc., have little

chance of acquiring good positions in their trades. Many Negro people feel that by "escaping to the North" they can get away from this dilemma, but the horrible truth is that these problems exist throughout the country. This they must learn and this the movement must teach before the South is drained of its potential black leadership.

To escape the total dilemma, the Negro people of the South and the country must organize politically and economically in order to build a strong base from which they can cause enough change to guarantee equal opportunities everywhere. We are convinced that the incentive for that orgranization will come from the South and that, at this point, the South is more disposed to such organization. We think that the Mississippi Project has proved that.

The students who will participate in these conferences have a great stock in the success or failure of the movement. As men and women who will soon be the adult citizens of Louisiana (if they remain), they will live, work and raise their families in dozens of communities all over the state. No matter how much a civil rights staff does in a community, success ultimately rests with the people within it.

Through college conferences we hope to reach the Negro students and educate him about the goals and purposes of the movement. We hope to provide the initial incentive for him to become interested enough to take part in present programs and, through participation, for him to become a sound community leader.

PROSPECTUS

The following is a prospectus for a series of conferences to be held for Louisiana college students. We propose to concentrate our efforts on the following campuses: Dillard and Xavier Universities in New Orleans, Southern University in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, and Grambling College in Grambling. We also hope to involve students from some of the white colleges and universities in the state. We propose holding two conferences on each of the campuses during February and March. We also plan to have a statewide conference in late April for all the colleges in Louisiana.

— who does he or she know?

AGENDA FOR CONFERENCES:

I. Brief history of the movement.

The conference will begin with a brief history of the movement, beginning with the sit-ins in 1960. The discussion leader should explain how the movement has influenced social, economic and political change in the country so far and lead a discussion on why more significant gains have not been made.

pretty late but perhaps ok for college kids

II. Involvement of college students in the movement.

This session should be a largely non-directed discussion by the students on their ideas and feelings about the movement and their potential involvement. The discussion will likely indicate reasons why college students are reluctant to become involved in the movement. They should be presented with the question: "What happens to college students after they graduate?"

III. Problems confronting the Negro community.

The students should be allowed to discuss openly and freely the problems they feel are pressing in their local communities. The session leader should illustrate for the students how their problems relate to the problems of other communities and the country. There should be an attempt to have them deal

with economic, employment, political and social problems at whatever level they are able to discuss these problems.

IV. An introduction to CORE's programs to combat some of the problems.

A. Education: There will be an introduction to the freedom school program and community center project. These programs should be written and distributed to the students beforehand. They should be encouraged to make suggestions on how they feel these programs can work in their communities. - Problems

B. Political: A discussion on voter registration and its importance. The students should discuss how they can implement such a program in their communities. There will be an explanation of the Louisiana political structure and of voting requirements. There should also be a discussion on the Freedom Democratic Party by someone from Mississippi. Is FDP appropriate to Louisiana?

C. Federal Programs: There will be a presentation on and a discussion of the ASCS committees and the parish elections which will be held in Louisiana in August. There will be an explanation of the Anti-Poverty Act, the programs it includes, and how the civil rights movement can best implement them in Louisiana.

PROCEDURE: who? why not 1 & F.S. as available?

There will be two campus travelers, whose jobs will be to contact students and instructors on the campuses and build up interest in the conferences. They are to acquire facilities, resource people and materials for the conferences. They will also hold training sessions on the campuses with smaller groups of students between conferences to keep students interested.

has anyone expressed interest ?

We hope to involve college professors in these conferences as resource people. For instance, we will try to get someone from one of the law departments or poly sci to discuss the political structure of Louisiana and the Civil Rights Act. We will try to get someone from the sociology department of one of the colleges to speak on the "problems and sociology of the Negro community". We also hope to involve them in helping set up the various conferences.

The first conferences, in most cases, will be run by staff and resource people. We hope to get the college students to plan and run the second conferences themselves, with a minimum of help from staff.

The conferences will be broken down into small workshops to increase individual participation. The students will rotate among sessions until they have covered most, if not all, of them.

Before and during each conference, material on each item for discussion will be distributed to the students.

The students will be encouraged to join projects where they exist in their school areas and to initiate projects where there are none.

does not include staff salary

BUDGET

CAMPUS TRAVELERS:

Weekly budget--

Traveling expenses. The campus travelers will travel by bus. The longest distance between the colleges is approximately 350 miles; there are three in New Orleans, one in Baton Rouge, 30 miles from New Orleans, and one in Grambling, which is 270 miles from Baton Rouge.

	each	2 persons
Round trip (Greyhound) N.O. to B.R.	$ 3.75	$ 7.50
Round trip (Trailways) B.R. to Ruston	11.00	22.00
Local transportation - B.R.	2.50	5.00
Ruston	2.00	4.00
N.O. (3days, @ 50¢)	1.50	3.00
Food. Jerome - 3 days a week; Mary - cf housing		10.00
Housing. Jerome - 3 days a week;		13.50
Mary - food and housing excess over $25, est.		30.00
weekly total: food, housing, transportation		$95.00

Smith?

They will be working college campuses for approximately 15 weeks - January 11-April 21. total for 15 weeks: $1425.00

CAMPUS CONFERENCES FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH:

Materials for conference.

Mimeo paper - $3.40 per 1000 sheets - 50,000 sheets:	$170.00
Films (rental) what films want	30.00
Projectors (rental) - $10 per month - 3 months: why rent	30.00
Stamps - 500 at 5¢ each:	25.00

union halls?
masons?

Off-campus conferences.

In New Orleans we will probably be able to use campus facilities for the conferences, but for state institutions, like Grambling and Southern, we will have to hold the conferences off campus, which will involve expenses for food, transportation and rental for a building. The building will have to be a hall or auditorium because the conferences will be on Saturday and Sunday (due to class schedules), robbing us of the opportunity to use churches. Nearest such facilities for Grambling and Southern are at least 10 miles away.

Rental for building - $25 per conference - 4 conferences: $ 100.00

Transportation - ~~(to bus students to and from building) - bus rental~~ is $20 per trip - each conference will involve 4 trips (2 Saturday and 2 Sunday), making it $80 per conference - for 4 conferences: 320.00

$40 - 5 days seems high

Other expenses.

Food - 3 meals (cold cuts, one hot meal Sunday) -

$1 per student - 100 students per conference - 10 conferences: 1000.00

Travel of resource people (FDP, college professors, staff, lawyers) -

10 conferences - $50 per conference: 500.00

total conference expense: $2175.00

STATEWIDE CONFERENCE FOR LATTER PART OF APRIL:

This conference will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, because there are no more available resources with such economical advantages, since three of the five colleges are in New Orleans. We hope to have at least 100 students from each of the colleges in New Orleans, and 100 from the Grambling and Southern (Baton Rouge) cam-

puses combined; this would put attendance at 400 students. This means we will have to provide housing and transportation for 100 students, and food for 400.

Food - we will serve at least three meals and hope to be able to use dining room facilities at one of the local colleges.

75¢ per student per meal:	$900.00
Housing - $3 per student for 100 students:	300.00
Transportation - charter or rent two buses, one for Grambling and one for Southern - $100 per bus:	200.00
Travel for resource persons:	250.00
total for statewide conference:	$1650.00

TOTAL EXPENSES FOR COLLEGE CAMPUS PROJECT:

Campus Travelers.....	$1,425.00
Campus Conferences.....	2,175.00
Statewide Conference.....	1,650.00
total.....	$5,250.00

SOUTHERN OFFICE

Relation of Southern Program to National Program

Area, Personnel, Program (General, Projects, Chapters), Recruitment and Training, Legal Program, Budget, Public Relation and Fund-Raising

Area

Alabama, Arkansas, Washington, D.C., Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

25 active chapters 6 to be affiliated. 8 projects in Miss., 1 project (4 counties) in Fla.

Personnel

Isaac Reynolds, Bruce Baines, Tom Valentine (T F) - Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Jerome Smith (tentative), Dick Jewett, 30 T F workers - Mississippi.

Ronnie Moore, Spiver Gordon, 17 T F workers, (13 or more to be added) - Louisiana.

B. Elton Cox (temporary), 6 T F workers, (7-8 to be added) - Florida.

Frank Robinson, Emerson Brown (T F), (to be expanded) - South Carolina.

-- T F workers (to be expanded) - North Carolina.

Program

The heart of the southern program is our conviction that political strength is the key to equal opportunity. Therefore much time and personnel will be given to citizenship education workshops, political organization from precinct to state (s), supporting "Freedom candidates" in elections and seeking legal redress for racial discrimination in voters registration and for the absence of legislative representation.

Community centers provide a potential answer to the needs for adult literacy training, ;ibrary facilities, teen-age recreation, the political forum, vocational training and other programmatic items shaped to community needs.

Freedom schools introduce high-school age persons to studies in practical citizenship, Negro history, basic communication and mathematics, and other subjects for which there appears to be a desire.

"Federal programs" is an effort to utilize presently operating federal agencies whose programs are applicable to various problems in the Negro community, both rural and urban.

Welfare distribution offers support in food and clothing which will be collected from northern communities. Those who have suffered loss of

of employment or some other basic threat to security are considered as having first priority to such aid, but itis to be made available to all in need, as far as the supply will allow.

The college program is an effort to involve southern Negro students particularly, but will reach as far as resources allow. It will emphasize students--and faculty--involvement in academic aspects of the program, stressing research in areas such as agriculture, sociology, political science and law.

There is constant emphazis in staff discussion, on the necessity for broad, deep community involvement and for development of local leadership. The CORE southern program presently uses two methods for developing community organization: the project and the CORE chapter. In Mississippi, the project was the natural outgrowth of a state program administered by SNCC and CORE under the aegis of COFO. CORE project is a group effort whose nucleus is usually a small group of our staff people. They enter the community as residents, practically speaking, and attempt to build contacts that will lead to community involvement in a program such as outlined above. In Louisiana and Florida, CORE chapters sometimes serve the same nuclear purpose, sometimes operate jointly with a CORE Task Force.

Staff Training

The retention of some summer volunteers as permanent staff members, plus the expected addition of new people, accentuate the need for staff training in CORE principles and practice. The next southern staff meeting will be given in large part to orientation on CORE. This will take place during the first week in November. Subsequent staff meetings will continue to pursue this course.

Legal Assistance

The legal structure for the southern program is outlined in a separate attachment.

Budget

The budget for the program is also outlined separately.

Public Relation and Fund-raising

Events in the south, and CORE's involvement in them, will continue to provide CORE's most fecund source of funds. A comparison of the proposed budget--including that for legal services--with the expected financial return from CORE's current appeal for funds, poses the question of how CORE can achieve still more public participation in our fund-raising. A suggestion from the southern staff may be capsulized thus: knowledge begets commitment. That is, we can fairly well saturate the public with first-hand knowledge of our goals, present resources, needs and problems through several available publicity agents. Among these are summer volunteers returned home, touring T F workers and local volunteers, brochures describing the various program items, a newsletter from the southern office itself and an intensified press release program directly from the south. In addition, we hope to lean heavily on SEDF to draw new financial support for "non-controversial items in our program. Finally, we strongly urge chapters to undertake a share in the "Adopt-A-Rights-Worker program.

We recognize that it is quite different to propose a budget--or approve a budget--than to raise the funds to fulfill it. With this in mind the southern office will maintain close communication with Marv Rich on how the southern staff can help activate this program, by assistance in either fund-raising or budget-cutting.

The new focus of the program will be Louisiana. Within the period covered we intend to introduce, or step up, activity in Florida, North and South Carolina. Inclusion of Oklahoma or Texas depends on analytical reports yet to be received from staff in those states.

What we expect to achieve is, I think, indicated in the discussion of program. Our next job is to formulate a summer program, and that for the year following. We hope to have same ready for presentation to this body at an early date.

CORE SOUTHERN LEGAL PROGRAM

October through May

Louisiana - Use local lawyers, CDE co-ordinators. Need $20,000 for retainers for these lawyers, inclusing CDE. Will cover existing projects and Alexandria, Shreveport, New Orleans, Plaquemines Parish. Includes also travel and out-of-pocket. Does not include bail, court costs, expenses of appeal. Briefs will be written by volunteers. SEDF will (hopefully) cover appeal expenses. SEDF will be asked to set up $100,000 bail fund. $20,000

Miss. - Hire one full-time lawyer for Jackson office for CORE and COFO, to be locally sponsored until eligible for bar exam. Estimate salary and expense (office, travel, clerical help) $12,000. Plus one troubleshooter working part-time in this state. Plus volunteers for emergency and briefs. $19,000 (Lawyers available)

Florida - Hire one full-time lawyer for Tallahassee office, plus one troubleshooter (office above), plus volunteers for emergency and briefs.

Ala. & Ga. - Will be serviced by troubleshooter at present. If need arises for further service, certain local lawyers are available in Montgomery, B'ham, Atlanta and Albany. $5,000

Texas - Local lawyers in Dallas, San Antonio. (Needs follow-up) $5,000

Okla. - Will follow up Karpatkin's local contacts in Tulsa and Oklahoma City to cement working agreement.

Ark. - James Youngdahl, Wiley Branton. $2,000

Tenn. - Hooks in Memphis, another in Knoxville (needs follow-up in Nashville) $2,000

Virginia - Tucker in Alexandria.

N. Carolina - Floyd McKissick (include retainer $3,000) plus associates. $5,000

S. Carolina - Presently open. $3,000

Total estimated cost $82,000

In all cases it is expected that services of volunteers will be utilized in preparing briefs and filling in in emergency cases.

Budget (by state) for CORE Southern Program

October 1 to May 31 exclusive

(This budget is computed on a monthly basis)

Office operation		No. personnel	Stipend personnel	No. cars	lease	upkeep	Misc. expense	Current total	Projected total
				Florida					
Quincy	205.00	8 T F	800.00	3	375.00	450.00	75.00	2305.00	
		1 F S	400.00						
Jackson-ville	205.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		855.00
Gaines-ville	205.00	2 T F	200.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		1155.00
		1 F S	400.00						
		13 T F						2305.00	2010.00
		2 F S							4315.00
				Louisiana					
Baton Rouge	260.00	9 T F	900.00	2	250.00	450.00	75.00	2335.00	
		1 F S	400.00	1	------				
Monroe	210.00	8 T F	800.00	2	250.00	450.00	75.00	2185.00	
		1 F S	400.00						
Shreve-port	210.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		860.00
Alex-andria	210.00	3 T F	300.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		860.00
		23 T F						4520.00	1720.00
				Mississippi					
Meridian	210.00	11T F	1100.00	2	250.00	300.00	75.00		1935.00
Philadelphia	210.00	4 T F	400.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		960.00
Canton	210.00	10 T F	1000.00	2	250.00	300.00	75.00		1835.00
Jackson	400.00	5 T F	500.00	1	125.00	150.00	75.00		2050.00
		2 F S	800.00					6225.00	6780.00
		30 T F							
		2 F S							
				3 State Total (monthly)				13,050	17,335.00
				" " Oct.-May				up to 138,680.00	
				Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas					
			Stipend	Travel & Subsist.					
2 roving		F S	800.00	300.00				1100.00	
1 "		T F	100.00	150.00				250.00	
				South Carolina					
		1 F S	400.00)	150.00				650.00	
		1 T F	100.00)						

This budget omits mention of North Carolina, although it is our plan to investigate possibilities of early action in both North and South Carolina. Neither appears to involve appreciable additions of staff. However, it does include addition of five T F and 2 F S in Florida, and 6 T F in Louisiana. It is noteworthy that of the estimated expense of $17,335 monthly, $9000 (52%) goes for salary and subsistence.

PROPOSAL FOR A FREEDOM EDUCATION PROGRAM

I. Need and Purpose

It has been the experience of nearly six years of civil rights work in the Deep South that the movement must grapple with a depressed community--depressed economically, socially, politically and spiritually. Nonviolent direct action and limited political action (voter registration) have begun the work of lifting the depression, but civil rights work must expand its scope to meet the challenge effectively. We cannot turn our backs to the community's starvation, ignorance, poor living conditions, and fear, and promise them the vote when we know that the vote is only a partial solution to the community's problems. It is true that we cannot achieve our political ends if the Negroes in the South are not registered, but even if we are registered, we cannot achieve our ends if we are not politically active and knowledgeable. In some areas of the South where political education has been neglected, the movement now faces the problem of Negroes who are registered voters, but who sell their votes to dishonest and conservative politicians. In order that both the total goal of a better world and the limited political goals which we have set should succeed, we need an educational program.

This paper proposes that in addition to the planned intensification of political and protest action, the Southern staff inaugurate a program of comprehensive education. A suggested outline for its scope and development is presented below.

The purpose, like that of the political program, is twofold: We must organize crash programs which will operate alongside existing programs, where these are inadequate. Secondly, however, we must think of our programs ultimately as supplementing, not replacing, the regular social institutions, and therefore, an integral part of the proposal is that we must work for the improvement and integration of the existing social institutions. The Mississippi Project dealt with these programs experimentally during the summer of 1964, and this proposal will draw examples and generalizations from that experience.

II. Outline of the Program

As here envisioned, the educational program would be an integral part of a new community instituion, The Community Center. In Miss., there were no existing organizations or instituions which could be adapted to the needs of an educational program. However, in other places, it might be a better plan to work through a local organization--possibly a voter's league or a civic club.

The Community Center would house a library and sufficient space and equipment for a wide range of educational and recreational activities. The staff would have to include at least special educationaland vocational training. This training does not necessarily involve degrees--in Mississippi, these needs were often met by students from Northern colleges--but the college students who become really effective community center directors are exceptional. Besides the full-time staff, the center must have strong and dedicated local support. One of the most important responsibilities of the full-time staff is to discover, enlist and educate suitable local leadership.

EDUCATION PROPOSAL -- 2

The various programs which the Community Center would present are described as follows, remembering that each program has a dual function: 1. to fill the gap where regular programs fail, and 2. to stimulate the improvement of regular public institutions.

A. Freedom Schools

The Freedom Schools, aimed at school-age children, would have two basic functions: first, they would offer remedial academic work to improve the verbal and mathematical abilities of the typical student. They would try, also, to expose the student to academic and cultural influences lacking in the Southern Negro homes and schools, and give a taste of the subjects which they do not get in the regular schools. Illustrating this need, French and typing were by far the most popular subjects in the Mississippi Freedom Schools. Secondly, the Freedom Schools would differ from the regular schools in the presentation of materials. The Freedom Schools would make an effort to deal with subjects too "controversial" for the regular schools. The racial controversy is the most obvious area of discussion in this category, but there are other taboos which the regular schools avoid, such as an academic investigation of the theory of evolution. In a "free" atmosphere of discussion, the Freedom Schools would study such things as Negro history, American history, the civil rights movement, and the concept of citizenship in a democracy. Current events would be discussed honestly and on a mature level. Freedom School teachers would find other, individual, ways to supplement the students' school needs.

The Freedom Schools would also study the Southern power structure, including its educational institutions. Some concerns: What is the purpose of Negro schools in a segregated, feudal society? How far are they supposed to go in "educating" a person, and what is this education intended to produce? The schools would be a logical place for students to talk about what kind of schools the state should provide for all its citizens, and to plan for action which could accomplish this. In Mississippi's summer Freedom Schools, the students offered elaborate plans for pressuring the schools to offer enlarged, updated curriculum, to upgrade the instruction, and ultimately to abolish segregation in the school system. The upshot of this discussion was a projected statewide school boycott, scheduled for some time this year, and symbolic attempts to integrate the white schools in September. The Freedom Schools held a statewide convention for the purpose of writing a platform for a new Mississippi. This platform is probably the truest measure of the Freedom Schools' success. It illustrated the point that the Freedom Schools cannot divorce themselves from the public schools which the students must attend for the major part of their education.

B. Pre-School Education

This program would try to deal with children who are potentially poor students before they fall behind in school. In an atmosphere where they are made to feel their importance as human beings, the children would be introduced to cultural influences beyond their immediate environment. Many children never have the opportunity to paint, to model in clay, or to play musical instruments until they enter school, and even then it is only the better schools which offer this. The program would also try to take advantage of the school lunch and milk programs, if feasible.

Ideally, this would be a pilot program which the school system would adopt, to bridge the gap between the privileged and the deprived children. And it would provide a focus for parents and community leaders to organize and demand that their children be offered these educational advantages.

C. Adult Education

Throughout the South, the state has failed to offer even cursory education to Negroes in years past. These people are adults now, and subject to the demands of an industrialized society. The state must be forced to provide basic literacy, more advanced reading instruction, and vocational education to the people it has in the past deprived. This can be done only through a comprehensive and free public program, but this kind of program will not be offered until there is organized pressure for it and the example of a pilot program which dramatizes the need and shows the possible format for a more comprehensive program.

Evening classes should be offered to adults ultimately in the areas of literacy, duties of citizenship, vocational training. In the beginning, education would be in whatever subjects the people express a desire for. Because they are adults, the people can formulate their needs better than children can, but because they are adults, their habits are more set and they are harder to reach. In the Mississippi Project, there was not achieved any real breakthrough in adult education, but they continue to experiment with new ideas and material, and increased efforts to involve the adult students in the planning of the program. The general areas where they are developing programs are citizenship, helath education, federal programs and literacy. Vocational training is beyond reach just now, but they are doing research on how government training programs can be brought to the Deep South.

D. Social Services

The centers must go beyond the concept of strictly academic education and try to offer to the Negro people some services which they do not now have, and which they must have if they are to lift themselves out of the economic, social and political bottom. There must be provision for wholesome recreation for Negro youth, to give them a real alternative to bars and street violence. Some community institution must make a first step to deal with housing conditions, with sewage and sanitation in the poor part of town. All of the social blight which characterizes the "colored section" of any Southern town must be removed by united community action, and the Community Centers can provide the spark for this organizarion. Other programs which fall into this classification would be the public health program, the organization of farmers' unions, and the already-existing welfare and relief program (food and clothing distribution). As with pre-school and adult education, the community centers must encourage, through example and pressure, the development of really adequate public social services.

E. Political Education

This is handled separately in our program, because of its importance in the Southern civil rights movement, but there should be no

separation in thinking. Political education cannot be separated from other phases of the educational program. Voter registration and voter education are now and will be for some time to com the core of the South's civil rights program, and no phase of the program should fail to relate the social needs of the people to the possibilities of aggressive political action.

III. Outline of Requirements

Several things are needed to implement this program. Most basically is a center itself. In Mississippi, they found that the typical community has no building suitable for a community center available. A building must be large enough to accommodate the library and various educational and recreational activities, and by and large only churches and lodge halls meet the requirements. This means that we must build our centers, symbolic of building a New South when the Old South does not meet our needs. As a rough estimate, it has been found that a simple concrete-blockk one-story building can be built, with electricity and running water, but without luxuries such as air conditioning and tile floors, for around $10-12,000 (local estimates vary), excluding land and labor costs. A frame building is roughly the same.

The next need is for staff, and that too, cannot usually be provided by the local community. A trained outsider is needed to organize and oversee the program. However, local leadership is emerging in the communities which have had centers for less than three months, and the need fro trained outside staff may be temporary.

The third major need of the centers if for equipment and operational expenses. The local picture is more hopeful here. In Mississippi, they have found that the local communities can help significantly with day-to-day expenses. The kind of services so far provided have been volunteer labor to remodel old buildings, free sandwiches for the children, improvised play equipment, donated school supplies, and especially volunteer supervisory help with the children and the library. Regular expenses such as the light bills can usually be absorbed by the voter registration project.

Another resource which has proved to be significantly helpful is donations from outside sources. The books for our libraries have come almost entirely from the gifts of people all across the country. Similarly, the food and clothing for the welfare program has been donated. Some progress has been made with the idea of an outside institution -- a church group, a labor union, or a Northern civil rights committee, etc. -- "adopting" a center, and shouldering its major expenses. This is still in the pilot stage, however; only three centers have been adopted, and it remains to be seen how constant and adequate the support will be. Another resource which has not been used sufficiently is that of local college students. These students contribute their talents year-round in college communities, and in their home towns when they are on vacation.

As a final argument, we can, in this project, discover for ourselves and show the world what kind of society we envision. The center can be an example of our goal in microcosm. The concept of an integrated group of workers applying their brains and bodies to the solution of social problems is needed in America now, to show American an alternative to racism, materialism and cynicism.

So. Office

TO: National Action Council of CORE

FROM: Southern Regional Office of CORE

RE: Unsolved Lynchings

Introduction

During just the past two years, there have been numerous "unsolved" murders in the south of Negroes and whites who were involved in civil rights activities and of Negroes who were not. All the evidence we have, indicates that these murders were committed by segregationists from various communities in the south. Enclosed you will find the list of twenty-two such murders.

The memory of these murders seems to be very short lived in the conscience of Americans throughout the country. But, we must realize that these murders are becoming greater in number as the civil rights movement picks up. During the past year and a half CORE, has lost two staff members and two CORE members by violent death. No one involved in these murders has been brought to justice.

The civil rights movement has not made any significant effort to put pressure upon the federal government to have those who committed the crimes brought to justice. We feel it is time that we do so. The news media have been very reluctant to cover stories of violent deaths of Negroes who were not directly involved in civil rights activities. The deaths of those who were involved in civil rights activities were short lived in the press. Also they seem to have been short lived in the conscience of the American people. The most well known deaths of civil rights workers are the Schwerner, Goodman, Chaney and the Medger Evers case. Yet, public sentiment has not been channeled into proper prospective, so that it can become sufficient pressure to have the federal government prosecute.

One of our major problems in this area seems to be the jury system. The federal government has made a number of arrests in connection with many of the killings, especially those involving civil rights workers. But at the trials of those who are accused of committing the crime they are usually found innocent or are freed by a hung jury. In my opinion this injustice will continue to happen as long as the trials must be held in the community where the crime was committed and the jury selected from the people of that community. In the south, murder of the civil rights workers is usually condoned by the white community, and if it is not condoned by all, most others are afraid to speak out against it. This has been proved in a number of recent cases, namely the Beckwith case in Jackson, Mississippi; the Penn case in Athens, Georgia; and in the recent case in Meadville, Mississippi, in which two men were freed by a justice of peace in connection with the killing of the two young Negroes (their bodies were found in the Mississippi river during the search for the bodies of Schwerner, Goodman, and Chaney). The jury system is based on English common law which guarantees a man the right to be tried by a jury of his peers. It is questionable how just that system can be today in the cases where the peers are strongly partisan. There have to be some alternatives established in the immediate future if justice is to be expected in the south in this century.

I suggest that the national office get someone, preferably an attorney, to do research on legislation and other possible solutions to the present problem. This person should talk with some congressman and other attorneys to try to come to some type of workable solution. We will have our research person in the southern office begin to prepare details on as many of the killings as possible. I suggest that Marvin Rich begin immediately to find someone who would do a complete exposé on murders which have occurred during the past two years. As

this information is compiled, it should be distributed as quickly as possible to CORE chapters and other groups so that it can reach the public as widely as possible. Mr. James Farmer should, in as many statements as possible, talk about the murders and the lack of prosecution. After the legal research person has come up with a workable program, we should immediately begin a massive program to have it adopted.

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So. Police

THE PROJECTS: WHAT AND WHY

The Congress of Racial Equality is sponsoring summer projects in Louisiana, South Carolina and northern Florida, in order to establish footholds in areas as yet untouched by the Movement and build a sound base in the South for political action during the next few vital years. The success of the 1965 summer projects will mean the establishment of meaningful, long-range programs through community organization and the development of local leadership, which will serve to provide a vehicle for the implementation of constructive, lasting approaches to the many problems facing the Negro community in the South.

We have come to realize that voter registration and desegregation of public accommodations and facilities are not enough if we are to truly change the social, political and educational structures that are based and thrive upon the premiss that Negroes are inferior, unintelligent animals. The problems are deeper than lack of the vote and legislated segregation, and many aspects must be tackled at the same time if the whole is to emerge sound and sensible.

CORE, through its upcoming summer projects, is trying to expand and develop an effective program that not only reaches more areas more effectively, but establishes a wider range of activity on many more levels of concern.

In a recent meeting of CORE's National Action Council, the decision was made to assign top priority to the 1965 Louisiana Summer Project. The decision was a result of the realization of Louisiana's importance not only in the political arena of the nation at this time, but in the progress that can be made, considering the current atmosphere of the state, in the field of human relations in the South if successful emphasis is placed upon the area immediately. Recent events in Jonesboro and Bogalusa have made it imperative that massive, positive steps be taken now to open the way for social progress in Louisiana. The summer project will enable those presently working in the state to take constructive advantage of the political and emotional momentum now present, to mobilize the Negro community and aid in setting up the programs the community feels are important.

Freedom school and community center programs will vary as need, interest and facilities vary from community to community, including the development of libraries, adult education, literacy and medical programs. Louisiana has the highest illiteracy rate in the country, naturally involving a tremendously disproportionate number of Negroes. Situations exist, such as in Plaquemines Parish, where Leander Perez, head of the Parish Council, ordered all libraries closed and the removal of all books dealing with FDR, the UN, or "any book with a liberal viewpoint". Only by developing community libraries and carrying on extensive literacy programs can we hope to prepare individuals for participation in a sound structure for political and social change.

New projects will be established, partly in order to implement a coordinated state-wide effort to register Negroes on a massive scale, as groundwork for an attempt to break down the political machinery now present in the state. Only by this kind of full-scale operation can we hope to deflate the power of such notorious figures as Leander Perez, and enable those residing in his "empire" in Southern Louisiana to have a voice in what happens to them daily. There are also national implications of the success of this aspect of the project--the whips of both House and Senate are "duly elected" officials of Louisiana, and both integral parts of the aforementioned political machinery (as well as staunch segregationists with vested interest in the survival of The System).

Work will also be done in the area of federal programs, where possible, and in organizing farmers leagues and cooperatives in an effort to achieve economic independence for the Negro farmers. Even the Negro small-farmer who owns his own land is solely dependent upon the white-given credit, white-owned gins and markets, white-held mortgages, etc. They will never be in a position to use their rightful political influence without suffering severe economic reprisals. Work will be done, for instance, to have Negroes nominated for positions on local ASCS committees, where they have never before had representation.

In order to lessen the fear and actuality of economic reprisals, not only against Negro farmers, but against any Negroes who attempt to register or participate in civil rights activity, CORE will initiate a food-and-clothing-distribution program. This will involve receiving shipments of food and clothing, distributing them to project areas, then having the program administered by committees of local people.

There are currently projects in Shreveport, Jonesboro, Alexandria, St. Francisville, Baton Rouge, Clinton, Bogalusa, Monroe, Plaquemine and New Orleans. In order to carry out the proposed program, more base projects, as previously mentioned, will be set up to more adequately cover the state, and additional staff brought in. About 200 volunteers will work in the various project communities to develop programs and train local people so that activity will continue to grow and strengthen long after the summer is over and the workers have gone.

This same concept in the basis for activity in the other summer project areas, also. Although not as extensive, the 1965 South Carolina Summer Project will have as meaningful and lasting a program. The main objective here is to create an opposing force to Strom Thurmond and his machine in 1966. To accomplish this, Negro registration must be increased tremendously and political organization must be made considerably stronger. A political challenge means a good deal of work must be done in the next year and a half, and the summer project will serve to develop preliminary community organization that can then carry on massive voter registration and political education programs.

The Negro population of South Carolina has the potential for a good chunk of political power, and this potential is ripe for realization. The state contains 46 counties, 24 of which have a Negro population of 40% or more. 20 of those counties are located in the 1st, 2nd and 6th Congressional Districts, which will be the areas of concentration for the project workers this summer.

Apart from this emphasis on political organization, project workers will be organizing Community Action Projects under the Anti-Poverty Act. This will involve organizing local people around projects that would qualify for Anti-Poverty aid. Information Centers will also be set up to provide material on the 1965 Civil Rights Act, and, where possible, Freedom Libraries will be established concentrating on Negro History. Negro students from nearby colleges will be encouraged to participate in all of these programs.

Since the summer of 1964, CORE has been engaged in a voter registration drive in the north Florida area. Centered in Gadsden County, famous for both its lucrative crop of shade-grown tobacco and high percentage of millionaires (white), the project has achieved a high degree of success in its efforts to spur Negro voter registration. In Gadsden County, where Negroes comprise 59% of the population, only 400 of the county's 12,000 qualified Negroes were registered in July, 1964. By the time the books were closed for the 1964 elections, this figure had been pushed to 4,447, close to 40% of the potential.

This success was duplicated in all of the counties worked by CORE in the summer of 1964. Registration soared to 58% in the small, rural county of Jefferson. This was the only county that Johnson carried in the north Florida area. In other counties, the increased Negro registration forced the GOP into desperate campaign measures to garner enough votes to carry Goldwater, the "white hope" of '64.

The 1964 elections are indicative of what can be done in 1966 if registration continues at its present pace. The Negro vote will make the difference in the '66 gubernatorial election. In the primaries, Florida voters will have their choice of Scott Kelly, an outright segregationist, the present governor, Haydon Burns, a moderate (segregationist who knows he can't win without the Negro vote) and Robert King High, the liberal mayor of Miami. This election is without doubt one of the most important in Florida history--at stake is whether or not Florida will continue as a Deep South state with its record of segregation and discrimination going unabated, or strike out in a new liberal direction with a progressive governor at its head.

In addition to voter registration, the CORE project has been witness to great success in community organization. Project policy has been that CORE workers should aid in the organization of groups to achieve results rather than do the actual work themselves. As a result of this policy, strong community groups have sprung up throughout the project area. In Gadsden County, a Civic Interest Group was formed, and has engaged itself in voter registration, voter education, formation of Community Action Plans under the Anti-Poverty Act, has run candidates for the first time in both county and city elections, and has begun the formation of block associations to aid in the improvement of conditions in Quincy, the county seat.

In other counties voters leagues have been formed for the specific purpose of voter registration and education; other groups have been formed to implement the Anti-Poverty Program. In one of the towns in Gadsden County, a community center has been established by the community with CORE's aid. It has an adult supervisory body and a youth group which has engaged in sit-ins and testing, in addition to developing a center program which includes a nursery school, literacy classes, hygiene programs, homemaking and other subjects which people have expressed an interest in.

The summer project will include the continuation and expansion of the previous program. Work will be done in the 13 counties of the 9th Congressional District, local groups will be encouraged to continue voter education with an aim towards unseating the present Congressman Don Fuqua, a rabid segregationist. Anti-Poverty programs will be stressed, along with local community improvement projects.

CORE's Southern summer program, then, for 1965, is designed to fit the needs of each community being worked, but at the same time establish a coordinated South-wide effort to achieve our goals. The role of the CORE workers is not to lead, or "do for", but to share their knowledge and skill gained through various experiences, with the people of a community--so that they, themselves, can see alternatives and use this knowledge and skill to accomplish their own ends. This involves both relief from the oppression they encounter on every level of daily experience, and more abstractly, to participate in a larger effort to eradicate the sources of their condition. This means action to improve streets and sewers in the Negro section, integrating public facilities, improving local school systems; it also means the realization of larger, more far-reaching importances, outside direct, daily experience, to accomplish the less immediate but more essential goals on a state-wide, South-wide scale.

3/65

The CORE Southern Office: What it Does

The following report deals with the operation of the CORE Southern Office in every aspect. It is of course a general survey rather than a day-to-day description; but the effort is made to describe fundamentals of operation, not broad vague policies. Also, this is not a report of office organization as we envision it, necessarily, but as we are actually working.

The work of the Southern Office may be divided into the following areas:

Program: development, supervision, co-ordination
Research
Workshops & Conferences
Chapters: organization, servicing
Personnel: recruitment, assignment, supervision
Communications & Public Relations
Legal Problems
Reports: receiving and transmitting
Budget: working-out, allocation
Miscellaneous

Program development is the responsibility of the southern program director; staff members are frequently called in for discussion of proposals. A program usually develops in this wise: conception, purpose, method, materials and personnel, time schedule, budget. Programs may be classified as urban, rural or even areawide (such as chapters servicing in Oklahoma); centering on a particular problem (housing, perhaps); or a particular community segment (college students, parents of school-children, etc.). There may be any kind of combination of these factors. Following are some programs of recent vintage: Southern Staff Conference, Dallas, Texas Workshop, College Conference Program, New Orleans Community Project, Louisiana and South Carolina summer projects.

The Southern Staff Conference was conceived as one of five to be held in 1965. These conferences are planned as educational instruments, in a broader sense than that of dealing with special skills and problems required by a CORE "project". In the immediate future this will mean emphasis largely on methods of community organization.

The Dallas Workshop was planned to reach CORE chapters in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. It was not as successful as hoped, but taught some valuable lessons which are now incorporated in planning workshops in the future.

1. develop the workshop around only one or two problems;
2. secure a comprehensive body of suject materials from "specialist" sources in that field;
3. invite at least one recognized authority on the subject;
4. publicize the project thoroughly;
5. set up quasi-permanent agenda so the workshop may be repeated in other areas;
6. secure financial support.

The College Conference Program has been outlined in detail in a separate memorandum from the southern office. However it is worthy of note as the first possible effective effort, since the Freedom Rides of 1961, to involve

substantial numbers of southern Negro college students in the movement.

New Orleans may be considered as presently the most backward large city in the South outside of Birmingham, Alabama. Therefore the southern office has brought in one Task Force worker to supplement the work of New Orleans CORE in setting up a local program. This program begins with projects to establish a neighborhood group to work on an aspect of the Anti-Poverty Program, and another (Perhaps overlapping) group to work on political organization.

The Louisiana and South Carolina projects have been dealt with separately. These, and others listed, will undoubtedly pre-empt most of the time of the program director. Still time must be found to give to CORE programs in Florida and Mississippi. This time will be given mostly to reviewing current activities, counseling in development of new program and attempting to "sell" the program ideas to national office.

Program supervision from the southern office is primarily budgetary, when there is budget. However, we are able to maintain close contact with the projects through telephone and correspondence, and to offer suggestions and guidance in that manner. Coordination also is not the traditional procedure usually associated with the term. Our projects across the states are not operating on one great master plan; they attempt to interpret local trends of thinking wherever they are. Coordination has to do primarily with choosing the area which seems to offer greatest potential, then trying to assure that area some priority in material and personnel.

One programmatic goal is to extend planning further in the future than heretofore. Recent expansion of CORE viewpoint--politics, poverty--demands long-range planning. The beginnings are already evident-in drafts of summer projects which touch on 1966 elections, for instance.

Research is an important part of the southern program. The work of this department is fully described in the accompanying memo (Dec. 3) I enlose the memo in lieu of a written description.

Workshops and conferences are necessary supplements to program; ideally, they provide education both in problems and in methods, for both staff and chapter members. As mentioned above, current workshops are set up as sort of pilot projects which will help develop future planning in series instead of separate items.

Chapter organization and servicing is a somewhat painful subject. Field secretaries are working in the southeast and southwest; the southern office maintains communication with them. But there is little exchange between chapters and office, presumably because the office does not presently fill a "felt need" of chapters.

I believe field secretaries in chapter-areas will agree that an important corrective to this situation is the workshop; unless these are set up by our office, the chapters most likely won't get them. However, an energetic workshop program cannot be launched until there is assurance of financial support. A workshop series alone does not tranform southern office-southern chapter relations from wilt to bloom, but does constitute a strong beginning. Meanwhile, traditional servicing continues.

The southern office has a stronger relation to projects; certain of the latter's needs are channeled through this office; office personnel visit projects. A principal function of the office presently is to help projects set up systematic and regular planning, operating and reporting. Once this is accomplished, a continuing task will be to analyze project operations and new proposals, and interpret these to national office and NAC. Project supervision is accomplished through visits and correspondence. Acutally this is primarily the function of area directors; Jewett, Gordon, Castle, and Moore. Frequent conferences with these people contribute to a viable rapport with projects. It should be pointed out that projects, like chapters, exercise considerable autonomy a practice the southern office encourages within practical limits.

In public relations Ed Hollander presently plays an ubiquitous role. He is a principal news source for national office, supplying stories and photos. does on-the-spot reporting from the field; wprks on expanding our contact with local and national news media; is responsible for developing brochures and newsletters; is presently working on "monographs in current history", a group of narratives on several southern projects. The increasing amount of paper work hampers the development of strong liaison with the projects. The communications person must travel, know the projects, the people, the locale. He must also have office time, to conceive ideas and layouts that "sell"--just as on Madison Avenue. We will undoubtedly need an additional man in the near future.

Personnel recruitment is, practically speaking a springtime operation looking toward summer. Standard forms are in use, and our procedure is now fairly well regulated. Except for the College Conference Program, recruitment is a matter of correspondence. Personnel training for this summer will develop out of a survey of present staff, seeking their ideas on important content for training. It seems unnecessary to comment further on supervision. It can be seen from the above that the southern office will act chiefly as correspondent and coordinator in taking on summer staff. This will be largely a field staff operation.

The southern office is in daily contact with some aspect of legal problems in civil rights. We arrange appointments for aggrieved parties, consult frequently with Collins, Douglas & Elie for advice, try to keep abreast of project needs for legal services and placate unpaid lawyers. Staff members are deeply interested in the tactics and attitudes of lawyers, and frequently very critical. The southern office has been able to transmit some of this feeling to the national office, with results that look promising at present.

Reports of various types have been instituted as need presents itself. Each new instance offers occasion for resignation, reluctance or refusal on the part of staff. Ultimately there is reconsideration; then the report. A list, and brief description, is appended.

The southern office owes George Wiley a note of thanks for the bulldog tenacity with which he approached the job of obtaining an itemized budget from each project. We are now in possession of figures that give reasonable indication of what should be allocated to peration in this area. To this we can now add a budget for the southern office itself. It is appended.

Staff members attached to the southern office are on call to represent CORE in a variety of ways. Speaking engagements, of course. Sometimes, projects lend themselves more easily to our involvement than that of the local CORE chapters: we have attacked appearance of government officials in segregated

meetings, questioned federal appropriations in Plaquemines Parish, taken issue with the governor in various cases. I have recently become a member--not yet confirmed--of the Federally Assisted Program Subcommittee of the Louisiana State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. In brief, that body will expedite hearing of complaints on Title Vi.

In tne effort to be comprehensive I have had to sacrifice brevity. A "closing paragraph" for the sake of form would be unbearably redundant. The report is above; this is the point of close.

RICHARD HALEY
CORE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

March 9, 1965

SUBJECT: RESEARCH PROGR/M

The first month of the research program was spent primarily in accumulating and evaluating information and material on federal programs, facts about Louisiana etc. Since then I have begun to present material to the field staff. We now have a growing reference library, with at least some material on every major government program, and statistical information (including census reports) on Louisiana each individual parish, and some on most other Southern states. There is a complete publication index - a card file on all publications in this office, including the smallest pamphlets. This file is indexed by topic, and is cross filed. We have several good lists of contacts for all types of information, a large file of lists of local officials in Louisiana Parishes usually in rural agencies. A file is kept on each parish in Louisiana, and each of twleve southern states. News releases from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare are selected for importance, filed by date and department, and listed on a special index.

A major problem has been selecting the material to send to the field, from the many items that have been accumulated. I don't want to send you a lot of irrelevant material and pass on to you the job of sorting and selecting, which should be done by this office. However, I find that I am limited by my lack of field experience, and so far have had to use guess-work in selecting information to be distributed. I have been encouraging the field staff to communicate with me - to criticize, comment, request, etc. and hope to hear from you.

The following list includes all items sent directly to the staff in the field by the research office:

I. The following items were initiated by the research program and distributed to all Louisiana Staff-

   a. Louisiana Data - 17 Parishes - a 31-page handbook of statistical and other information about 17 parishes of Louisiana (at the time the handbook was prepared, CORE was working in only 17 parishes); includes names and addresses of local rural officials; population, education, agricultural and other statistics, and a large section of federal programs which includes several pages on ASCS.
   b. Information Letters No. 1, 2, and 3 - supplements to handbook, now contains information on 25 parishes; as relevent information comes in, I put it in the information letters rather than sending out too-frequent notices. These letters will be sent whenever a sufficient amount of material is collected or when there is a time limit on a certain item. They include such information as voter registration statistics, ASCS information, Rural Area Development Programs, etc.

II. The following special notices have been sent to staff members for the research office -

   a. Notice on federal disaster relief to Louisiana parishes after hurricane (information received from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture press release; 500 copies distributed to workers in 15 involved parishes).

b. Notice on federal grants to libraries (information received from U.S. Dept of HEW press release; sent to staff in several southern states)

c. Notice on special conservation aid to 10 counties in North Carolina (information received from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture press release; sent to Rev. Cox in N. C.)

d. Notice on applications being accepted in Public Housing Project in Ponchatoula, Louisiana (information received from news article; sent to Ronnie Moore)

III. The following reports were prepared on request.

a. Facts About Plaquemines--statistical information; supplement to handbook for parish not included in original 17 (requested by Ronnie Moore)

b. Facts About Caddo - statistical information; supplement to handbook for parish not included in original 17 (requested by Oretha Castle)

c. Facts About Bossier and DeSoto - statistical information; supplement to handbook for parishes not included in original 17 (requested by Oretha Castle, copy requested by Claudia Edwards)

d. Non-white Population - statistics for Louisiana - information (voting potential and registration, population, etc.) for parishes having more than 25% non-white population (requested by Sut House, COFO)

All the above requests were made by people who were visiting the New Orleans Office - no written requests have come from the field.

The most immediate project of the Research Program is preparing a packet of material on federal programs for distribution to all southern staff. I have selected the best publications on all major programs, and have ordered multiple copies for the inclusion in the packet. When multiple copies are not available, I am copying the material on stencils. A problem in this project is getting enough money for folders to put the material in. This packet will provide a good reference source on federal programs for field staff, and will also direct you to further information. More detailed information will also be available from this office. The packet will give you enough information to determine what programs you want to look further into so that your requests for information from me or the agencies involved can be specific.

I am also preparing a report on Orleans parish for New Orleans CORE, for use in their effort to obtain funds under the anti-poverty program for the community center they plan to develop.

I am hoping to hold workshops on some of the most important programs, such as the Anti-poverty Program and ASCS, but have not made any definite plans.

I am also attempting to develop a file evaluating films that are available to us, but have only used one so far - a not-too-good film on co-ops in St. Francisville. I have severallists of films that are available for little or no charge which I will order on request, although I do not know how good they are. Field staff needing films on specific subjects, especially concerning farming, should notify this office.

At present, the direction of the research department has depended primarily on the information received here. I hope that in the future it will be more directly influenced by the needs of the field staff, but that, of course, is up to you.

REPORTS IN AND OUT OF THE SOUTHERN OFFICE

Description	Schedule
From the field-------	
Program and personnel, project	10th and 25th
Income and expenditure, project	10th and 25th
Mileage reports on leased cars, project	weekly
Travel and subsistence expense, individual	weekly (mostly)
Special project or incident	as occasion arises
To the field	
Project survey report (capsule of all biweekly reports	15th and 30th
Conferences and Workshops	before and after
Research facts and figures	as available
Miscellaneous	
To National Office	
Project survey report	
Program department (including research)	
Public relations	
Special actions or projects	
Southern office financial report	

NOTE: The last group will be combined into one report; the financial report will be submitted once monthly, to avoid confusion.

SOUTHERN OFFICE MONTHLY BUDGET

Rent	100.00
Telephone	200.00
Utilities	25.00
Postage, general	22.50
Office supplies	100.00
Typewriter maintenance	5.00
Research dept.	
Postage	22.50
Publications	15.00
Public Relations	
photo supplies	50.00
photo processing	25.00
Travel and subsistence southern staff *	500.00
	1065.65
T&S above: add R. Moore	35.00
Total monthly budget	1100.00

Estimated allowance for individual expenses per month:

Cox	35.00
Brown	35.00
Robinson	35.00
Gordon	60.00
Jewett	35.00
Haley	40.00
Dennis	60.00
Hollander	40.00
Moore	35.00
Smith	40.00
Castle	50.00
Baines	50.00
	535.00